



VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (WILD)

(the “Fund”)

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

**Supplement dated December 30, 2025
to the Summary Prospectus, dated June 2, 2025,
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated May 30, 2025, as supplemented**

Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal”), the Fund’s investment adviser, informed the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust III of their view that the Fund could not conduct its business and operations in a viable manner over the long term due to the Fund’s inability to attract sufficient investment assets, and recommended that the Fund’s closure and liquidation would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Board determined, after considering the recommendation of Tidal, that it is in the best interests of the Fund and their shareholders to liquidate and terminate the Fund as described below.

In preparation for the liquidation, shares of the Fund will cease trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. and will be closed to purchase by investors as of the close of regular trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. on January 14, 2026 (the “Closing Date”). The Fund will not accept purchase orders after the Closing Date.

Shareholders may sell their holdings in the Fund prior to the Closing Date and customary brokerage charges may apply to these transactions. However, from January 14, 2026 through January 20, 2026 (the “Liquidation Date”), shareholders may be able to sell their shares only to certain broker-dealers and there is no assurance that there will be a market for the Fund’s shares during this time period. Between the Closing Date and the Liquidation Date, the Fund will be in the process of closing down and liquidating their portfolios. This process will result in the Fund increasing its cash holdings, and the Fund will no longer be pursuing their investment objectives and principal investment strategies.

On or about the Liquidation Date, the Fund will liquidate its assets and distribute cash pro rata to all shareholders of record who have not previously redeemed or sold their shares, subject to any required withholding. Liquidation proceeds paid to shareholders generally should be treated as received in exchange for shares and will therefore be treated as a taxable event giving rise to a capital gain or loss depending on a shareholder’s tax basis. Shareholders should contact their tax adviser to discuss the income tax consequences of the liquidation. In addition, these payments to shareholders may include distributions of accrued capital gains and dividends. As calculated on the Liquidation Date, the Fund’s net asset value will reflect all transactional costs associated with the liquidation of the Fund. Once the distributions are complete, the Fund will terminate.

* * * * *

For more information, please contact the Fund at (844) 875-2288.

Please retain this Supplement with your Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI.



Before you invest, you may want to review the VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated May 30, 2025 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.vistashares.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at (844) 875-2288 or by sending an e-mail request to info@vistashares.com.

VistaShares Animal Spirits Daily 2X Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively-managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) for a single day (the group of equity securities is referred to as the “Target Portfolio”). At least daily, the Fund’s Target Portfolio is rebalanced to equal weighting. At least monthly, the Target Portfolio is either reaffirmed or replaced with a new portfolio of different underlying securities.

Because the Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, it is very different from most other exchange-traded funds. It is also riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage.

The return for investors that invest for periods longer or shorter than a trading day should not be expected to be 2x of the performance of the Target Portfolio for the period. The return of the Fund for a period longer than a trading day will be the result of each trading day’s compounded return during such period held, which will very likely differ from 2x the return of the Target Portfolio for that period. Holding shares of the Fund for longer than a single day and higher volatility of the Target Portfolio increase the impact of compounding on an investor’s returns, which may have a negative or positive impact on an investor’s returns. During periods of higher Target Portfolio volatility, the volatility of the Target Portfolio may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the Target Portfolio. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Target Portfolio during a shareholder’s holding period of an investment in the Fund. See “Principal Investment Risks – Compounding and Market Volatility Risk” below for an example of how volatility of the Target Portfolio may affect the Fund’s return as much as, or more than, the return of the Target Portfolio.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking daily leveraged (2x) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of leverage, and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Target Portfolio’s performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the Target Portfolio’s market value increases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively-managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) for a single day (the group of equity securities is referred to as the “Target Portfolio”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fee	1.29%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.29%

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

⁽²⁾Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal 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
\$131	\$409

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 seeks daily leveraged investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of an actively managed group of “animal spirits” securities (described below) (the “Target Portfolio”). **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.** The terms “daily,” “day,” and “trading day,” refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

If the Fund is unable to obtain the necessary exposure to the Target Portfolio through swaps or other derivatives, or encounters other constraints (e.g., market or regulatory), **the Fund may not always achieve investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the Target Portfolio, and may return substantially less during such periods.**

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks capital appreciation by investing indirectly (via swaps or other derivatives) in equity securities of companies that attract significant investor interest and market activity, particularly those that are the primary focus of the largest and fastest-growing single-stock leveraged single-stock leveraged ETFs (e.g., 2X funds) (collectively, “Leveraged Funds”). Importantly, the Fund is not a fund of funds and does *not* invest in the Leveraged Funds themselves. *Instead, the Fund’s financial investments focus on the companies that these Leveraged Funds track.*

The Fund’s strategy aligns with an “animal spirits” investing approach, which seeks to capitalize on the behavioral and psychological factors that drive investor sentiment and market trends. By targeting exposure to companies that garner heightened attention from Leveraged Funds, the Fund aims to benefit from the high asset levels and increased market activity typically associated with such securities. This approach reflects the influence of investor optimism, speculative behavior, and herd mentality—key elements of “animal spirits” in financial markets.

The Fund’s Target Portfolio securities are selected by the Fund’s sub-adviser, VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). The Fund’s Target Portfolio is based on the BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index (the “Index”), which is owned, calculated, administered, and disseminated by BITA GmbH (the “Index Provider”). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund’s investment adviser or the Sub-Adviser. While the Index’s methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund’s Target Portfolio construction and the identification of “animal spirits” companies, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund.

The BITA VistaShares Animal Spirits Index

Index Overview:

The Index seeks to provide exposure to U.S. equities that are linked to the largest and fastest-growing Leveraged Funds. The Index selects securities based on the total assets and net flows of Leveraged Funds that correspond to underlying stocks. By analyzing these metrics, the Index aims to identify underlying stocks that demonstrate strong investor demand and high liquidity.

For analysis purposes, the Index's initial universe is comprised of all US-listed, leveraged equity ETFs based on single stocks (*i.e.*, equity ETFs that seek to provide leveraged exposure to the returns of a single underlying security, which may include a security of foreign issuer listed in the U.S. via American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs")). The Index considers only long Leveraged Funds (e.g., 2X) and excludes inverse leveraged funds (e.g., -2X).

To be eligible to be one of the Index's portfolio securities, a security must meet both of the following criteria:

- Size: Market capitalization of at least \$200 million.
- Liquidity: Three-month average daily traded value of at least \$1 million.

The Index assigns each eligible security a "relevance score" based on two factors: 40% from an "AUM Score" and 60% from a "Net Fund Flow Score." For the AUM Score, the Index looks at the total amount of assets invested in single-stock leveraged ETFs linked to each security and compares this figure to the average for all eligible securities. Similarly, for the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures the net cash inflows into these ETFs and compares each security's inflow to the typical amount. For both the AUM Score and the Net Fund Flow Score, the Index measures figures from the last business day of the month. These combined scores determine the overall relevance score for each underlying security. The Index is comprised of the top five ranked eligible securities.

The Index is generally reconstituted and rebalanced monthly. In addition, the Index Provider may determine to substitute an Index constituent or perform an extraordinary adjustment to the Index upon the occurrence of an extraordinary event as deemed by the Index Provider. On each determination day, the Index constituents are equally weighted.

Active Management

While the Index's methodology serves as the primary basis for the Fund's identification of Target Portfolio, the Sub-Adviser will actively manage the Fund. The Target Portfolio may include exposure to 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 animal spirits company after the Index's last rebalancing and reconstitution, it has the discretion to modify the Target Portfolio 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 Target Portfolio may remove exposure to a company that has experienced a negative change in business circumstances or include exposure to a company that has recently been tracked by a Leveraged ETF.

Additionally, if liquidity constraints affect the derivative instruments of an Index security, or if regulatory constraints arise (e.g., industry concentration or due to the Index's composition negatively impacting the Fund's derivatives portfolio), the Sub-Adviser may adjust the Target Portfolio.

Accordingly, the Target Portfolio's exposure to securities holdings, weightings, and performance may deviate significantly from those of the securities constituting the Index.

Derivatives Portfolio Selection

The Fund will enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions for a specified period, typically one day, but potentially longer as needed. Through each swap agreement, the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular security's share price. The gross return (meaning the return before deducting any fees or expenses) to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," (meaning the face amount of the instrument) e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying security in the Target Portfolio. If the Fund is unable to obtain the necessary exposure through swaps or other derivatives, or encounters other constraints (e.g., market or regulatory), **the Fund may not always achieve investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of Fund's Target Portfolio, and may return substantially less during such periods.**

At the end of each day, the Fund's swaps are valued using market valuations and the Fund's investment adviser rebalances the Fund's holdings in an attempt to maintain leveraged exposure of approximately 200% to the aggregate performance of the Fund's Target Portfolio.

For examples of a hypothetical investment in the Fund, see the prospectus section entitled "*Additional Information About the Fund – Principal Investment Strategies.*"

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day is primarily (but not solely) a function of the following factors: a) the volatility of the Target Portfolio; b) the performance of the Target Portfolio; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses.

The Fund may also utilize listed options to seek to achieve leveraged 2X exposure to the Target Portfolio securities. The Fund will primarily employ short-dated (a month or less) in-the-money call options (options with strike prices below the current market price of one or more Target Portfolio securities, offering immediate intrinsic value). Additionally, the Fund may use other option strategies to

produce similar exposure to the Target Portfolio securities, like buying calls and selling puts with identical strike prices. These options allow the Fund to adjust its leverage strategy in response to market conditions, liquidity constraints, or other factors that may affect the availability or pricing of swap agreements. The use of listed options provides additional flexibility in pursuing the Fund's daily investment objective. See the provision in the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Fund," for more information about the Fund's use of options.

Collateral

As the Fund engages in derivatives transactions to gain indirect (synthetic) exposure to Target Portfolio securities, the Fund will hold assets to serve as collateral. For those collateral holdings, the Fund may invest in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond exchange-traded fund (ETFs); and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund has adopted a policy of having, under normal circumstances, at least 80% exposure to financial instruments with economic characteristics that should perform 2X the daily performance of the Target Portfolio securities.

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from 200% of the return of the Target Portfolio over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Target Portfolio's performance is flat over time, and because of daily rebalancing, the volatility of the Target Portfolio and the effects of compounding, the Fund may lose money over time while the Target Portfolio's performance increases over a period longer than a single day. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold shares of the Fund unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day.

Principal Investment Risks

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

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. In addition, the Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other ETFs. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

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

Animal Spirits Strategy Risks. The Fund's investment strategy of focusing on companies with strong investor interest carries significant risks. This approach may result in the Fund investing in overvalued securities, as heightened enthusiasm can inflate stock prices beyond their intrinsic value, leaving them vulnerable to sharp corrections. The strategy is influenced by herd mentality, which could lead the Fund to participate in speculative bubbles that may collapse suddenly. Additionally, the strategy often involves a short-term focus, with investments driven by fleeting trends or news cycles, increasing the likelihood of heightened volatility and unpredictability. The Fund may also invest in companies that lack fundamental financial support, relying more on market hype than on sustainable growth or profitability. There is a significant risk of timing errors, as the strategy requires precise entry and exit points to avoid losses. Finally, because the Fund's strategy is based on a ranking process of companies with strong investor interest, the investment decisions may prove to be poor.

Compounding and Market Volatility Risk. The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (200%) the Target Portfolio's performance, before the Fund's management fee and other expenses. Compounding affects all investments but has a more significant impact on funds that aim to replicate leveraged daily returns and that rebalance daily. For the Fund aiming to replicate two times the daily performance of the Target Portfolio, if adverse daily performance of the Target Portfolio reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the Target Portfolio increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the Target Portfolio's volatility and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Target Portfolio during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the Target Portfolio's volatility could affect the Fund's performance. The chart illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund's performance – the Target Portfolio's volatility and the Target Portfolio's performance. The Target Portfolio's performance shows the percentage change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over the specified time period, while the Target Portfolio's volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns during that time period. As illustrated below, even if the Target Portfolio's performance over two equal time periods is identical, different Target Portfolio volatility (*i.e.*, in magnitude of fluctuations in the share price of the Target Portfolio) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods because of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) the Target Portfolio volatility; b) the Target Portfolio performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Target Portfolio volatility and Target Portfolio performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) there were no Fund expenses; (ii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Target Portfolio volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if there was no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio over a one-year period during which the Target Portfolio experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period would widen to approximately -43%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if there were no change in the share price of the Target Portfolio. For instance, if the Target Portfolio's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative Target Portfolio change in the share price of the Target Portfolio for the year was 0%.

Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (200%) the performance of the Target Portfolio. The Fund's actual performance may be significantly better or worse than the performance shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in the "Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

Estimated Returns of 200% or Two Times Performance of the Target Portfolio

Target Portfolio Performance		One Year Volatility Rate				
One Year Target Portfolio Performance	2X Times (200%) the One Year Performance	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Fund which rebalances its derivatives daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges of the then-current Target Portfolio's historical volatility, which are expected to be high. Historical volatility and performance for the Underlying Securities are not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

The table above is based on a theoretical model that excludes Fund expenses, financing costs, and trading frictions, and is intended to isolate the mathematical effects of compounding and volatility across a range of hypothetical scenarios.

Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of leveraged correlation with the Target Portfolio, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep exposure consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio increases on days when the Target Portfolio is volatile near the close of the trading day. Additionally, if securities within the Target Portfolio exhibit unexpected or heightened correlations, the Fund's ability to achieve its daily investment objective may be adversely impacted as overlapping exposures may reduce potential diversification benefits and amplify the effects of market movements. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels. If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the Target Portfolio experiences a significant increase or decline, the Fund may not meet its investment objective, be able to rebalance its portfolio appropriately, or may experience significant premiums or discounts, or widened bid-ask spreads.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, investments in ETFs, directly or indirectly, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may also be impacted by large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Target Portfolio. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's leveraged correlation to the Target Portfolio. Finally, during periods of high volatility, compounding effects and correlation shifts between securities in the Target Portfolio may cause the Fund's returns to deviate materially from two times (2X) the daily performance of the Target Portfolio.

Leverage Risk. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Target Portfolio will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the share price of the Target Portfolio, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event the share price of the Target Portfolio declines more than 50%. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund performance's correlation with the Target Portfolio's share price.

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.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, leverage, imperfect daily correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the share price of the Target Portfolio and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving

its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested.

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivative portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy, including the desired daily leveraged performance for the Fund.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

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

Swap Agreements. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund will be successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goal depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such swap agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify counterparties for those swap agreements. If the Adviser is unable to enter into swap agreements that provide leveraged exposure to the Target Portfolio, the Fund may not meet its stated investment objective. Additionally, any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using swap transactions may also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

The swap agreements in which the Fund invests are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which generally has less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives instruments. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a basket of securities.

If the Target Portfolio has a dramatic move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of a swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction with the Fund. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Target Portfolio later reverses all or a portion of its movement.

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

the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Intra-Day Investment Risk. The Fund seeks investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the market value of the Target Portfolio at the market close on the first trading day and the market value of the Target Portfolio at the time of purchase. If the market value of the Target Portfolio rises, the Fund's net assets will rise by approximately twice the amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the market value of the Target Portfolio declines, the Fund's net assets will decline by approximately two times the amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases Shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated leveraged performance of the Target Portfolio.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the securities of the Target Portfolio experience a significant increase or decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately.

Rebalancing Risk. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Target Portfolio that is significantly greater or less than its stated investment objective. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to leverage risk because it had not been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective.

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. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, 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 issuers.

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:

- *Depositary Receipt Risk.* ADRs and other 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.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's (or other party's) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a debt security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a debt security may be linked to the obligations of other persons who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that the Fund's ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may

be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risks.

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

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund’s shares may lead to wider bid-ask spreads and differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of the shares.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of the Adviser. Markets for the financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, health crises, natural disasters, excessive volatility, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the U.S. These situations may have an impact on the liquidity of the Fund’s own shares.”

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer’s credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

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

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a one-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 1% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline

in the Fund's income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks and/or their governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates.

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.* Small-cap companies may be less stable and more susceptible to market changes, with their securities being more volatile and less liquid.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing:* Investments in micro-cap companies may be even more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events compared to larger, more established companies. These companies typically have limited financial resources, smaller market capitalizations, and lower trading volumes, making them more susceptible to market volatility and liquidity risks. Securities of micro-cap companies may experience significant price fluctuations and may be less transparent, posing challenges for investors in evaluating their performance and financial stability.

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

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

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of 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 www.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

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

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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