



Before you invest, you may want to review the Hilton BDC Corporate Bond 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 February 26, 2026 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.hiltoncm.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at 833-594-4586 or by sending an e-mail request to info@hiltoncm.com.

Investment Objective

The Hilton BDC Corporate Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Solactive Hilton Capital BDC Corporate Bond TR Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.39%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.39%

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

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

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years
\$40	\$125

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, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period June 10, 2025 (commencement of operations) through October 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 23% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index.

The Index:

The Index is a rules-based index that seeks to track the total performance of bonds issued by Business Development Companies (“BDC”). BDCs are pooled vehicles which must be organized under the laws of, and have its principal place of business in, the United States, be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and have elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. The principal business of a BDC is to invest in, lend capital to, or provide services to privately-held U.S. companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies. BDCs are usually exchange-listed but may be unlisted. The initial composition of the Index, as well as any selections for a rebalance, are determined using the following rules (“Index Requirements”):

- A bond’s issuer generally must be listed in the latest “Business Development Company Report” published yearly by the SEC and available on its website at (www.sec.gov). Additionally, to avoid excluding an otherwise eligible issuer solely because it is omitted from that report, an issuer that does not appear in the report will nevertheless be included if (i) a recent EDGAR filing header shows an active Investment Company Act Commission File Number ‘814-xxxxx’ and/or a filed Form N-54A, and (ii) EDGAR does not reflect a Form N-54C withdrawal filing. In the case of a merger, a successor issuer will be eligible if EDGAR reflects that the successor has assumed the predecessor’s obligations;
- Only fixed coupon bonds are eligible for the Index. Floating rate notes, convertible, inflation linked bonds, US municipal bonds, ABS/MBS, perpetual bonds and other structured securities are excluded from the Index;
- The bond’s issue date must be on or before the Index’s Selection Day, which is five days prior to its scheduled Rebalance Day (the last business day of the quarter);
- A bond must have a minimum amount outstanding issue of \$250 million; and
- On Selection Day, a current price must be available from the Index’s pricing provider, Intercontinental Exchange (“ICE”).

Index Selection:

On each Selection Day, all bonds which meet the Index Requirements become Index constituents on the Rebalance Day. Any existing Index constituent that does not meet the Index Requirements is removed from the Index on the next Rebalance Day.

Index Weighting:

On each Selection Day, each Index constituent is weighted using the market value, which is calculated using its “last evaluated bid price” (the most recent assessed price at which a buyer is willing to purchase the asset) and any accrued interest (interest that has accumulated but has not yet been paid) as of that day. This weighting process is designed to align with the Index’s objective. Furthermore, the Index applies a tiered capping methodology designed to further promote diversification among the largest issuers. Following the initial market value weighting, the Index re-weights constituents so that: (i) the two largest issuers are each capped at 10%; (ii) the next two largest issuers are each capped at 8%; (iii) the following two largest issuers are each capped at 7%; and (iv) all remaining issuers are each capped at 4.99%. If any issuer exceeds its applicable cap, its weight is reduced to the applicable maximum and the excess weight is redistributed among the remaining constituents in accordance with the Index methodology, subject to their respective caps. This tiered capping process is applied on each Selection Day after the initial market value weighting is determined.

Corporate Actions

Solactive AG (the “Index Provider”) reviews corporate actions (business events initiated by bond issuers that affect their outstanding bonds) for the bonds included in the Index. As part of maintaining the Index, the Index Provider considers various corporate actions that may require adjustments to the Index between scheduled Rebalance Days. These events, initiated by the bond issuers, can significantly impact the price, weighting, or overall accuracy of the bonds within the Index.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy:

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest substantially all of its net assets in the securities that make up the Index. That is, the Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the Index components.

However, the Fund may use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the Index components whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Fund’s investment adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index component becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund, but not to the Index).

Furthermore, the Fund also may invest in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Fund's investment sub-adviser, Hilton Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not Index constituents to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for monitoring the Index composition, assessing liquidity and trading environment for BDC bonds, and working with the Adviser to facilitate the Fund's adherence to its stated investment objective. Additionally, the Sub-Adviser will oversee the implementation of the Fund's passive investment strategy, seeking to minimize tracking error while evaluating bond liquidity and market conditions to support efficient Index replication. The Sub-Adviser will provide the Adviser with recommendations regarding Index tracking and rebalancing considerations.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the component securities that make up the Index.

The Index and the Fund will generally rebalance quarterly.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries) to approximately the same extent as the Index is concentrated.

The Fund is considered to be "non-diversified," which means that 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 were a diversified fund.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of the Index.

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 per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund — Principal Risks of Investing in The Fund."

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

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.

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.

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.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

ETF Risk.

- *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., BDC bonds). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares’ trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading 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 and the liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio holdings may deteriorate.

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.

Index Risk. The Index may not reflect all companies meeting the Index’s eligibility criteria if certain characteristics of a company are not known at the time the Index is composed or reconstituted.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

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

Non-Diversification Risk. Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that 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 were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments

affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

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

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

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently the Fund's portfolio, is heavily dependent on information and data calculated and published by an independent third party calculation agent ("Third Party Data"). When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

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

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

Performance

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

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Adviser

Hilton Capital Management, LLC ("Sub-Adviser") serves as 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.

Alexander D. Oxenham, CFA, for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Michael O'Brien, CFA, for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Ben McCaig, Portfolio Manager for Tidal, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Stephen Foy, Portfolio Manager for Tidal, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2026.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

Shares are listed on 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.”

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.hiltonetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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