



IRET | **iREIT® - MarketVector Quality REIT Index ETF**
listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

May 31, 2025

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

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iREIT® - MarketVector Quality REIT Index ETF – FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The iREIT® - MarketVector Quality REIT Index ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the iREIT® - MarketVector™ Quality REIT (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

⁽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, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the Expense Example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended January 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 126% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology created by Wide Moat Indexes, LLC (“Wide Moat,” see also, “Fund Sponsor” below), and it follows a non-discretionary, rules-based methodology to determine the universe of potential Index components. The Index is owned and administered by MarketVector Indexes GmbH (“Index Provider”). The Index is calculated and published by Solactive AG (“Calculation Agent”).

Initial Universe

The Index is a rules-based index and construction of the Index begins with the selection of investments from an initial universe of U.S.-listed equity REITs (real estate investment trusts) that comprise the iREIT® Equity REIT-100 universe (the “initial universe”). The initial universe includes 100 REITs operating in various sectors such as healthcare, hotel, net lease, retail, diversified, technology, residential, self-storage, industrial, and office. The 100 U.S.-listed REITs in the initial universe are selected by Wide Moat. The initial universe is reconstituted on a quarterly basis. For more information about REITs and the process for determining the initial universe, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information about the Fund – Additional Information about the Index.”

Stock Selection

From the initial universe, the Index Provider scores each portfolio candidate based on both quality and value factors.

- *Quality Score Considerations:* Quality scores are based on various financial metrics, including general metrics, such as dividend yield, and price-to-earnings ratios. In addition, the Index considers REIT-specific financial metrics such as funds from operations (FFO), capitalization rate (Cap Rate), occupancy rate, and loan-to-value ratio.
- *Value Score Considerations:* Value scores are based on other financial metrics, including price to funds from operations (P/FFO), dividend yield, and discounted cash flows. Additionally, value scoring considers operational metrics such as occupancy rates, debt-to-equity ratios, and interest coverage ratios.

For a description of the financial terms referenced above, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information about the Index.”

The Index Provider sums the quality and value scores for an overall score for each REIT. The Index Provider considers only the 80 candidates with the top quality scores for further screening.

The Index Provider then conducts three separate selection processes to determine the Index’s portfolio. That is, the Index Provider selects:

- up to 24 common stocks of REITs with high quality scores,
- up to 12 common stocks of REITs with high value scores, and
- up to 4 preferred stocks of REITs.

REITs with High-Quality Scores – From the remaining 80 REITs, the Index Provider identifies the 50 REITs with the highest quality scores. From this group, the Index Provider’s process then selects the top REIT based on overall scores from each of ten different sectors: healthcare, hotel, net lease, retail, diversified, technology, residential, self-storage, industrial, and office. However, if no REITs from a particular sector meet the required standards for inclusion at this stage, that sector is skipped. This sector-based approach is designed to provide a varied representation of different REIT sectors in the Index. After choosing the top REIT from each sector, the process selects additional REITs based on their overall scores, which include both quality and value assessments. Importantly, there is a limit: no more than six REITs can be chosen from any single sector.

The intended goal of this process is to select up to 24 REITs. But, because of the specific rules about sector variety and the maximum number of REITs per sector, there are situations where the process may end up selecting fewer than 24 REITs. This outcome primarily occurs when the available pool of qualifying REITs is not sufficiently varied across the various sectors.

REITs with High-Value Scores – From the initial list of 80 REITs, the Index Provider identifies the REITs that were not selected in the “REITs with High Quality Scores” group, and rank within the top half by value scores. From that list, the Index Provider identifies the highest-ranking REIT, based on overall scores, from each sector. Individual sectors may be omitted if no REITs in that sector qualify for inclusion at this step. The process generally continues until the Index Provider selects 12 REITs, adhering to a sector cap of three REITs per sector. See “Additional Information about the Index” below for more details on the process in the event of ties.

Preferred Stocks of REITs - The Index Provider screens the 80 candidates to determine which REITs' preferred stocks yield more than 2.5 percentage points above the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") interest rate benchmark. At a high level, preferred stocks are equity securities that have superior (preferred) claims on assets and earnings than common stock. The Index Provider then considers only those preferred stocks that have a full market capitalization of at least 75 million dollars and a minimum of 200,000 average monthly shares traded over the previous six months. From the remaining REITs, the Index Provider selects the four preferred stocks that have the largest difference between their own yield and the dividend yield of the common stock from the same REIT.

Index Construction

The Index's components are weighted equally within each selection process category. For example, high-quality REITs are equally weighted with other high-quality REITs in the Index.

The Index employs a tiered equal weighting strategy, which is structured as follows: Each stock included in the Index is assigned a weight based on its defined scoring criteria. Specifically, stocks categorized under the "high-quality REITs" bucket receive a score of 2. In contrast, all other stocks, including those identified as high value and preferred stocks, are assigned a score of 1. This differential scoring system effectively determines the proportional weight of each stock within the Index. For example, if the Index's portfolio is comprised of 24 high-quality REITs, 12 high-value REITs, and 4 preferred stocks, at the time of a rebalance, the Index would be weighted approximately 75% to high-quality REITs, 18.75% to high-value REITs and 6.25% to preferred stocks. See the Prospectus section titled "Additional Information about the Fund - Additional Information about the Index" for more detail on the Index's tiered weighting system.

The Index is rebalanced quarterly.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the component securities that make up the Index.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in equity securities of REITs.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the Index components. However, the Fund may use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund may invest in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

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 investment objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

Each risk summarized below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate and meets certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), as more fully described in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

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

Real Estate Securities Risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments in residential REITs and real estate-related securities. Investing in residential REITs and real estate-related securities may subject the Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in residential REITs and real estate-related securities. Real estate investments are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate investments are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's investments will be concentrated in the real estate industry. As a result, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. 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, or REIT sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer.

Preferred Stock Risk. Investing in preferred stocks of REITs is subject to general market and issuer-specific risks, as well as interest rate risk due to their fixed or variable return rates. Dividends from preferred stocks are paid after all obligatory payments to creditors and can be impacted significantly by changes in a REIT's financial status. Preferred stocks may offer less liquidity compared to other securities like common stock, and often have limited voting rights. Further, there is a risk that a REIT may defer, omit dividends, or opt to call, redeem, or convert preferred stocks to common stock, impacting the investment value.

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

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. Any such decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to its NAV and also greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads.
- *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 and there may be widening bid-ask spreads. 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 and there may be furthering widening bid-ask spreads.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the Exchange), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

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.

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

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Index, and therefore the Fund, may frequently reallocate all or a significant portion of its 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.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with only a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited 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 and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to the Index.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in Index components at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, Calculation Agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, Calculation Agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Portfolio Managers

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

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute.

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 the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, can be found on the Fund's website at www.IRETETF.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the iREIT®-MarketVector™ Quality REIT Index.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of the Fund’s shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (the “Trust”). The Fund will notify shareholders in writing at least 60 days before making any changes to its investment objective.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund’s 80% Policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval upon Board approval and at least 60 days’ written notice to shareholders prior to any such change.

Additional Information about the Index

Wide Moat determines the Index’s initial universe by the following steps:

1. Compile a list of all US-listed equity REITs.
2. Eliminate REITs with a market capitalization of less than \$250 million.
3. Assign remaining REITs a quality and value score. (The scoring mechanism is the same as what is used in the Index’s component selection procedure.)
4. A “total score” is then calculated as a weighted average of the quality and value scores using weights of two-thirds and one-third, respectively.
5. Sort list established in step 4 by market capitalization in descending order.
6. Establish the ireit-100 universe:
 - a. The top 10% of REITs from each REIT sector, up to a maximum of 20 per sector, by total score are included.
 - b. If more than 20 REITs from a given REIT sector would have been included in Step 6a, the smallest REIT(s) from that sector are removed and replaced by the next largest REIT from a sector that is not in violation.
 - c. If necessary, the largest remaining REITs will be added until a total of 100 REITs have been included.

The Index focuses on selecting high-quality and high-value REITs from diverse sectors. To gain a deeper understanding of the selection process and the financial metrics applied, the following provides an overview. This sheds light on the methodology employed by the Index Provider, particularly in the High-Value REIT Selection Process, and explains the financial terms and metrics used to evaluate REITs. The discussion also outlines the various REIT sectors included in the Index, provides further details on the selection process for high-value REITs, and offers insights into the financial metrics used to evaluate REIT quality and value. Understanding these aspects is crucial for comprehending how the Index’s components are selected and for understanding the Fund’s overall investment strategy.

The Index is comprised of REITs in a range of REIT sectors, which include:

- *Healthcare REITs* - properties dedicated to the healthcare sector, such as hospitals, medical centers, nursing facilities, and assisted living centers.
- *Hotel REITs* – hotels, motels, and similar properties.
- *Net Lease REITs* – properties that are leased to commercial tenants under “triple net leases” which make the tenants responsible for paying for the property’s operating costs (such as taxes, insurance, utilities, and common area costs).
- *Retail REITs* – properties that have retail space, such as malls, outlet centers, and shopping centers.
- *Diversified REITs* – a mix of different types of properties, such as retail, office, industrial, and residential, providing a diversified portfolio.
- *Technology REITs* – properties related to the technology sector, which may include data centers, tech parks, and facilities that cater to technology companies.
- *Residential REITs* – residential properties, such multifamily housing, single-family rental housing, and senior housing.
- *Self-storage REITs* – storage facility properties.
- *Industrial REITs* – properties that are used for manufacturing, production, storage, and distribution of goods.
- *Office REITs* - office buildings.

High-Value REIT Selection Process:

In the event that the initial portion of the high-value selection process results in a tie, the Index Provider uses the following further steps: From the pool of remaining REITs, components are chosen based on their overall scores until 12 value REITs are selected. If the last REIT to be selected faces a tie in scores:

- Preference is given to the REIT from the least represented sector.
- If the tying REITs are from the same sector, the one with the highest full market capitalization is chosen.

No sector will have more than 2 REITs represented. If this occurs:

- The lowest-ranking REITs are removed.
- The next-highest ranking REIT from a different sector is added.

Steps 1 to 3 are repeated until:

- 12 REITs are selected, and
- No sector has more than two REITs represented.

Note: If all sectors are represented by 2 REITs before 12 are selected, the group may contain fewer than 12 REITs.

Financial Terms Overview: The following provides a high-level description of the financial terms used in the Principal Investment Strategy section:

REIT: A Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) is a company that generally owns or finances income-producing real estate across various sectors. REITs are typically financed through a combination of selling shares to investors and borrowing money, which helps in acquiring and managing a property portfolio. By law, they must distribute at least 90% of their taxable income to shareholders as dividends, offering a potential source of income and the benefits of real estate investment.

REIT Quality Metrics:

General Metrics

Dividend Yield - A measure of the annual dividends per share divided by the price per share. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

P/E Ratio (Price-to-Earnings Ratio) - A measure of the market value per share relative to the earnings per share. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

Debt-to-Equity Ratio - Measures the relative proportion of shareholder's equity and debt used to finance a company's assets. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

REIT-Specific Metrics

Funds from Operations (FFO) - FFO adds depreciation and amortization to earnings and excludes gains or losses on sales of properties. It is a key metric for REITs as it can provide insight into the REIT's cash performance. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Capitalization Rate (Cap Rate) – Cap Rate is calculated by dividing the Net Operating Income (NOI) of a property by its current market value or acquisition cost. The cap rate gives investors (such as the Fund) an idea of the yield they should expect from their investment, considering operating income and property value. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Occupancy Rate - Measures the percentage of all rented or leased spaces over the total available space in the properties owned by a REIT. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio - Indicates the riskiness of a REIT's financing strategy. It is calculated by dividing the mortgage amount by the appraised value of the property. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Market and Macro Considerations

Geographical Diversification - The extent to which a REIT's holdings are spread across different regions, which may shield it from localized economic downturns. This metric is evaluated using a five year look back period.

Interest Rate Sensitivity - As REITs typically carry substantial debt, the measure considers the potential impact of interest rate changes on a REIT's cost of capital and overall profitability. This metric is evaluated using a five year look back period.

REIT Value Metrics:

General Metrics

Price to Funds from Operations (P/FFO) – This measure represents the multiple of a REIT's share price to its FFO. A lower P/FFO ratio may indicate that the REIT is undervalued. Comparing the P/FFO ratio to the industry average or to its historical averages can help assess its relative value. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

Dividend Yield - Compare the REIT's dividend yield with the average dividend yield of the sector. A higher yield might suggest undervaluation, but it's also essential to assess whether it is sustainable. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share - Compare the market price per share to the NAV per share. If a REIT is trading at a significant discount to its NAV, it might be undervalued. This metric is evaluated using a five year look back period.

Price to Earnings (P/E) Ratio - A lower P/E compared to industry peers may indicate relative undervaluation. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) - DCF analysis can help estimate the intrinsic value of a REIT by projecting its future cash flows and discounting them back to the present value. If the intrinsic value is higher than the current market price, the REIT might be undervalued. This metric is evaluated using 2-year forward consensus analyst estimates.

Operational Metrics

Occupancy Rate - Healthy occupancy rates indicate robust demand for the REIT's properties, which can subsequently lead to stable or growing revenues. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Same-Store Net Operating Income (SSNOI) - Positive SSNOI growth might point towards strong operational performance, which could be an indicator that the REIT is positioned well in its market. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Debt Metrics (e.g., Debt-to-Equity, Interest Coverage Ratio) - REITs with manageable debt levels and strong interest coverage may be better positioned to navigate economic downturns and continue paying dividends, potentially making them more valuable. This metric is measure using the most recently available quarterly or trailing twelve months data are used based on the most recently available quarterly filing.

Preferred Stocks:

The *Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)* is a benchmark interest rate published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, reflecting the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement (repo) market.

Convertible preferred stocks are not eligible for inclusion in the Index, but callable preferred stocks are eligible for inclusion.

Tiered Weighting System:

As noted in the Principal Investment Strategies section, the Index employs a tiered equal weighting strategy, which is structured as follows: Each stock included in the Index is assigned a weight based on its defined scoring criteria. Specifically, stocks categorized under the "high-quality REITs" bucket receive a score of 2. In contrast, all other stocks, including those identified as high value and preferred stocks, are assigned a score of 1. This differential scoring system effectively determines the proportional weight of each stock within the Index.

For example, if the Index's portfolio is comprised of 24 high-quality REITs, 12 high-value REITs, and 4 preferred stocks, at the time of a rebalance, the Index would be weighted approximately 75% to high-quality REITs, 18.75% to high-value REITs and 6.25% to preferred stocks. The following breaks down how the foregoing percentages were calculated in the example:

Assigning Scores:

- High-quality REITs (24 stocks) each have a score of 2.
- High-value REITs (12 stocks) and preferred stocks (4 stocks) each have a score of 1.

Calculating Total Points:

- Total points for high-quality REITs = 24 stocks \times 2 points/stock = 48 points.
- Total points for high-value REITs = 12 stocks \times 1 point/stock = 12 points.
- Total points for preferred stocks = 4 stocks \times 1 point/stock = 4 points.
- Overall total points = 48 (high-quality) + 12 (high-value) + 4 (preferred) = 64 points.

Determining Weightings:

- Weighting for high-quality REITs = (48 points / 64 total points) \times 100 = 75%.
- Weighting for high-value REITs = (12 points / 64 total points) \times 100 = 18.75%.
- Weighting for preferred stocks = (4 points / 64 total points) \times 100 = 6.25%.

Manager of Managers Structure

Although not currently sub-advised, the Fund and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee a sub-adviser and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The exemptive relief applies to sub-advisers that are either wholly owned by the Adviser or its parent company, as well as to unaffiliated sub-advisers, including those whose affiliation arises solely from their sub-advisory relationship.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in the real estate industry. In addition, the Fund’s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors of the real estate industry to reflect the Index’s allocation to such sector. The securities of many or all of the companies in the same sector or industry may decline in value due to developments adversely affecting such sector or industry. By concentrating its assets in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund’s assets were invested in a wider variety of securities. As a result, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

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. Any such decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund’s portfolio securities and the Fund’s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to its NAV and also greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads.
- *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 and there may be widening bid-ask spreads. 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 and there may be furthering widening bid-ask spreads.

- **Trading.** Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange circuit breaker rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

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. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, or REIT sectors in which the Fund invests. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic, public health, and banking crises. As the Fund holds common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, those investments expose the Fund to greater risk than its holdings of preferred stocks of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

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

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Index, and therefore the Fund, may frequently reallocate all or a significant portion of its 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.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with only a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited 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 and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index. The returns from the types of securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, office and residential REITs) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.

Preferred Stock Risk. Investing in preferred stocks of REITs is subject to general market and issuer-specific risks, as well as interest rate risk due to their fixed or variable return rates. Dividends from preferred stocks are paid after all obligatory payments to creditors and can be impacted significantly by changes in a REIT's financial status. Preferred stocks may offer less liquidity compared to other securities like common stock, and often have limited voting rights. Further, there is a risk that a REIT may defer, omit dividends, or opt to call, redeem, or convert preferred stocks to common stock, impacting the investment value.

Real Estate Securities Risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments in residential REITs and real estate-related securities. Investing in residential REITs and real estate-related securities may subject the Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in residential REITs and real estate-related securities. Real estate investments are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate investments are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate and meets certain requirements under the Code, as more fully described in the Fund's SAI. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

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

REIT valuations can be significantly impacted by interest rate fluctuations; as interest rates rise, the increased borrowing costs can reduce profitability and cash flow, especially for highly leveraged REITs, leading to lower valuations, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance. Broad macroeconomic trends, such as the shift towards remote work, can greatly influence the demand and valuation of certain real estate sectors like office and retail, potentially leading to long-term changes in property revenues and valuations for REITs, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in Index components at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Fund's investment adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, Calculation Agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, Calculation Agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Fund's website at www.IRETETF.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 SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), 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 is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of April 30, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$30.51 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 236 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is responsible for determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund, and trading portfolio securities and for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, litigation expenses, other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”), and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser.

Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Certified Shareholder Report to shareholders on Form N-CSR for the period ending July 31, 2024.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals described below (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) have served as Portfolio Managers of the Fund since its inception in 2024. Qiao Duan and Charles Ragauss are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

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

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

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

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

FUND SPONSOR

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

In return for its financial support for the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay Sponsor any remaining profits generated by the unitary management fee. If the amount of the unitary management fees for the Fund exceeds its operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, that excess amount is considered “remaining profit.” In that case, the Adviser will pay the remaining profits to Sponsor.

Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for the Fund is less than the Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, Sponsor is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund’s transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

In order to purchase Creation Units of the 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 Fund 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 the 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

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security or other asset held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, 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 Fund

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund-level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

The following general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on provisions of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this Prospectus. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains to shareholders. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

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

For taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2026, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of “qualified business income” derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, “qualified business income” generally includes ordinary real estate investment trust (“REIT”) dividends. Non-corporate shareholders can claim the qualified business income deduction with respect to REIT dividends received by the Fund if the Fund meets certain holding period and reporting requirements.

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

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

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net investment income paid to (A) certain foreign financial institutions unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) the identity of certain of its account-holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution’s country of residence), and (B) certain non-financial foreign entities unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the 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 Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

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 the 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 the 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 \times \$19 in share value plus 250 shares \times \$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 the 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 Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. When available, information about the Fund's distribution schedule can be found on the Fund's website at www.IRETETF.com.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to foreign, state, and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, 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 the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

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

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund can be found on the Fund's website at www.IRETETF.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 has entered into a licensing agreement with the Index Provider to use the Index. The Fund is entitled to use its Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Adviser.

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MarketVector Indexes GmbH (“Licensor”) and any of its affiliates. Licensor and any of its affiliates make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the iREIT®- MarketVector™ Quality REIT Index (“Index”) to track the performance of high quality US listed common and preferred equity securities of REITs. Licensor’s only relationship to the Licensee is the licensing of certain service marks and trade names of Licensor and of the Index that is determined, composed and calculated by Licensor without regard to the Licensee or the Fund. Licensor has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index. Licensor is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash. Licensor has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

The Index is the exclusive property of MarketVector Indexes GmbH, which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MarketVector Indexes GmbH, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the financial instrument.

The Fund is not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG nor does Solactive AG offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the Index and/or Index trade mark or the Index Price at any time or in any other respect. Neither publication of the Index by Solactive AG nor the licensing of the Index or Index trade mark for the purpose of use in connection with the financial instrument constitutes a recommendation by Solactive AG to invest capital in said financial instrument nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive AG with regard to any investment in this financial instrument. Solactive AG is not responsible for fulfilling the legal requirements concerning the accuracy and completeness of the financial instrument’s prospectus.

LICENSOR AND ITS AFFILIATES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OF ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND LICENSOR AND ITS AFFILIATES SHALL NOT HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. LICENSOR AND ITS AFFILIATES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. LICENSOR AND ITS AFFILIATES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL LICENSOR AND ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.

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

The Third Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on a Fund’s Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of a Fund’s outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund’s costs, including attorneys’ fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of a Fund, unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by the shareholders of the Trust, or the Fund, generally. Under the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder bringing a direct claim must be a shareholder of the Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys’ fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys’ fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust also requires that actions by shareholders against a Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders' ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for 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 table is intended to help you understand the Fund's performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual Certified Shareholder Annual Report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights

iREIT® - MarketVector Quality REIT Index ETF

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

	Period ended January 31, 2025^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.68
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	0.16
Total from investment operations	0.84
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
Net investment income	(0.61)
Return of capital	(0.18)
Total distributions	(0.79)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 20.05
TOTAL RETURN^(d)	4.13%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 5,014
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(e)	0.60%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^(e)	3.59%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(f)}	126%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was March 5, 2024.

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

(c) 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 period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

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

(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.

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

iREIT® - MarketVector Quality REIT Index ETF

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19 th Floor New York, NY 10020
Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202		

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 May 31, 2025, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's 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 the 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, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at IRET ETFs c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (855) 511-1210. Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund are 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.IRETETF.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 the Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.