



VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF (AIS)

VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF (EVS)

each listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

September 15, 2024

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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SUMMARY INFORMATION

VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF seeks long term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.75%</u>

(1) The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

(2) Estimated for the current year.

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
\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of global AI companies (defined below). The Fund’s portfolio securities are selected by the Fund’s sub-adviser, VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Sub-Adviser seeks to invest the Fund’s assets to achieve returns similar to those of the BITA VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle Index (the “Index”), which is owned, calculated, administered, and disseminated by BITA GmbH (the “Index Provider”).

The Sub-Adviser defines an “AI company” as a company that, based upon publicly available revenue data provided by the company through regulatory filings, quarterly earnings reports, company presentations and/or official earnings conference call transcripts, as well as business news reported by third parties that pertains to or analyzes a company’s revenue, derives at least 50% of its revenues from or has at least 50% of its assets invested in or has at least 50% of its assets devoted to the production, development and/or operation of (i) high-performance semiconductors used for AI (artificial intelligence) related hardware & software, (ii) AI related datacenters, and/or (iii) AI enabled applications. The Sub-Adviser defines “supercycles” as long-term trends that disrupt current economic models through disruptive technological advancements shaping our world. The Fund’s portfolio is expected to consist of all or a representative sample of the securities in the Index, except as discussed below. The Sub-Adviser will evaluate all revenue data for accuracy.

The Sub-Adviser generally expects to use a “replication” strategy to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the Index’s component securities. The Sub-Adviser may use a “representative sampling” strategy instead. In doing so, the Fund’s assets will typically be allocated to a selected group of securities within the Index that is expected to mirror the Index’s overall performance. The Sub-Adviser will use representative sampling approach when it deems it to be the most advantageous option for the Fund.

While the Index’s methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund’s portfolio construction and the identification of AI companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund. The Sub-Adviser may buy or sell securities not yet included in, or not yet removed from, as the case may be, the Index prior to the Index’s rebalancing and reconstitution. Generally, the Sub-Adviser will use the Index’s criteria to guide its decisions. If the Sub-Adviser receives new information about an existing portfolio security or an emerging AI company after the Index’s last rebalancing and reconstitution, it has the discretion to trade those securities before the next Index rebalancing and reconstitution. For example, the Sub-Adviser may identify negative issues with a company’s outlook, or potential opportunities to add new holdings. To further the example, the Fund may sell portfolio holdings of a company that has experienced a negative change in business circumstances, or invest in a company that has recently completed an initial public offering (“IPO”). Accordingly, there may be times when the Fund’s holdings and performance deviate significantly from those of the Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in AI companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in companies that are not included in the 80% test noted above. These investments can include equity securities and depositary receipts of issuers that are not Index constituents but that the Sub-Adviser would characterize as emerging AI companies, based on the Sub-Adviser’s analysis of publicly available business plans and as may be further evidenced by capital expenditures, research and development efforts and business acquisitions. This 20% of the Fund’s portfolio may also be invested in cash or cash equivalents (including money market funds).

The Fund may invest in small-, medium-, and large-capitalization companies. The Fund will invest in foreign securities, including directly in securities listed on foreign exchanges (ordinary shares) and indirectly through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Fund may invest in foreign securities that are located in developed and emerging markets. The Fund determines a country’s or market’s classification as a developed or emerging market based on its MSCI designation.

To the extent the Index is concentrated in a particular industry, the Fund is expected to be concentrated in that industry. As of August 31, 2024, issuers in the Information Technology sector (86%) and Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment industry (49%) represented significant portions of the Index.

The BITA VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle Index

Index Overview:

The Index is a rules-based composite index that tracks the market performance of companies, listed on global stock exchanges, that derive their revenues from producing high-performance semiconductors, and building and operating AI-enabled applications and datacenters. The Index’s initial universe consists of globally listed equity securities from companies involved in:

- **High-Performance Semiconductors:** This includes companies focused on designing and producing GPUs (Graphics Processing Units) designed for AI processing, developing high-capacity VRAM (Video Memory), creating DPUs (data processing units) to enhance system efficiency, and developing advanced cooling solutions. It also includes companies providing stable power through VRMs (voltage regulator modules), creating specialized motherboards with high-speed interfaces, developing high-bandwidth interconnection standards, producing network interface cards for AI tasks, creating interfaces for high-resolution displays, and developing software solutions to optimize AI hardware performance.
- **Datacenters:** This includes companies producing power supply units, VRMs, and cooling systems for data centers, as well as those designing server boards, CPUs, and related IT (information technology) equipment. It also covers companies developing high-speed networking solutions, creating high-performance storage devices, implementing data protection and disaster recovery systems, providing server racks and cable management systems, and offering on-site technical assistance.
- **AI-Enabled Applications:** This includes companies using advanced AI techniques to automate tasks, analyze data, and enhance decision-making across industries, driving innovation with applications like virtual assistants, recommendation systems, predictive analytics, and autonomous vehicles.

For more information about the types of companies that the Index tracks, see “Additional Information About the Funds” below.

Index Universe:

The Index's initial universe is determined by applying, among others, the following criteria:

- *Security Types:* Includes ordinary shares and ADRs.
- *Minimum Size:* Companies must have a market capitalization of at least USD 200 million.
- *Minimum Liquidity:* Securities must have an average daily traded value above USD 300,000 over the past 3 months.
- *Thematic Requirement:* Companies must derive at least 50% of their revenue from the relevant theme. The Index Provider evaluates each company's thematic alignment by analyzing publicly available revenue data from multiple sources. These sources include regulatory filings (such as Annual Reports, 10-Ks, 10-Qs, 20-Fs, 8-Ks), quarterly earnings reports, company presentations, official earnings conference call transcripts, and news.
- *Free Float Percentage:* Securities with a free float percentage (relative to total shares outstanding) below 10% are excluded.

Index Weighting:

The Index Provider employs a proprietary method to assign weights to companies based on a forward-looking list of AI products, services, and activities, including semiconductors, AI-enabled applications and data center infrastructure. Each category in this list is given a "bucket weight" that reflects its estimated importance to the AI ecosystem. The Index Provider regularly reviews these weights to ensure they remain relevant. Companies are assigned to a category based on where they earn the most revenue, and a company's weight within its category is based on its market share. The final weight of each company in the Index is a combination of its category weight and the overall weight of that category. If a category has no companies, its weight is redistributed proportionally across the Index.

To seek a balanced representation and prevent excessive concentration, the initial weights of all Index constituents are subject to limits: no issuer's weight can be below 0.2% or exceed 4.5% of the total Index weight. During weight calculations, adjustments are made to ensure all constituents meet the minimum weight requirement. If a security's weight is below 0.2%, it is increased to meet this floor. Following this adjustment, weights are capped at 4.5%. Any excess weight from capped constituents is redistributed proportionally among the remaining uncapped constituents in the same category. If all constituents in a category are capped, the excess weight is distributed proportionally across constituents in other categories.

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced twice a year, in June and December. This process occurs after the market on the third Friday of these months. During reconstitution, companies that no longer meet the Index's criteria are removed, and those that do are added. However, the Sub-Adviser has the discretion to adjust the Fund's portfolio between reconstitutions.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Issuers engaged in artificial intelligence typically have high research and capital expenditures and, as a result, their profitability can vary widely, if they are profitable at all. The space in which they are engaged is highly competitive and issuers' products and services may become obsolete very quickly. These companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. The issuers are also subject to legal, regulatory and political changes that may have a large impact on their profitability. A failure in an issuer's product or even questions about the safety of the product could be devastating to the issuer, especially if it is the marquee product of the issuer. It can be difficult to accurately capture what qualifies as an artificial intelligence company.

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, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

Technology Sector Risks. The Fund will invest substantially in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

Industry Risks. The Fund is subject to the following risks:

- **Semiconductor Industry Risk.** Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.
- **Datacenter Industry Risk.** The datacenter industry faces numerous challenges that could significantly impact the financial performance of companies operating within this sector. As technological advancements accelerate and demand for data processing and storage grows, datacenter companies must continuously upgrade infrastructure and expand capacity, leading to high capital expenditures and increased operational costs. The highly competitive nature of the industry often results in aggressive pricing strategies that compress profit margins. Additionally, fluctuations in demand for data services, driven by economic conditions and shifts in technology trends, can lead to under-utilization of capacity, negatively affecting revenue streams and overall profitability. Furthermore, companies must navigate complex regulatory environments and manage significant energy consumption and environmental impact, adding to operational burdens and costs.
- **Software Industry Risk.** The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

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

- *Currency Exchange Rate Risk.* The Fund's assets may include exposure to investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities or other assets that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (Underlying Shares). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying

Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

- **Developed Markets Risk.** Developed market countries generally tend to rely on the services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary source of economic growth and may be susceptible to the risks of individual service sectors. Many developed market countries have heavy indebtedness, which may lead downward pressure on the economies of these countries. As a result, it is possible that interest rates on debt of certain developed countries may rise to levels that make it difficult for such countries to service high debt levels without significant help from other countries or from a central bank. Developed market countries generally are dependent on the economies of certain key trading partners. Changes in any one economy may cause an adverse impact on several developed countries.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Index Strategy Risk. The Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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 the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe 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 also reflect the errors.

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor the Fund's holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, while the Fund seeks to achieve returns similar to those of the Index, there may be periods of time where the Fund's holdings, and therefore its performance, deviate significantly from the holdings and performance of the Index.

Tracking Error Risk. While the Fund generally seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index, 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 the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Unrelated Business Risk. Many of the companies in which the Fund will invest have other business lines unrelated to one of the thematic categories. These other lines of business could adversely affect those firms' operating results and, in turn, hurt the Fund's performance. The operating results of companies with other business lines may fluctuate independently of the fluctuations in the relevant thematic category businesses. In addition, a particular company's ability to engage in new business activities may expose it to additional risks for which it has less experience than its existing business lines. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of one or more of the thematic categories, there can be no assurance that its other lines of business will not adversely affect the company's business, financial condition, or market value. In addition, a particular company's unrelated businesses may impact the Fund's investment returns and it may be difficult to isolate thematic category-related returns from other return sources.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- **Large-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- **Small-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in an industry, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that industry will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety 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.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed 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.

IPO Risk. The Fund may purchase securities of companies that are offered in an IPO. The risk exists that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund.

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

New Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser is a newly formed entity and has no experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth

concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Performance

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

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

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

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Investment Sub-Adviser

The Sub-Adviser's Investment Committee for the Fund is responsible for the Sub-Adviser's role in the day-to-day management of the Fund. As of the date of the Prospectus, the following individuals are the members of the Investment Committee:

Jon McNeill, Co-Founder of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Robert F. Whitelaw, Chief Investment Strategist of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

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Management Fee	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

(1) The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

(2) Estimated for the current year.

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
\$77	\$240

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of global Electrification companies (defined below). The Fund’s portfolio securities are selected by the Fund’s sub-adviser, VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Sub-Adviser seeks to invest the Fund’s assets to achieve returns similar to those of the BITA VistaShares Electrification Supercycle Index (the “Index”), which is owned, calculated, administered, and disseminated by BITA GmbH (the “Index Provider”).

The Sub-Adviser defines an “Electrification company” as a company that, based upon publicly available revenue data provided by the company through regulatory filings, quarterly earnings reports, company presentations and/or official earnings conference call transcripts, as well as business news reported by third parties that pertains to or analyzes a company’s revenue, derives at least 50% of its revenues from or has at least 50% of its assets invested in or has at least 50% of its assets devoted to the production of components and materials used in the assembly and manufacturing of electric vehicles, as well as those involved in modern energy grids, integrated storage solutions, distributed power systems and other vehicle parts. The Sub-Adviser defines “supercycles” as long-term trends that disrupt current economic models through disruptive technological advancements shaping our world. The Fund’s portfolio is expected

to consist of all or a representative sample of the securities in the Index, except as discussed below. The Sub-Adviser will evaluate all revenue data for accuracy.

The Sub-Adviser generally expects to use a “replication” strategy to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the Index’s component securities. The Sub-Adviser may use a “representative sampling” strategy instead. In doing so, the Fund’s assets will typically be allocated to a selected group of securities within the Index that is expected to mirror the Index’s overall performance. The Sub-Adviser will use representative sampling approach when it deems it to be the most advantageous option for the Fund.

While the Index’s methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund’s portfolio construction and the identification of Electrification companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund. The Sub-Adviser may buy or sell securities not yet included in, or not yet removed from, as the case may be, the Index prior to the Index’s rebalancing and reconstitution. Generally, the Sub-Adviser will use the Index’s criteria to guide its decisions. If the Sub-Adviser receives new information about an existing portfolio security or an emerging Electrification company after the Index’s last rebalancing and reconstitution, it has the discretion to trade those securities before the next Index rebalancing and reconstitution. For example, the Sub-Adviser may identify negative issues with a company’s outlook, or potential opportunities to add new holdings. To further the example, the Fund may sell portfolio holdings of a company that has experienced a negative change in business circumstances, or invest in a company that has recently completed an initial public offering (“IPO”). Accordingly, there may be times when the Fund’s holdings and performance deviate significantly from those of the Index.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in Electrification companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in companies that are not included in the 80% test noted above. These investments can include equity securities and depositary receipts of issuers that are not Index constituents but that the Sub-Adviser would characterize as emerging Electrification companies based on the Sub-Adviser’s analysis of publicly available business plans and as may be further evidenced by capital expenditures, research and development efforts and business acquisitions. This 20% of the Fund’s portfolio may also be invested in cash or cash equivalents (including money market funds).

The Fund may invest in small-, medium-, and large-capitalization companies. The Fund will invest in foreign securities, including directly in securities listed on foreign exchanges (ordinary shares) and indirectly through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Fund may invest in foreign securities that are located in developed and emerging markets. The Fund determines a country’s or market’s classification as a developed or emerging market based on its MSCI designation.

To the extent the Index is concentrated in a particular industry, the Fund is expected to be concentrated in that industry. As of August 31, 2024, issuers in the Consumer Discretionary sector (70%) and Auto Components industry and Automobiles industry (43% and 25%, respectively) represented significant portions of the Index.

The BITA VistaShares Electrification Supercycle Index

Index Overview:

The Index is a rules-based composite index that tracks the market performance of companies, listed on recognized, global exchanges, that derive their revenues from the production of components and materials used in the assembly and manufacturing of electric vehicles (EVs), as well as those involved in modern energy grids, integrated storage solutions, distributed power systems and other vehicle parts. The Index encompasses companies that contribute to the advancement of electrification infrastructure, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the electric vehicle and energy ecosystem.

Index Universe:

The Index’s initial universe consists of globally listed equity securities from companies involved in:

- **EV Components:** This includes companies developing battery packs, electric motors, power electronics, body structures, ADAS (automated driver assistance systems) technologies, suspension systems, steering systems, braking systems, wheels and tires, software and infotainment, and the complete production of electric and autonomous vehicles. These companies are responsible for the design, manufacturing, and integration of key technologies that enhance the performance, safety, and efficiency of EVs.
- **EV Infrastructure Support and Modern Energy Systems:** This includes companies developing advanced electrical grid technologies, integrated energy storage solutions, and decentralized power generation systems. These companies play a crucial role in managing and distributing electricity efficiently, storing renewable energy, and providing innovative power solutions to support the growing demand for electric and sustainable energy.

For more information about the types of companies that the Index tracks, see “*Additional Information About the Funds*” below.

Index Universe:

The Index's initial universe is determined by applying, among others, the following criteria:

- *Security Types:* Includes ordinary shares and ADRs.
- *Minimum Size:* Companies must have a market capitalization of at least USD 200 million.
- *Minimum Liquidity:* Securities must have an average daily traded value above USD 300,000 over the past 3 months.
- *Thematic Requirement:* Companies must derive at least 50% their revenue from the relevant theme. The Index Provider evaluates each company's thematic alignment by analyzing publicly available revenue data from multiple sources. These sources include regulatory filings (such as Annual Reports, 10-Ks, 10-Qs, 20-Fs, 8-Ks), quarterly earnings reports, company presentations, official earnings conference call transcripts, and news.
- *Free Float Percentage:* Securities with a free float percentage (relative to total shares outstanding) below 10% are excluded.

Index Weighting:

The Index Provider employs a proprietary method to assign weights to companies based on a forward-looking list of relevant products, services, and activities essential for the manufacture and operation of electric vehicles as well as production and management of EV Infrastructure Support & Modern Energy Systems including companies developing advanced electrical grid technologies, integrated energy storage solutions, and decentralized power generation systems. Each category in this list is given a "bucket weight" that reflects its estimated contribution to the overall cost of building and operating an electric vehicle. The Index Provider regularly reviews these weights to ensure they remain relevant. Companies are assigned to a category based on where they earn the most revenue, and a company's weight within its category is based on its market share. The final weight of each company in the Index is a combination of its category weight and the overall weight of that category. If a category has no companies, its weight is redistributed proportionally across the Index.

To seek a balanced representation and prevent excessive concentration, the initial weights of all Index constituents are subject to limits: no issuer's weight can be below 0.2% or exceed 4.5% of the total Index weight. During weight calculations, adjustments are made to ensure all constituents meet the minimum weight requirement. If a security's weight is below 0.2%, it is increased to meet this floor. Following this adjustment, weights are capped at 4.5%. Any excess weight from capped constituents is redistributed proportionally among the remaining uncapped constituents in the same category. If all constituents in a category are capped, the excess weight is distributed proportionally across constituents in other categories.

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced twice a year, in June and December. This process occurs after the market on the third Friday of these months. During reconstitution, companies that no longer meet the Index's criteria are removed, and those that do are added. However, the Sub-Adviser has the discretion to adjust the Fund's portfolio between reconstitutions.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

Industry Risks. The Fund will invest substantially in companies in the automobile, particularly EV, and energy industries, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting these industries.

- **Automotive Industry Risk.** The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations, fluctuating component prices and supplier disruptions. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant

capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

- **Electric Vehicle Industry Risk.** Companies in the electric vehicle (EV) industry are dependent upon consumer demand for electric vehicles in an automotive sector that is generally competitive, cyclical, and volatile. If the market for electric vehicles does not develop as expected, develops more slowly, or if demand decreases, the business prospects, financial condition, and operating results of companies in the EV industry may be harmed. The EV sector is still at an earlier stage of development and has limited resources and production capabilities relative to established competitors that offer internal combustion engine vehicles. Additionally, electric vehicles still comprise a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. The market for EVs could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: (i) perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance, and cost; (ii) concerns about the limited range of electric vehicles and access to charging facilities; (iii) competition from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and high fuel-economy internal combustion engine vehicles; (iv) volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline, including wide fluctuations in crude oil prices; (v) government regulations and economic incentives; and (vi) concerns about the future viability of certain EV manufacturers.
- **Electrical Grid Technologies and Energy Solutions Industry Risk.** Electric grid and solutions companies are subject to numerous challenges that could significantly impact their financial performance. As the demand for efficient electricity management, renewable energy storage, and innovative power solutions grows, these companies must continuously invest in research, development, and infrastructure to stay competitive. This can lead to high capital expenditures and increased operational costs. The highly competitive nature of the industry may result in aggressive pricing strategies that compress profit margins. Additionally, fluctuations in demand for sustainable energy solutions, driven by economic conditions, regulatory changes, and shifts in technology trends, can lead to periods of under-utilization of capacity, negatively affecting revenue streams and overall profitability. Companies are subject to significant regulatory oversight, and must comply with evolving energy policies, which can add to operational burdens and costs. Furthermore, the industry is exposed to significant risks related to technological advancements and integration challenges. Ensuring compatibility with existing grid infrastructure and maintaining system reliability can pose substantial risks. Moreover, companies in this sector are critically dependent on maintaining robust cybersecurity measures and addressing potential technical failures. Cybersecurity threats, equipment malfunctions, and natural disasters can lead to service disruptions and significant financial and reputational damage.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability relative to other sectors. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace.

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

- *Currency Exchange Rate Risk.* The Fund's assets may include exposure to investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities or other assets that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* Depositary receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (Underlying Shares). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying

Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

- **Developed Markets Risk.** Developed market countries generally tend to rely on the services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary source of economic growth and may be susceptible to the risks of individual service sectors. Many developed market countries have heavy indebtedness, which may lead downward pressure on the economies of these countries. As a result, it is possible that interest rates on debt of certain developed countries may rise to levels that make it difficult for such countries to service high debt levels without significant help from other countries or from a central bank. Developed market countries generally are dependent on the economies of certain key trading partners. Changes in any one economy may cause an adverse impact on several developed countries.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Index Strategy Risk. The Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

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 the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe 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 also reflect the errors.

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor the Fund's holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, while the Fund seeks to achieve returns similar to those of the Index, there may be periods of time where the Fund's holdings, and therefore its performance, deviate significantly from the holdings and performance of the Index.

Tracking Error Risk. While the Fund generally seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index, 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 the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Unrelated Business Risk. Many of the companies in which the Fund will invest have other business lines unrelated to one of the thematic categories. These other lines of business could adversely affect those firms' operating results and, in turn, hurt the Fund's performance. The operating results of companies with other business lines may fluctuate independently of the fluctuations in the relevant thematic category businesses. In addition, a particular company's ability to engage in new business activities may expose it to additional risks for which it has less experience than its existing business lines. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of one or more of the thematic categories, there can be no assurance that its other lines of business will not adversely affect the company's business, financial condition, or market value. In addition, a particular company's unrelated businesses may impact the Fund's investment returns and it may be difficult to isolate thematic category-related returns from other return sources.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- **Large-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Mid-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- **Small-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in an industry, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that industry will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety 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.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed 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.

IPO Risk. The Fund may purchase securities of companies that are offered in an IPO. The risk exists that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund.

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

New Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser is a newly formed entity and has no experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth

concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Performance

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

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

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

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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Investment Sub-Adviser

The Sub-Adviser's Investment Committee for the Fund is responsible for the Sub-Adviser's role in the day-to-day management of the Fund. As of the date of the Prospectus, the following individuals are the members of the Investment Committee:

Jon McNeill, Co-Founder of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Robert F. Whitelaw, Chief Investment Strategist of the Sub-Adviser, has been a member of the Fund's Investment Committee since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

When available, information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at vistashares.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 FUNDS

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF is to seek long term capital appreciation.

The investment objective of the VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF is to seek long term capital appreciation.

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

Principal Investment Strategies

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

Each Fund’s “80%” policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days’ notice prior to any such change.

Additional Info about the Indices

BITA VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle Index:

This Index seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the AI (artificial intelligence) technology landscape by tracking the performance of companies advancing artificial intelligence, data processing, and AI-enabled applications. The Index is designed to represent the so-called “Bill of Materials” (a list of necessary components) required for producing high-performance semiconductors, building, and operating data centers, and developing AI-enabled applications (referred to as the “AI Supercycle Bill of Materials”). The Index’s initial universe consists of globally listed equity securities from companies involved in products, services, and activities in the following sections:

High-Performance Semiconductors Bill of Materials:

- Graphics Processing Unit (GPU): Companies focused on designing and producing GPUs optimized for AI processing, machine learning, and high-performance computing.
- Video Memory (VRAM): Companies developing high-capacity VRAM to support GPUs in handling large datasets and complex computations.
- Data Processing Unit (DPU): Companies creating DPUs to offload and accelerate data-intensive tasks from CPUs, enhancing overall system efficiency.
- Cooling System: Companies developing advanced cooling solutions to manage the heat generated by high-performance computing equipment.
- Voltage Regulator Module (VRM): Companies providing stable and efficient power to semiconductor components.
- Motherboard Interface: Companies creating specialized motherboards with high-speed interfaces for optimal performance in high-performance computing systems.

- Interconnection Interface: Companies developing high-bandwidth interconnection standards for fast and reliable communication between data center components.
- Network Interface & Controller: Companies producing network interface cards (NICs) and controllers to support high-speed data transmission for AI tasks.
- Output Interfaces: Companies creating interfaces for connecting high-resolution displays to data processing units, facilitating real-time data visualization.
- Software: Companies developing software solutions that optimize the performance of AI hardware.

Datacenters Bill of Materials:

- Power and Cooling Systems: Companies producing power supply units, VRMs, and cooling systems designed for data centers.
- Servers and IT Equipment: Companies designing and producing server boards, CPUs, and related IT equipment for data center use.
- Networking Equipment: Companies developing high-speed networking solutions for data centers.
- Storage Devices: Companies creating high-performance storage devices like SSDs (solid state drives) and NVMe (non-volatile memory express) drives for data center requirements.
- Backup and Disaster Recovery Solutions: Companies implementing data protection and disaster recovery systems for data centers.
- Racks and Cable Management: Companies providing server racks and cable management systems optimized for data centers.
- Remote Hands Support: Companies offering on-site technical assistance for data center hardware installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

AI-Enabled Applications:

- AI-enabled applications use advanced AI techniques like machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision to automate tasks, analyze data, and enhance decision-making across various industries. These applications include virtual assistants, recommendation systems, predictive analytics, and autonomous vehicles, driving innovation and efficiency in the digital age.

BITA VistaShares Electrification Supercycle Index:

This Index seeks to provide a comprehensive view of the electrification and energy sector, focusing on companies driving the shift to sustainable and efficient energy systems. It is designed to represent the components required to build and operate an electric vehicle (EV), referred to as the “Vehicle Electrification Bill of Materials.”

The Index includes globally listed equity securities from companies involved in the following sections:

Manufacturing Bill of Materials:

1. Battery Pack: Companies manufacturing and distributing battery packs for EVs, including lithium-ion batteries, their components, and alternative battery technologies.
2. Electric Motor: Businesses producing and supplying electric motors and powertrain systems for EVs, including motor components and integrated motor systems.
3. Power Electronics: Organizations producing power electronics and sensors essential for EV operation, such as power inverters, DC-DC converters, and onboard chargers.
4. Body Structure and External Body Panels: Companies designing and manufacturing chassis components and body parts for EVs using lightweight materials for safety and aerodynamics.

5. ADAS (Automated Driver Assistance System): Firms developing and integrating ADAS technologies like adaptive cruise control, lane-keeping assist, and automatic emergency braking.
6. Suspension: Manufacturers of suspension systems tailored for EVs, including adaptive and air suspension systems.
7. Steering: Producers of electric power steering systems, enhancing efficiency and integration with driver-assistance technologies.
8. Brakes: Companies developing regenerative braking systems to recover energy during braking and enhance EV efficiency.
9. Wheels and Tires: Businesses producing wheels and tires optimized for EVs, focusing on low rolling resistance and lightweight materials.
10. Software/Infotainment: Firms developing vehicle control software, battery management, energy optimization, and in-car entertainment systems.
11. Electric/Autonomous Auto Production: Companies specializing in the complete design, manufacturing, and assembly of EVs and autonomous vehicles, integrating advanced technologies and safety features.

Operations Bill of Materials:

1. Modern Energy Grids: Companies developing advanced electrical grid technologies for efficient electricity distribution and management.
2. Integrated Storage Solutions: Firms producing integrated energy storage systems for balancing supply and demand, storing renewable energy, and providing backup power.
3. Distributed Power Systems: Companies focusing on decentralized power generation technologies like solar panels and wind turbines, and systems for local power distribution and management.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

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

Country Classifications

As of August 31, 2024, MSCI considers the following countries to be developed market countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

As of August 31, 2024, MSCI considers the following countries to be emerging market countries: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

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

	VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF	VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF
Active Management Risk	X	X
Artificial Intelligence Risk	X	-
Concentration Risk	X	X
Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk	-	X
ETF Risks	X	X
—Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X
— Trading	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X
Foreign Securities Risk	X	X
-- Currency Exchange Rate Risk	X	X
-- Depositary Receipt Risk	X	X
-- Developed Markets Risk	X	X
-- Emerging Markets Risk	X	X
General Market Risk	X	X
Index Strategy Risk	X	X
Industry Risks	X	X
-- Automotive Industry Risk	-	X
-- Datacenter Industry Risk	X	-
-- Electric Vehicle Industry Risk	-	X
-- Electrical Grid Technologies and Energy Solutions Industry Risk	-	X
-- Semiconductor Industry Risk	X	-
-- Software Industry Risk	X	-
IPO Risk	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X
—Large-Capitalization Investing Risk	X	X
—Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X
—Small-Capitalization Investing	X	X
Models and Data Risk	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X
New Sub-Adviser Risk	X	X
Operational Risk	X	X
Recent Market Events Risk	X	X
Technology Sector Risks	X	-
Tracking Error Risk	X	X
Unrelated Business Risk	X	X

Active Management Risk. The Sub-Adviser will actively monitor a Fund's holdings, and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Issuers engaged in artificial intelligence typically have high research and capital expenditures and, as a result, their profitability can vary widely, if they are profitable at all. The space in which they are engaged is highly competitive and issuers' products and services may become obsolete very quickly. These companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. The issuers are also subject to legal, regulatory and political changes that may have a large impact on their profitability. A failure in an issuer's product or even questions about the safety of the product could be devastating to the issuer, especially if it is the marquee product of the issuer. It can be difficult to accurately capture what qualifies as an artificial intelligence company.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that a Fund concentrates in an industry, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that industry will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and global economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability relative to other sectors. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as Authorized Participants or APs). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate a Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by a Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed 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 a Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

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 a Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

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

- *Currency Exchange Rate Risk.* The Fund's assets may include exposure to investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities or other assets that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and give rise to certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (Underlying Shares). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.
- **Developed Markets Risk.** Developed market countries generally tend to rely on the services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) as the primary source of economic growth and may be susceptible to the risks of individual service sectors. Many developed market countries have heavy indebtedness, which may lead downward pressure on the economies of these countries. As a result, it is possible that interest rates on debt of certain developed countries may rise to levels that make it difficult for such countries to service high debt levels without significant help from other countries or from a central bank. Developed market countries generally are dependent on the economies of certain key trading partners. Changes in any one economy may cause an adverse impact on several developed countries.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

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 a 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.

Index Strategy Risk. Each Fund's strategy is linked to an Index maintained by the Index Provider that exercises complete control over the Index. The Index Provider may delay or add a rebalance date, which may adversely impact the performance of the Fund and its correlation to the Index. In addition, there is no guarantee that the methodology used by the Index Provider to identify constituents for the Index will achieve its intended result or positive performance. Errors in Index data, Index computations or the construction of the Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund.

Industry Risks.

The VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF is subject to the following industry risks:

- **Datacenter Industry Risk.** The datacenter industry faces numerous challenges that could significantly impact the financial performance of companies operating within this sector. As technological advancements accelerate and demand for data processing and storage grows, datacenter companies must continuously upgrade infrastructure and expand capacity, leading to high capital expenditures and increased operational costs. The highly competitive nature of the industry often results in aggressive pricing strategies that compress profit margins. Additionally, fluctuations in demand for data services, driven by economic conditions and shifts in technology trends, can lead to under-utilization of capacity, negatively affecting revenue streams and overall profitability. Furthermore, companies must navigate complex regulatory environments and manage significant energy consumption and environmental impact, adding to operational burdens and costs.
- **Semiconductor Industry Risk.** Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.
- **Software Industry Risk.** The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These

companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

The VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF is subject to the following industry risks:

- **Automotive Industry Risk.** The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations, fluctuating component prices and supplier disruptions. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.
- **Electric Vehicle Industry Risk.** Companies in the electric vehicle (EV) industry are dependent upon consumer demand for electric vehicles in an automotive sector that is generally competitive, cyclical, and volatile. If the market for electric vehicles does not develop as expected, develops more slowly, or if demand decreases, the business prospects, financial condition, and operating results of companies in the EV industry may be harmed. The EV sector is still at an earlier stage of development and has limited resources and production capabilities relative to established competitors that offer internal combustion engine vehicles. Additionally, electric vehicles still comprise a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. The market for EVs could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: (i) perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance, and cost; (ii) concerns about the limited range of electric vehicles and access to charging facilities; (iii) competition from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and high fuel-economy internal combustion engine vehicles; (iv) volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline, including wide fluctuations in crude oil prices; (v) government regulations and economic incentives; and (vi) concerns about the future viability of certain EV manufacturers.
- **Electrical Grid Technologies and Energy Solutions Industry Risk.** Electric grid and solutions companies are subject to numerous challenges that could significantly impact their financial performance. As the demand for efficient electricity management, renewable energy storage, and innovative power solutions grows, these companies must continuously invest in research, development, and infrastructure to stay competitive. This can lead to high capital expenditures and increased operational costs. The highly competitive nature of the industry may result in aggressive pricing strategies that compress profit margins. Additionally, fluctuations in demand for sustainable energy solutions, driven by economic conditions, regulatory changes, and shifts in technology trends, can lead to periods of under-utilization of capacity, negatively affecting revenue streams and overall profitability. Companies are subject to significant regulatory oversight, and must comply with evolving energy policies, which can add to operational burdens and costs. Furthermore, the industry is exposed to significant risks related to technological advancements and integration challenges. Ensuring compatibility with existing grid infrastructure and maintaining system reliability can pose substantial risks. Moreover, companies in this sector are critically dependent on maintaining robust cybersecurity measures and addressing potential technical failures. Cybersecurity threats, equipment malfunctions, and natural disasters can lead to service disruptions and significant financial and reputational damage.

IPO Risk. Each Fund may purchase securities of companies that are offered in an IPO. The risk exists that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.

- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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 the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index universe 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, a Fund’s portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors.

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

New Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser is a newly formed entity and has no experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser’s effectiveness.

Operational Risk. Each Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the 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.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Technology Sector Risks. Each Fund will invest substantially in companies in the technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund’s investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

Tracking Error Risk. While each Fund generally seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, a Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, a Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Unrelated Business Risk. Many of the companies in which each Fund will invest have other business lines unrelated to one of the thematic categories. These other lines of business could adversely affect those firms’ operating results and, in turn, hurt the Fund’s performance. The operating results of companies with other business lines may fluctuate independently of the fluctuations in the relevant thematic category businesses. In addition, a particular company’s ability to engage in new business activities may expose it to additional risks for which it has less experience than its existing business lines. Despite a company’s possible success in activities linked to its use of one or more of the thematic categories, there can be no assurance that its other lines of business will not adversely affect the company’s

business, financial condition, or market value. In addition, a particular company's unrelated businesses may impact the Fund's investment returns and it may be difficult to isolate thematic category-related returns from other return sources.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Funds' website at vistashares.com.

A complete description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC ("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 July 31, 2024, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$18.59 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 203 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and financial instruments for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of its performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate set forth in the table below based on such Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund Name	Advisory Fee Rate
VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF	0.75%
VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF	0.75%

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

VistaShares Advisors LLC ("Sub-Adviser"), a Delaware limited liability company, located at 150 NE 6th Avenue, Unit S, Delray Beach, FL 33483 serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser was founded in 2024 and became an SEC-registered investment adviser in August, 2024. As of the date of this prospectus, the Sub-Adviser had no prior assets under management.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities and financial instruments purchased and sold by the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. The Sub-Adviser serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund, pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement").

For its services as sub-adviser, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive a fee from the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.04% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. However, as Fund Sponsor, the Sub-Adviser may automatically waive all or a portion of its sub-advisory fee. See "Fund Sponsor" below for more information.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ending March 31, 2024.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a Portfolio Manager) have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in 2024. The Sub-Adviser's Investment Committee for the Fund, which currently includes Mr. McNeill, Mr. Patti and Mr. Whitelaw, is responsible for the Sub-Adviser's role in the day-to-day management of the Fund, and Ms. Duan and Mr. Mullen oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

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

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Christopher P. Mullen serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in January 2024. From September 2019 to December 2023, he was a Portfolio Manager at Vest Financial LLC, where he managed exchange-traded funds, mutual funds and retirement fund portfolios. Mr. Mullen previously served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares Advisors LLC from September 2016 until September 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Mullen served as associate portfolio manager at USCF Investments LLC from February 2013 to September 2016. Mr. Mullen received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Maryland. He also holds a dual bachelor's degree in global politics and history from Marquette University.

The Sub-Adviser's Investment Committee for the Fund is responsible for the Sub-Adviser's role in the day-to-day management of the Fund. As of the date of the Prospectus, the following individuals are the members of the Investment Committee:

Jon McNeill, Co-Founder of the Sub-Adviser

Jon McNeill co-founded the Sub-Adviser in 2024 and has served as the CEO and Co-Founder of the venture studio, DVx Ventures, since its inception in 2020. With a track record of founding and scaling six companies, Jon has led teams that generated tens of thousands of jobs and delivered multi-billion dollar returns for investors.

From 2015-2018, Jon served as President of Tesla, where revenue grew from \$2B to \$20B in just 30 months. In 2018, he joined Lyft as COO, where he played a pivotal role in doubling revenues and helping to take the company public. With a history as a six-time serial entrepreneur, Jon has a wealth of experience in operating and scaling companies during periods of hyper-growth in revenue and operations and has delivered returns of 9x to investors.

Since 2020, Jon has held advisory partner positions at Advent International and Goodwater Capital. He joined the board of directors at General Motors in 2022 and became Vice Chair of the board at Cruise in 2023. His other board positions include Asurion (since 2022), CrossFit (since 2020), Stash (since 2020), and Lululemon (since 2015). Jon is a sought-after speaker, and frequently lectures at Harvard Business School and MIT Sloan School of Management. Jon attended Northwestern University from 1985 - 1989 and began his career at Bain & Company in 1989.

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser

Adam Patti began serving as Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser in 2024. Adam is a pioneer in Alternative Investments & Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). In 2006, Adam founded IndexIQ with a vision to combine institutional quality alternative investment strategies with the power of ETFs to enhance portfolio construction for all investors. IndexIQ established itself as the leading alternative investment manager in the ETF industry and was acquired by New York Life Insurance Company in 2015.

As Chairman & CEO of IndexIQ, Adam was the architect behind IndexIQ's award winning product line of alternative investment strategies, built the firm and in 2015 sold it to New York Life Investment Management. From 2015 - 2018 Adam worked to successfully integrate the firm into the New York Life's infrastructure, including the roll-out of IndexIQ branded ETFs globally. Since exiting IndexIQ/New York Life Investments in 2018, Adam had been a private investor and advisor to various initiatives until partnering with DVx Ventures in 2024 to launch VistaShares. Previously, Adam led Fortune Indexes, the creator of the first smart beta indexes. Fortune Indexes was an early entrant into the ETF industry, having launched the Fortune 500 ETF in partnership with State Street Global Advisors in 2000 and prior to that he was an investment banker at Salomon Smith Barney.

Adam is frequently featured in the media and has won numerous awards as an expert in alternative investments and Exchange-Traded Funds. He graduated in 1998 with an MBA from Northwestern University - Kellogg School of Management with a triple major in Finance, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, and in 1992 with a B.S. in Finance from University at Albany.

Robert F. Whitelaw, Chief Investment Strategist of the Sub-Adviser

Robert F. Whitelaw began serving as Chief Investment Strategist of the Sub-Adviser in 2024, and was most recently the Dean of the Undergraduate College at New York University from July 2019 to June 2024, and continues to serve, since September 2006, as the Edward C. Johnson 3d Professor of Entrepreneurial Finance at the Leonard N. Stern School of Business, New York University.

Professor Whitelaw is best known for his comprehensive research on empirical asset pricing, including the resolution of the market-level risk-return puzzle, the role of information processing in explaining excess volatility, and the impact of frictions in generating apparent market inefficiency. His research also addresses the pricing and hedging of fixed income securities, and risk measurement and management.

His papers have been published in academic journals such as the *Journal of Finance*, the *Journal of Financial Economics*, and the *Review of Financial Studies*, as well as practitioner journals such as the *Journal of Derivatives*, the *Journal of Fixed Income*, *Risk*, and the *Financial Analysts Journal*. His research has received awards from organizations including Goldman Sachs Asset Management and the Chicago Quantitative Alliance. In addition, he is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Program on Asset Pricing, and a past Associate Editor of the *Review of Financial Studies* and the *Journal of Finance*.

He has a PhD in Finance from Stanford University, Graduate School of Business (1993) and a BS in Mathematics from MIT (1984). Professor Whitelaw teaches portfolio management, investments/capital markets and international finance in the MBA, undergraduate and executive programs and asset pricing at the doctoral level.

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The Funds' SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation structure, other accounts that each portfolio manager manages, and each portfolio manager's ownership of Shares.

Fund Sponsor

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which the Sub-Adviser is a sponsor to the Fund. Under this arrangement, the Sub-Adviser 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 the Sub-Adviser any remaining profits generated by unitary management fee the Fund. If the amount of the unitary management fees for the Fund exceeds the Fund's operating expenses (including the sub-advisory fee) and the Adviser-retained amount, that excess amount is considered "remaining profit." In that case, the Adviser will pay the remaining profits to the Sub-Adviser.

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fee, those fees are automatically waived (and any such waived fees are not subject to recoupment). 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, the Sub-Adviser is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities, may cause the Funds to incur certain costs. These costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made redemption in-kind. These costs could be imposed on a Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's NAV, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the applicable Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

None of the Funds imposes any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by a Fund's shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by such Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for 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's valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Funds

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. 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 Funds 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 Funds intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, annually, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

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

Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on an Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical Shares.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if such Shares have been held for one year or less.

The Funds may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Funds may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

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

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), the Funds’ 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 Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. 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 Funds are 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 Funds, 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 assets of the respective Fund on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

When available, information regarding how often Shares of the Funds traded on the applicable Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of such Fund can be found on the Funds’ website at vistashares.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by an Exchange. The Exchanges are not responsible for, nor has any Exchange 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. An Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

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

The Third Amended and Restated 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 the Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on the Fund’s Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by 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 the 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 the 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 the 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

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

VistaShares Artificial Intelligence Supercycle ETF (AIS)
VistaShares Electrification Supercycle ETF (EVS)

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, ME 04101	Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102		

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated September 15, 2024, 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 Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the VistaShares ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (844) 875-2288.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also 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 Funds' Internet website at vistashares.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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