



NDR

NED DAVIS RESEARCH

Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF (NDAA)

Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF (NDEQ)

Each listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2026

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY INFORMATION	1
Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF	1
Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF	9
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND	15
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	22
MANAGEMENT	22
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	24
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	26
DISTRIBUTION	28
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	28
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	29
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	30

SUMMARY INFORMATION

NED DAVIS RESEARCH 360° DYNAMIC ALLOCATION ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.74%
Less: Fee Waiver ³	-0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.65%

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

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

³ The Adviser has agreed to reduce its unitary management fee to 0.56% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least January 31, 2027. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust III (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 management fee waiver discussed above is reflected only through January 31, 2027. 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 Year	5 Year	10 Year
\$66	\$228	\$403	\$910

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 from October 16, 2024 (commencement of operations) to September 30, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 238% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that primarily invests in passively managed ETFs (“Underlying ETFs”), including affiliated ETFs that use the sub-adviser’s models or indices. The Fund’s sub-adviser, Ned Davis Research, Inc. (“NDR” or the “Sub-Adviser”), developed models and indicators that are quantitative and are based on data from multiple disciplines, including macroeconomic, fundamental, technical, and sentiment areas (each described more below). The models and indicators are used by the Fund’s portfolio managers to allocate across the equity, fixed income, and commodity asset classes, as well as determine the investments in the Underlying ETFs. The Underlying ETFs principally invest in equity securities, bonds (both long- and short-term), commodities and money markets.

NDR constructs the Fund’s portfolio using its “360° Approach,” a comprehensive methodology designed to provide a holistic view of the global markets, including equities, bonds, commodities, and money markets, guiding the Fund’s asset allocation.

NDR’s 360° Approach draws on a wide range of data from leading market data providers, including Bloomberg, Refinitiv, S&P, Haver, MSCI, and others, to provide the raw data inputs. The raw data inputs include: macroeconomic information, index constituents, company and aggregate fundamentals, and pricing on indices and individual securities. NDR aggregates and analyzes the data to generate a holistic market perspective.

The Fund’s portfolio managers base investment decisions on a range of indicators, metrics, and data points selected by NDR’s research team. Rather than focusing on a single factor, they assess the overall picture created by the data. When most indicators suggest a particular trend, the collective “weight” of that data may carry greater significance in guiding their decisions. NDR’s 360° Approach comprises the following four traditional investment pillars:

1. Macroeconomic
2. Fundamental
3. Technical
4. Sentiment

The first two pillars, macroeconomic and fundamental, provide a broad, long-term view of the markets and are slower to change, informing the Sub-Adviser’s strategic outlook. Fundamental analysis evaluates key financial metrics of individual companies, such as earnings and cash flow, to identify trends in corporate health, sector performance, and economic growth. When aggregated and combined with macroeconomic data, these insights provide a deeper understanding of corporate performance within the broader economy, offering the Sub-Adviser a comprehensive outlook on market behavior. NDR uses this analysis to forecast asset class and market trends.

The next two pillars, technical and sentiment, offer a tactical outlook and move more quickly. These pillars reflect the global equity, commodity, and bond markets’ often rapid and ongoing adjustments to new information. NDR uses its analysis of these two pillars to assess current market conditions, seeking to identify short-term trends, price patterns, and shifts in investor behavior.

By integrating these four pillars, NDR’s 360° Approach seeks to implement a balanced perspective that captures both the long-term strategic and short-term tactical elements of market behavior, with a goal of enabling well-informed investment decisions.

NDR’s 360° Approach – Underlying ETF selection processes

NDR uses its 360° Approach to allocate the Fund’s portfolio across a mix of equity, long- and short-term bonds, and commodity ETFs. The selection and allocation of these Underlying ETFs are driven by NDR’s analysis of multiple indicators across four investment pillars: macroeconomic, fundamental, technical, and sentiment. NDR has developed quantitative models to assess the relationships between asset classes and these factors, allowing it to allocate greater weight to the asset class with, in its assessment, the highest probability of outperforming while reducing weight in areas with lower potential.

In particular, the Fund will invest across the following asset types:

Equity ETFs	Long-Term Bond ETFs	Short-Term Bond ETFs	Commodity ETFs
U.S. large caps	Long-term U.S. Treasury bonds	Short-term U.S. Treasury securities	Broad-based commodities (e.g., energy, metals, agriculture, and livestock sectors)
U.S. small caps	International bonds (excluding the U.S.)	Short-term fixed income investments	
U.S. growth	Emerging market bonds	Ultra-short-term U.S. Treasury securities	
U.S. value	U.S. high yield corporate bonds		
Emerging markets	U.S. investment grade corporate bonds		
International developed markets			

Asset Allocation Determinations

NDR makes allocation decisions between equities and fixed-income using its 360° Approach, which considers both macroeconomic and technical pillars. Within each asset class, NDR bases allocations on indicators such as trend-following, rate-of-change, and overbought/oversold conditions (each, defined below). NDR’s model selects investment products with the strongest technical strength for implementation. Additionally, the Fund may invest, to a limited extent, in commodity ETFs. NDR evaluates commodity ETFs based on technical, macroeconomic, and sentiment indicators.

For example, if NDR’s models indicate that macroeconomic and technical conditions favor bonds over equities, the portfolio may allocate a higher percentage to bond ETFs. Conversely, if equity indicators—such as trend-following and macroeconomic conditions—reflect equity strength, the Fund may increase its weighting toward equity ETFs.

Asset Classes – Potential Contributions to Long-Term Capital Appreciation

Each asset type in the Fund’s portfolio contributes to long-term capital appreciation. Equity ETFs provide exposure to U.S. and international markets, including large caps, small caps, growth, value, and emerging markets, and are selected based on NDR’s analysis of sectors and styles most likely to outperform. Bond ETFs, such as U.S. Treasury, international, high-yield, and investment-grade corporate bonds, offer both income and capital growth potential (which typically occurs due to decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a specific security or sector), helping manage risk and provide returns during market volatility. Commodity ETFs, covering energy, metals, agriculture, and livestock sectors, may capture opportunities in favorable market conditions.

Dynamic Allocation Strategy

NDR’s allocation strategy is dynamic, meaning the Fund’s allocation between equity, bond, commodity ETFs and money markets may shift significantly based on changing market conditions. The strategy uses a target allocation of 60% global equities and 40% global bonds, but NDR’s model may dictate allocations that deviate significantly from this target. It is possible that the Fund may allocate up to 100% of its assets to equities or bonds. As a result of the Fund’s dynamic allocation strategy, the Fund’s portfolio will be subject to a high portfolio turnover rate.

Portfolio Attributes

The Fund’s portfolio will generally hold approximately between 5 and 20 Underlying ETFs. The Fund may also hold cash or cash equivalents. The Sub-Adviser reviews the Fund’s portfolio for potential reallocation on at least a monthly basis.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

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, Underlying ETFs are subject to the “ETF Risks” described below.

Affiliated ETF Risks. NDR may receive model fees or index fees from the ETFs (“Affiliated ETFs”) in which the Fund may invest, as well as sub-advisory fees from the Fund and profits generated by the Fund. This creates a potential conflict of interest, as NDR could be (or could be perceived to be) biased toward recommending Affiliated ETFs due to the additional fees it receives. In fulfilling its fiduciary duties to both the Fund and the Affiliated ETFs, this conflict could influence how NDR allocates the Fund’s assets. To mitigate this risk, NDR limits the total recommended allocation to Affiliated ETFs to less than 10% of the overall portfolio. However, despite these steps, it is still possible that such conflicts could affect NDR’s decision-making when determining whether to buy or sell shares of an Affiliated ETF. Although NDR takes measures to manage these conflicts, they may still have an impact on the Fund.

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.

Equity Market Risk. The Underlying ETFs may invest in various equity securities. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over a short and extended periods of time. In a declining stock market, stock prices for all companies (including those in an Underlying ETF’s portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers.

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that appear to be growth-oriented. Growth companies are those that the Sub-Adviser believes will have revenue and earnings that grow faster than the economy as a whole, offering above-average prospects for capital appreciation and little or no emphasis on dividend income. If the Sub-Adviser’s perceptions of a company’s growth potential are wrong, the securities purchased may not perform as expected, reducing the Fund’s return.

Value Investing Risk. The Underlying ETFs may invest in companies that appear to be value-oriented. Investing in or having exposure to “value” securities presents the risk that the securities may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the security’s true value or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged that value. In addition, there may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund while using a value strategy may suffer.

Market Capitalization Risk.

The Underlying ETFs may invest in companies of any market capitalization. As a result, the Fund may be indirectly exposed to the following risks

- *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. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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

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

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Underlying ETFs may invest in various fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

- *Emerging Market Bonds Risk.* The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in emerging market bonds, which entails higher risks compared to developed market bonds due to political, economic, and market factors. Political risk is heightened in emerging markets due to potential instability, policy changes, or government interventions that can adversely affect bond values. Economic risk is also more pronounced, with emerging markets often experiencing greater volatility in growth rates, inflation, and interest rates. Market risk is increased due to less mature financial markets, lower liquidity, and greater susceptibility to external shocks. Furthermore, these bonds may face higher default risk due to weaker creditworthiness of issuers and less reliable legal and regulatory frameworks.
- *High-Yield Corporate Bonds Risk.* The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in high-yield corporate bonds, also known as junk bonds, which carry significant risks due to their lower credit ratings and higher default probabilities. Credit risk is a major concern, as these bonds are issued by companies with weaker financial health, making them more likely to default on interest and principal payments. Liquidity risk is another factor, as high-yield bonds may be harder to sell at desired prices, especially during market downturns. Market risk is elevated, with high-yield bonds often experiencing greater price volatility due to changes in interest rates, economic conditions, or issuer-specific news. Additionally, these bonds are more susceptible to changes in investor sentiment and risk appetite, which can lead to sharp price movements.
- *International Bonds Risk.* The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in international bonds, which involves several risks, including currency risk, political risk, and economic risk. Currency risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates, potentially impacting the value of foreign bonds when converted to the investor's home currency. Political risk involves changes in government, policy, or political instability in the issuing country, which can affect bond values. Economic risk pertains to the overall economic conditions in the issuing country, such as inflation rates, economic growth, and interest rate changes, influencing the performance of international bonds. Additionally, these bonds may be subject to less stringent regulatory and disclosure standards, increasing the risk of inadequate information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund's performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

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.

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. 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. 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.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade 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.

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. In particular, the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon NDR’s allocation of assets among the Underlying ETFs using its 360° Approach. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of these allocations.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Model and Data Risk. Like all quantitative analysis, the investment models utilized by the Sub-Adviser carry the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, models may not perform as intended for many reasons including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of models is usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Sub-Adviser's use of such models is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. Models may lose their predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund, or an Underlying ETF, may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository 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 may lose money.

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

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 the Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Underlying ETFs 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 the Index and 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.ndrfunds.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Ned Davis Research, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

The following individuals are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund:

Brian Sanborn, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Amy Lubas, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Lisa Michalski, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2024.

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2024.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or some combination thereof), 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 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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

NED DAVIS RESEARCH 360° CORE EQUITY ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

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

² Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 Year
\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund has not commenced, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that invests in equity securities. The Fund's sub-adviser, Ned Davis Research, Inc. ("NDR," or the "Sub-Adviser"), constructs the Fund's portfolio using its "360° Approach," a comprehensive methodology designed to provide a holistic view of the U.S. equity market and individual stocks.

NDR's 360° Approach draws on a wide range of data from leading market data providers, including Bloomberg, Refinitiv, S&P, Haver, MSCI, and others, to provide the raw data inputs. The raw data inputs include: macroeconomic information, index constituents, company and aggregate fundamentals, and pricing on indices and individual securities. NDR aggregates and analyzes the data to generate a holistic market perspective.

The Fund's portfolio managers base investment decisions on a range of indicators, metrics, and data points selected by NDR's research team. Rather than focusing on a single factor, they assess the overall picture created by the data. When most indicators suggest a particular trend, the collective "weight" of that data may carry greater significance in guiding their decisions (referred to as "weight of the evidence").

NDR's 360° Approach comprises the following four traditional investment pillars:

1. Macroeconomic
2. Fundamental
3. Technical
4. Sentiment

The first two pillars, macroeconomic and fundamental, provide a broad, long-term view of the markets and are slower to change, informing the Sub-Adviser's strategic outlook. Fundamental analysis evaluates key financial metrics of individual companies, such as earnings and cash flow, to identify trends in corporate health, sector performance, and economic growth. When combined with macroeconomic data, these insights provide a deeper understanding of corporate performance within the broader economy, offering the Sub-Adviser a comprehensive outlook on market behavior. NDR uses this analysis to forecast asset class and market trends.

The next two pillars, technical and sentiment, offer a tactical outlook and move more quickly. These pillars reflect the global equity, commodity, and bond markets' often rapid and ongoing adjustments to new information. NDR uses its analysis of these two pillars to assess current market conditions, seeking to identify short-term trends, price patterns, and shifts in investor behavior.

By integrating these four pillars, NDR's 360° Approach seeks to implement a balanced perspective that captures both the long-term strategic and short-term tactical elements of market behavior, with a goal of enabling well-informed investment decisions.

NDR's 360° Approach - Stock selection processes

NDR's 360° Approach aims to identify long-term capital appreciation opportunities by focusing on undervalued, high-quality, and operationally efficient U.S. stocks. Using a multi-factor model, NDR ranks stocks within a U.S. equity universe based on factors such as valuation, asset efficiency, earnings quality, and price momentum. This 360° process integrates macroeconomic, fundamental, technical, and behavioral data to provide a comprehensive "weight-of-the-evidence" perspective.

NDR evaluates over 150 company and stock attributes, including information from company financial statements, analyst expectations, company uses of cash, and stock price performance. These attributes provide insights into valuation, earnings quality, asset efficiency, momentum, and shareholder rewards, respectively. NDR analysts conduct additional news-related and technical reviews of the securities being bought or sold during the reallocation process, which is performed at least twice a year. As a result of the Fund's stock selection processes, the Fund's portfolio will be subject to a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Fund's investment universe comprises U.S.-traded large-cap companies, representing approximately the top 80% of total market capitalization of common stocks listed on major U.S. exchanges. As of September 2024, the market capitalizations of companies within this universe ranged from approximately \$5.5 billion to \$3.4 trillion. NDR focuses on stocks with larger weightings within this universe, meaning the Fund's portfolio will include shares of companies with very large market capitalizations—some of the largest in the market. See "Additional Information About the "Fund" for more information about the foregoing financial terms.

Portfolio Attributes

The Fund's portfolio will generally hold approximately between thirty to sixty-five positions.

The Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. For purposes of its 80% test, equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, and rights.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Equity Market Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over a short and extended periods of time. In a declining stock market, stock prices for all companies (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects.

- *Common Stocks 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. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.
- *Convertible Securities Risk.* Investments in convertible securities entail some of the risks of both equity and debt securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with the fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities or any changes in the issuer's credit rating. Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit rating of the issuer may have an effect on the value of the convertible securities.
- *Preferred Stocks Risk.* Investing in preferred stocks exposes the Fund to certain risks. Although preferred stocks are generally less risky than common stocks, they still face risks related to equity markets. Preferred stocks may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or extended periods of decline. This can occur due to broader market conditions or specific issues related to the issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Additionally, preferred stockholders typically have limited rights compared to debt holders.
- *Warrants Risk.* Warrants can provide a greater potential for loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. The price of a warrant does not necessarily move in tandem with the price of the underlying security, and therefore, a warrant may be highly volatile and speculative. If a warrant held by the Fund were not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant.

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.

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that appear to be growth-oriented. Growth companies are those that the Sub-Adviser believes will have revenue and earnings that grow faster than the economy as a whole, offering above-average prospects for capital appreciation and little or no emphasis on dividend income. If the Sub-Adviser's perceptions of a company's growth potential are wrong, the securities purchased may not perform as expected, reducing the Fund's return.

Value Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that appear to be value-oriented. Investing in or having exposure to "value" securities presents the risk that the securities may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the security's true value or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged that value. In addition, there may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund while using a value strategy may suffer.

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.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade 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.

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. 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. 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.

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. In particular, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon NDR's allocation of assets among the Underlying ETFs using its 360° Approach. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of these allocations.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious

illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Model and Data Risk. Like all quantitative analysis, the investment models utilized by the Sub-Adviser carry the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, models may not perform as intended for many reasons including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of models is usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Sub-Adviser's use of such models is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. Models may lose their predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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 the Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

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 the Index and 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.ndrfunds.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: Ned Davis Research, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

The following individuals are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund:

Brian Sanborn, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Amy Lubas, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Lisa Michalski, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2024.

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2024.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

Shares are listed on 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.ndrfunds.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or some combination thereof), 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 or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products including the Fund or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of each Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust III (the "Trust") and at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

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

The Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' written notice prior to any such change.

As noted above, NDR's 360° Approach comprises four traditional investment pillars, each of which is described more below:

- **Macroeconomic:** The macroeconomic pillar focuses on the broader economic environment, including factors like GDP growth, inflation rates, interest rates, and unemployment levels. These indicators help investors (such as the Sub-Adviser) understand the overall health and direction of the economy, which can influence investment decisions.
- **Fundamental:** The fundamental pillar involves analyzing a company's financial health and performance through financial statements, such as balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements as well as financial expectations. This analysis includes evaluating metrics like earnings, revenue, profit margins, debt levels, analysts' financial estimates, and management surveys/comments to determine a company's intrinsic value.

NDR aggregates fundamental data to assess broader trends. For example, indicators measuring aggregate realized and expected earnings provide insights into overall market strength. When these indicators suggest favorable conditions for equities, the Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF's strategy may tilt towards a higher equity allocation. However, this analysis guides the percentage of the Fund's portfolio allocated to equities, not the selection of individual equity ETFs.

- **Technical:** The technical pillar relies on analyzing statistical trends from trading activity, such as price movements and trading volumes, to try to predict future price movements. This approach often involves chart patterns, technical indicators, and other tools to identify potential entry and exit points for investments.
- **Sentiment:** The sentiment pillar gauges the overall mood or attitude of investors towards a particular market or security. This can be assessed through various means, including market surveys, news sentiment, social media trends, and the behavior of institutional investors, to attempt to anticipate potential market movements based on collective investor psychology.

As noted above, in the Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF principal investment strategy discussion, NDR uses numerous financial metrics to inform its stock selection process. Those metrics include:

- **Valuation:** NDR utilizes valuation metrics to assess whether a security is appropriately priced by comparing its market price to its estimated intrinsic value through indicators like free cash flow/enterprise value to seek to identify potentially undervalued or overvalued securities.
- **Quality:** Quality metrics are employed by NDR to evaluate the financial strength and operational soundness of a company, focusing on metrics like the accruals ratio to make investments in companies that NDR determines have robust fundamentals and sustainable earnings.
- **Momentum:** NDR analyzes momentum metrics to evaluate recent performance trends of a security, utilizing indicators such as the price rate of change to identify securities that it views are exhibiting strong upward or downward price movements, aiming to capitalize on prevailing market trends.
- **Efficiency:** Efficiency metrics are used by NDR to measure a company's ability to effectively utilize its assets to generate cash flow, with a focus on ratios like operating cash flow/assets, to select companies that, in NDR's opinion, demonstrate efficient resource utilization.

- **Payout:** NDR considers payout metrics to evaluate a company's distribution of earnings to shareholders, employing measures like shareholder yield, to seek to identify companies with an elevated total of dividends, net buybacks, and net debt reduction.

As noted above, in the Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF principal investment strategy discussion, NDR uses numerous technical metrics to inform its ETF selection process. Those metrics include:

- **Trend-Following:** Trend-following is an input to seek to identify and capitalize on existing market trends. By analyzing trends, an investor (such as the Sub-Adviser) can decide to buy assets that are rising in price and sell those that are falling, based on the expectation that these trends will continue.
- **Rate-of-Change (ROC):** This metric measures the momentum of an asset by calculating the percentage change in its price over a specified period. This indicator helps an investor (such as the Sub-Adviser) gauge the speed and magnitude of price movements, providing insights into potential buy or sell decisions.
- **Overbought/Oversold Conditions:** Overbought/oversold conditions are inputs used to assess when an asset's price has moved too far in one direction and may be due for a reversal. By using technical indicators like the Relative Strength Index (RSI), an investor (such as the Sub-Adviser) can identify when an asset is overbought (potential for price decline) or oversold (potential for price increase), guiding investment decisions.

Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF - How Asset Classes Contribute to Long-Term Capital Gains

Each asset type in the Fund's portfolio plays a role in achieving the objective of long-term capital appreciation. Equity ETFs, which focus on U.S. large caps, small caps, growth, value, emerging markets, and international developed markets, provide exposure to companies with potential for capital growth. These ETFs are selected based on NDR's analysis of which sectors, regions, or styles are most likely to outperform based on current market conditions.

Bond ETFs, including long-term U.S. Treasury bonds, international bonds, high-yield corporate bonds, and investment-grade corporate bonds, contribute to the Fund's objective by offering potential for both income and capital appreciation. NDR's analysis may indicate favorable opportunities in bond markets due to macroeconomic factors such as interest rate movements or changes in credit conditions. When bond ETFs are included, they help manage risk and potentially provide positive returns during periods of market volatility.

Commodity ETFs, which cover broad sectors such as energy, metals, agriculture, and livestock, are used to diversify the portfolio and potentially capture upside in commodities markets. NDR evaluates commodity ETFs based on technical, macroeconomic, and sentiment indicators to determine when they present favorable risk/reward opportunities.

Temporary Defensive Positions

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Each Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in Rule 12d1-4, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Funds, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in a Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund's NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Funds: The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation Strategy ETF	Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF
Affiliated ETF Risk	X	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk	X	—
Commodity ETF Risk	X	—
ETF Risks	X	X
— Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X
— Trading	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X
Economic and Market Risk	X	X
Fixed Income Securities Risk	X	—
— Emerging Market Bonds Risk	X	—
— High-Yield Corporate Bonds Risk	X	—
— International Bonds Risk	X	—
Foreign Securities Risk	X	—
— Emerging Markets Risk	X	—
Growth Investing Risk	X	—
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X	X
Management Risk	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X
— Large-Capitalization Investing Risk	X	X
— Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Small-Capitalization Investing	X	—
Market Events Risk	X	X
Model and Data Risk	X	X
Money Market Instrument Risk	X	—
New Fund Risk	—	X
Newer Fund Risk	X	—
Operational Risk	X	X
Underlying ETFs Risks	X	—
U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk	X	—
Value Investing Risk	X	X

Affiliated ETF Risks. NDR may receive model fees or index fees from the ETFs (“Affiliated ETFs”) in which the Fund may invest, as well as sub-advisory fees from the Fund and profits generated by the Fund. This creates a potential conflict of interest, as NDR could be (or could be perceived to be) biased toward recommending Affiliated ETFs due to the additional fees it receives. In fulfilling its fiduciary duties to both the Fund and the Affiliated ETFs, this conflict could influence how NDR allocates the Fund’s assets. To mitigate this risk, NDR limits the total recommended allocation to Affiliated ETFs to less than 10% of the overall portfolio. However, despite these steps, it is still possible that such conflicts could affect NDR’s decision-making when determining whether to buy or sell shares of an Affiliated ETF. Although NDR takes measures to manage these conflicts, they may still have an impact on the Fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

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.

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. 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. 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.

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.

Equity Market Risk. The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over a short and extended periods of time. In a declining stock market, stock prices for all companies (including those in the Fund’s portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects.

- *Common Stocks 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. The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.
- *Convertible Securities Risk.* Investments in convertible securities entail some of the risks of both equity and debt securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with the fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities or any changes in the issuer’s credit rating. Convertible securities are subject to the risk that the credit rating of the issuer may have an effect on the value of the convertible securities.
- *Preferred Stocks Risk.* Investing in preferred stocks exposes the Fund to certain risks. Although preferred stocks are generally less risky than common stocks, they still face risks related to equity markets. Preferred stocks may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or extended periods of decline. This can occur due to broader market conditions or specific issues related to the issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Additionally, preferred stockholders typically have limited rights compared to debt holders.
- *Warrants Risk.* Warrants can provide a greater potential for loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. The price of a warrant does not necessarily move in tandem with the price of the underlying security, and therefore, a warrant may be highly volatile and speculative. If a warrant held by the Fund were not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant.

Fixed Income Securities Risks. Typically, the value of fixed income securities changes inversely with prevailing interest rates. Therefore, a fundamental risk of fixed income securities is interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of such securities will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund’s net asset value to likewise decrease. For example, while securities with longer maturities and durations tend to produce higher yields, they also tend to be more sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates and are therefore more volatile than shorter-term securities and are subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Investments in fixed income securities with very low or negative interest rates may diminish the Fund’s yield and performance. Recent and potential future changes in government monetary policy may also affect the level of interest rates. These changes could cause the Fund’s net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security. Fixed income securities are also subject to credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, extension risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk that the credit strength of an issuer of a fixed income security will weaken and/or that the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments and that the security may go into default. Prepayment risk is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, certain fixed income securities with higher interest rates, such as mortgage- and asset-backed securities, may be prepaid by their issuers thereby reducing the amount of interest payments. Valuation risk is the risk that one or more of the fixed

income securities in which the Fund invests are priced differently than the value realized upon such security's sale. In times of market instability, valuation may be more difficult. Extension risk is the risk that borrowers may pay off their debt obligations more slowly in times of rising interest rates. Liquidity risk is the risk that fixed income securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the portfolio managers would like or at the price the portfolio managers believe the security is currently worth.

- **Emerging Market Bonds Risk.** The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in emerging market bonds, which entails higher risks compared to developed market bonds due to political, economic, and market factors. Political risk is heightened in emerging markets due to potential instability, policy changes, or government interventions that can adversely affect bond values. Economic risk is also more pronounced, with emerging markets often experiencing greater volatility in growth rates, inflation, and interest rates. Market risk is increased due to less mature financial markets, lower liquidity, and greater susceptibility to external shocks. Furthermore, these bonds may face higher default risk due to weaker creditworthiness of issuers and less reliable legal and regulatory frameworks.
- **High-Yield Corporate Bonds Risk.** The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in high-yield corporate bonds, also known as junk bonds, which carry significant risks due to their lower credit ratings and higher default probabilities. Credit risk is a major concern, as these bonds are issued by companies with weaker financial health, making them more likely to default on interest and principal payments. Liquidity risk is another factor, as high-yield bonds may be harder to sell at desired prices, especially during market downturns. Market risk is elevated, with high-yield bonds often experiencing greater price volatility due to changes in interest rates, economic conditions, or issuer-specific news. Additionally, these bonds are more susceptible to changes in investor sentiment and risk appetite, which can lead to sharp price movements.
- **International Bonds Risk.** The Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest in international bonds, which involves several risks, including currency risk, political risk, and economic risk. Currency risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates, potentially impacting the value of foreign bonds when converted to the investor's home currency. Political risk involves changes in government, policy, or political instability in the issuing country, which can affect bond values. Economic risk pertains to the overall economic conditions in the issuing country, such as inflation rates, economic growth, and interest rate changes, influencing the performance of international bonds. Additionally, these bonds may be subject to less stringent regulatory and disclosure standards, increasing the risk of inadequate information.

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

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

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that appear to be growth-oriented. Growth companies are those that the Sub-Adviser believes will have revenue and earnings that grow faster than the economy as a whole, offering above-average prospects for capital appreciation and little or no emphasis on dividend income. If the Sub-Adviser's perceptions of a company's growth potential are wrong, the securities purchased may not perform as expected, reducing the Fund's return.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade 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.

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. In particular, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon NDR's allocation of assets among the Underlying ETFs using its 360° Approach. You could lose money on your investment in the Fund as a result of these allocations.

Market Capitalization Risk.

The Underlying ETFs may invest in companies of any market capitalization. As a result, the Fund may be indirectly exposed to the following risks

- *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. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Model and Data Risk. Like all quantitative analysis, the investment models utilized by the Sub-Adviser carry the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, models may not perform as intended for many reasons including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of models is usually constructed based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Sub-Adviser's use of such models is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. Models may lose their predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund, or an Underlying ETF, may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository 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 may lose money.

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

Operational Risk. Each Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Funds’ service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Each 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 a Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Funds and the Funds’ investment advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

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, Underlying ETFs are subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Underlying ETFs 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.

Value Investing Risk. Investing in or having exposure to “value” securities presents the risk that the securities may never reach what the Sub-Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Sub-Adviser considers to be the security’s true value or because the Sub-Adviser misjudged that value. In addition, there may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund while using a value strategy may suffer.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available on the Fund’s website at www.ndrfunds.com. 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

Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser” or “Tidal”), a Tidal Financial Group company, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and Tidal is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of December 31, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$46.33 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 322 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of its performance. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for each Fund to operate.

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 such 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 a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate set forth in the table below based on such Fund’s average daily net assets. Additionally, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its unitary management fee to 0.56% for the Ned Davis Research 360^o Dynamic Allocation ETF per the table below based on the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least January 31, 2027. 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.

Fund Name	Unitary Management Fee	Unitary Management Fee After Waiver
Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF	0.65%	0.56%
Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF	0.65%	0.65%

Investment Sub-Adviser

Ned Davis Research, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”), a Florida corporation, located at 3665 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 306, Sarasota, Florida 34233 serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”).

Founded in 1980, NDR is a global provider of independent investment research, solutions, model portfolios, and tools. NDR helps clients around the world make objective investment decisions. NDR’s strategists and analysts use quantitative models, charts, and indicators in a weight-of-the-evidence methodology.

NDR integrates technology and data into investment research, focusing on managing risk and aligning with long-term market trends rather than predicting short-term fluctuations. NDR’s investment process is based on a “360-degree” approach, which includes four key pillars: macroeconomic, fundamental, technical, and sentiment analysis. The macroeconomic and fundamental pillars assess broad economic indicators and financial metrics to identify long-term trends, while the technical and sentiment pillars analyze market behavior and investor sentiment for insights into near-term movements. Drawing on over four decades of experience, NDR uses these tools to provide strategic guidance on market positioning, helping inform bullish or bearish allocation decisions based on comprehensive analysis.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds’ portfolios, including determining the securities purchased and sold by each Fund. The Sub-Adviser is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, and offers independent investment research, solutions, model portfolio, and tools. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of each Fund’s average daily net assets set forth in the table below. However, as Fund Sponsor, the Sub-Adviser may automatically waive all or a portion of its sub-advisory fee. See “Fund Sponsor” below for more information. As of December 31, 2025, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$274 thousand in assets under management and approximately \$1.2 billion in non-discretionary assets under advisement (non-Regulatory Assets Under Management).

Fund Name	Sub-Advisory Fee Rate
Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF	0.04%
Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF	0.04%

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF Fund’s Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF’s March 31, 2025 semi-annual filing on Form N-CSR. As of the date of this prospectus, Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF has not commenced operations.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) have served as portfolio managers of each Fund, as applicable, since inception in 2024. Brian Sanborn, CFA, Amy Lubas, CFA, and Lisa Michalski, CFA are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. Qiao Duan and Ben McCaig oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

Brian Sanborn, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Sanborn joined NDR in 2004. He chairs NDR’s Index Committee, which reviews and approves NDR’s new investment models as well as enhancements to existing models. Mr. Sanborn developed NDR’s Stock Selection Service. He received a Master’s degree in Statistics from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics and Economics from Davidson College.

Amy Lubas, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Ms. Lubas joined NDR in 2004 and has held several positions, including Sector Analyst and most recently was Director of Wealth Management & Advisory Solutions. Prior to NDR, Ms. Lubas worked in Boston as a Technology Analyst at State Street Research &

Management and SG Cowen Securities Corporation, providing research and insights to portfolio managers. She earned her Master in Business Administration in Finance from Vanderbilt University (Owen) and her Bachelor of Science degree in Finance, cum laude, from Boston College.

Lisa Michalski, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Ms. Michalski joined NDR in 2007. Before joining NDR, Ms. Michalski was a Vice President in Credit Risk Technology for Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., where she was responsible for quantitative risk measures of derivative portfolios. Ms. Michalski earned a Master of Science degree in Computational Finance from the Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science from the University of Michigan.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Ms. 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.

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. McCaig serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in August 2021. Mr. McCaig previously served as a portfolio manager, compliance, and operations manager at the Ohio Treasurer's Office from July 2017 to August 2021. Previously, Mr. McCaig was Senior Equity Trader for the trust department at Huntington National Bank. Mr. McCaig attended Bowling Green State University where he received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a specialization in Finance.

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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.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is a sponsor to the Funds. Under this arrangement, the Sub-Adviser has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Funds. Every month, unitary management fees for the Funds are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees from the Funds.

In return for their financial support for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay the Sub-Adviser any remaining profits generated by unitary management fee the Funds. If the amount of the unitary management fees for a Fund exceeds the Fund's operating expenses (including the sub-advisory fee) and the Adviser-retained amount, that excess amount is considered "remaining profit." In that case, the Adviser will pay the remaining profits to the Sub-Adviser.

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, those fees are automatically waived, and any such waivers are not subject to recoupment. Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for a Fund is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, the Sub-Adviser is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, 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 a 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.

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities, may cause the Funds to incur certain costs. These costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made redemption in-kind. These costs could be imposed on a Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's NAV, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. 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. The 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

None of the Funds imposes any 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 a Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each 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 such Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for regular business. The NAV for the Funds is calculated by dividing such Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally value 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 a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for each Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, 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 Adviser will 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 Funds

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in each Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions of rules 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 a 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

Each Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, as well as net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Funds will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a 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.

Each 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, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the applicable 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 relevant Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by such Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S.

securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by such Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a Fund.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts, and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income (“NII”) tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). Each Fund’s distributions are includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of shares of a Fund 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 even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Funds may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Funds may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of net investment income and 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 relevant 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 a Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in a Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that they are not subject to such withholding.

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

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

If you are investing through a taxable account, you should carefully consider the timing of your investment relative to a Fund's distribution schedule. Purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution may increase your tax liability, a situation commonly referred to as "buying a dividend."

When a Fund makes a distribution, its share price typically drops by an amount roughly equal to the distribution. As a hypothetical example, if you invest \$5,000 to purchase 250 shares at \$20 per share on December 15, and the Fund pays a \$1 per share distribution on December 16, the share price would adjust to \$19 (ignoring market fluctuations). Although your total investment value remains \$5,000 (250 shares × \$19 in share value plus 250 shares × \$1 distribution), you would owe taxes on the \$250 distribution, even if you reinvest the distribution rather than receiving it in cash.

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains realized by a Fund before you invested, and even if they were reflected in the purchase price of the shares. Consequently, you may incur taxes on income or gains that accrued before your investment, without corresponding benefit.

Unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may wish to avoid purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution. You can minimize the potential tax impact by reviewing the relevant Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. Information about a Fund's distribution schedule can be found on the Funds' website at www.ndrfunds.com.

The Foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. 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, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group), (the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for each 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 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Shares.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the 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

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 a Fund can be found on the Fund's website at www.ndrfunds.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to the 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.

The Adviser Sub-Adviser, each Fund and the Subsidiary 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 any Fund particularly.

The Third Amended and Restated Agreement and 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 the 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 the 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 a 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 relevant 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 the relevant 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 travel 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

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the fiscal periods shown. As of the date of this prospectus, Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF has not launched. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in each table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request.

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

	Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF
	Period Ended September 30, 2025 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income (loss) ^{(b)(c)}	0.41
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) ^(d)	1.43
Total from investment operations	1.84
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
Net investment income	(0.16)
Total distributions	(0.16)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 21.68
TOTAL RETURN^(e)	9.27%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 1,951
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:	
Before Investment Advisory Fees waived ^{(f)(g)}	0.65%
After Investment Advisory Fees waived ^{(f)(g)}	0.50
Ratio of tax expense to average net assets ^(f)	0.00% ^(h)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:	
Before Investment Advisory Fees waived ^{(f)(g)}	2.01%
After Investment Advisory Fees waived ^{(f)(g)}	2.16%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(i)}	238%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was October 16, 2024.

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

(c) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange-traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(d) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

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

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the underlying exchange-trade funds in which the Fund invests.

(h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.

(i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Ned Davis Research 360° Dynamic Allocation ETF (NDAA)

Ned Davis Research 360° Core Equity ETF (NDEQ)

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Adviser	Ned Davis Research, Inc. 3665 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 306 Sarasota, Florida 34233
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, ME 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas 19 th Floor New York, NY 10020	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
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

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 January 28, 2026, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about each Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during the Fund's prior fiscal year or period. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the Ned Davis Research ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (844) 954-5050.

Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund is 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.ndrfunds.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

The SAI and other information are also available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which each Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23312)