Return Stacked®

RSSB – Global Stocks & Bonds

© Return Stacked® ETFs - 2024

February 2024

RSSB | RETURN STACKED® GLOBAL STOCKS & BONDS

Important Disclosures

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Return Stacked® Global Stocks & Bonds ETF. This and other important information about the ETF is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 1-310-498-7655 or clicking here. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

For current holdings click here.

Toroso Investments, LLC ("Toroso") serves as investment adviser to the Funds and the Funds' Subsidiary.

Newfound Research LLC ("Newfound") serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds.

ReSolve Asset Management SEZC (Cayman) ("ReSolve") serves as futures trading advisor to the Fund and the Funds' Subsidiary.

The Return Stacked® Global Stocks & Bonds ETF is distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC, Member FINRA/SIPC. Foreside is not related to Toroso, Newfound, or ReSolve.

Important Risk Factors

Investments involve risk. Principal loss is possible. Unlike mutual funds, ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. Brokerage commissions may apply and would reduce returns.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates, or indices. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments.

Bond Risk: The Fund will be subject to bond and fixed income risks through its investments in U.S. Treasury and fixed income futures contracts. Changes in interest rates generally will cause the value of fixed-income and bond instruments held by Fund to vary inversely to such changes.

Credit Risk: Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer.

Equity Market Risk: By virtue of the Fund's investments in equity securities, equity ETFs, and equity index futures agreements, the Fund is exposed to equity securities both directly and indirectly which subjects the Fund to 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. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk: Foreign and emerging market investing involves currency, political and economic risk.

Leverage Risk: As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund will make investments in futures contracts to gain long and short exposure across four major asset classes (commodities, currencies, fixed income, and equities). These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying instrument, as well as the potential for greater loss.

Important Risk Factors

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is non-diversified, meaning that it is permitted to invest a larger percentage of its assets in fewer issuers than diversified funds.

Underlying ETFs Risk: The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses because it invests in equity ETFs. The Fund may also suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying bond ETFs.

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

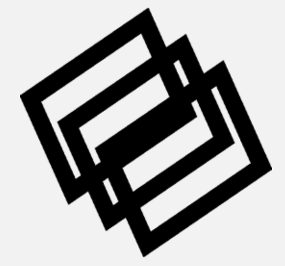
What is Return Stacking?

At its core, return stacking is the idea of layering one investment return on top of another, achieving more than $1.00 of exposure for each $1.00 invested.

For decades, sophisticated institutional investors have thoughtfully applied leverage to include diversifying alternative strategies without diluting their core stock and bond allocations. We believe that due to the complexity of managing derivatives, small institutions, financial advisors, and individuals have largely been locked out of this approach.

Today, professionally managed exchange-traded products allow investors the opportunity to implement this concept.

Why Return Stacked® ETFs?



Pursuing Diversification Without Sacrifice

Investors can introduce diversifying assets and strategies without sacrificing exposure to their traditional asset allocation.

Potential for Enhanced Returns

By introducing additional sources of return, return stacking creates the potential for outperformance, which may be particularly attractive in an environment where expected returns for traditional assets may be muted.

Potential to Improve Diversification

By thoughtfully introducing differentiated return streams, investors may gain a diversification advantage with the potential to reduce portfolio volatility and drawdowns.

Diversification does not assure a profit.

Diversification: “The Only Free Lunch”

Simulated Growth of $1
(Expected Return of 8%, Volatility of 16%, and Correlation of 0)

1 Asset
2 Assets
3 Assets

16
8
4
2
1
0.5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Years

Calculations by Newfound Research. “1 Asset” plots the expected growth, and two standard deviation band, of $1 invested in asset with an expected annual return of 8% and an annualized volatility of 16%, assuming annual returns follow an independent and identically distributed normal distribution. “2 Assets” plots the same, assuming an equally-weighted portfolio of two assets with zero correlation, rebalanced annually. ”3 Assets” plots the same, assuming an equally-weighted portfolio of three assets with zero correlation to each other, rebalanced annually. Quote attributed to Nobel Prize laureate Harry Markowitz.

Diversification: “The Only Free Lunch”

3 Assets
2 Assets
1 Asset

4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Years

Calculations by Newfound Research. “1 Asset” plots the expected growth, and two standard deviation band, of $1 invested in asset with an expected annual return of 8% and an annualized volatility of 16%, assuming annual returns follow an independent and identically distributed normal distribution. “2 Assets” plots the same, assuming an equally-weighted portfolio of two assets with zero correlation, rebalanced annually. ”3 Assets” plots the same, assuming an equally-weighted portfolio of three assets with zero correlation to each other, rebalanced annually. Quote attributed to Nobel Prize laureate Harry Markowitz.

RSSB – Global Stocks & Bonds

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in two complementary investment strategies: a Global Equity strategy and a U.S. Treasury Futures strategy.

For every $1 invested, the ETF seeks to provide $1 of exposure to its Global Equity strategy and $1 of exposure to its U.S. Treasury Futures strategy.

Global Equity Strategy

Seeks to capture the total return of global equities on a market capitalization-weighted basis, investing in global equities, global equity ETFs, regional equity ETFs, or equity index futures.

U.S. Treasury Futures Strategy

Seeks to provide exposure to the U.S. Treasury bond market by investing in U.S. Treasury futures contracts with maturities ranging from 2 to 30 years.

Potential Benefits of Diversification

A 100/100 Portfolio Has Historically Generated Higher Returns with Lower Volatility than 100% Global Equities

	Annualized Return	Annualized Volatility
Global Stocks	4.7%	16.1%
US Bonds	3.7%	4.0%
Cash	1.7%	0.5%
100/100	7.6%	15.6%

Growth of $1

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

12/31/1999 12/31/2000 12/31/2001 12/31/2002 12/31/2003 12/31/2004 12/31/2005 12/31/2006 12/31/2007 12/31/2008 12/31/2009 12/31/2010 12/31/2011 12/31/2012 12/31/2013 12/31/2014 12/31/2015 12/31/2016 12/31/2017 12/31/2018 12/31/2019 12/31/2020 12/31/2021 12/31/2022

Global Stocks   US Bonds   100/100

Source: Bloomberg. Global Stocks is the FTSE All World Index ("FTAW01"). U.S. Bonds is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index ("LBUSTRUU"). 100/100 is a 100% Global Stocks / 25% S&P 2-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUST2TR") / 25% S&P 5-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUST5TR") / 25% S&P 10-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUSTTTR") / 25% S&P US Treasury Bond Index ("SPUSTBTR") / -100% Bloomberg 1-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index ("LD12TRUU") portfolio. Cash is Bloomberg 1-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index ("LD12TRUU"). Portfolios are rebalanced monthly. Returns for all indices are gross of all fees and taxes. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Global Stocks is net of withholding taxes for foreign dividends. You cannot invest in an index. Please see glossary at the end of this presentation for index definitions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Starting date selected based upon the first full month of data available for all indices.

Leverage Enables Capital Efficiency

Every $0.5 allocated to a 100/100 portfolio approximates $1 of exposure in a 50% global stock / 50% US bond portfolio.

Growth of $1

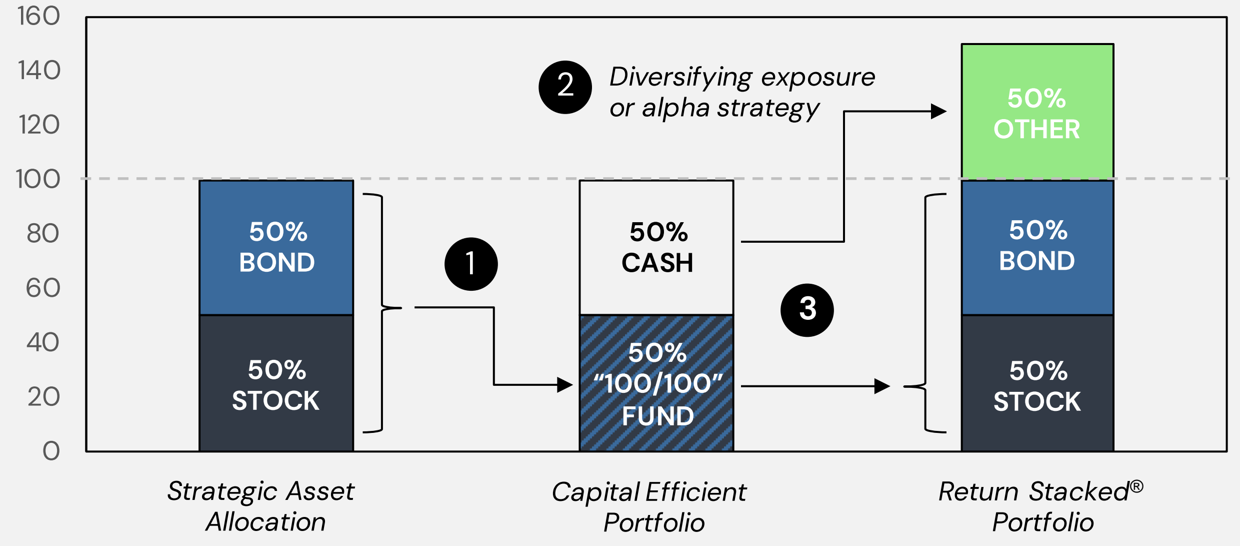
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5

12/31/1999 12/31/2000 12/31/2001 12/31/2002 12/31/2003 12/31/2004 12/31/2005 12/31/2006 12/31/2007 12/31/2008 12/31/2009 12/31/2010 12/31/2011 12/31/2012 12/31/2013 12/31/2014 12/31/2015 12/31/2016 12/31/2017 12/31/2018 12/31/2019 12/31/2020 12/31/2021 12/31/2022

50% Global Stocks / 50% US Bonds
50% 100/100 / 50% Cash

Source: Bloomberg. Global Stocks is the FTSE All World Index ("FTAW01"). U.S. Bonds is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index ("LBUSTRUU"). 100/100 is a 100% Global Stocks / 25% S&P 2-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUST2TR") / 25% S&P 5-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUST5TR") / 25% S&P 10-Year US Treasury Futures Index ("SPUSTTTR") / 25% S&P US Treasury Bond Index ("SPUSTBTR") / -100% Bloomberg 1-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index ("LD12TRUU") portfolio. Cash is the Bloomberg 1-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index ("LD12TRUU"). Portfolios are rebalanced monthly. Returns for all indices are gross of all fees and taxes. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Global Stocks is net of withholding taxes for foreign dividends. You cannot invest in an index. Please see glossary at the end of this presentation for index definitions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Starting date selected based upon the first full month of data available for all indices.

Why Capital Efficiency?



For illustrative purposes only.

Capital efficient funds allow investors to pursue the same exposure with a smaller allocation. For example, a traditional 50/50 allocation can be replicated with just 50% of an investor's capital allocated to a 2x levered 50/50 strategy ("100/100").

By using a capital efficient fund to implement core strategic exposure, investors can free up capital in their portfolio to pursue diversifying alternative assets or strategies.

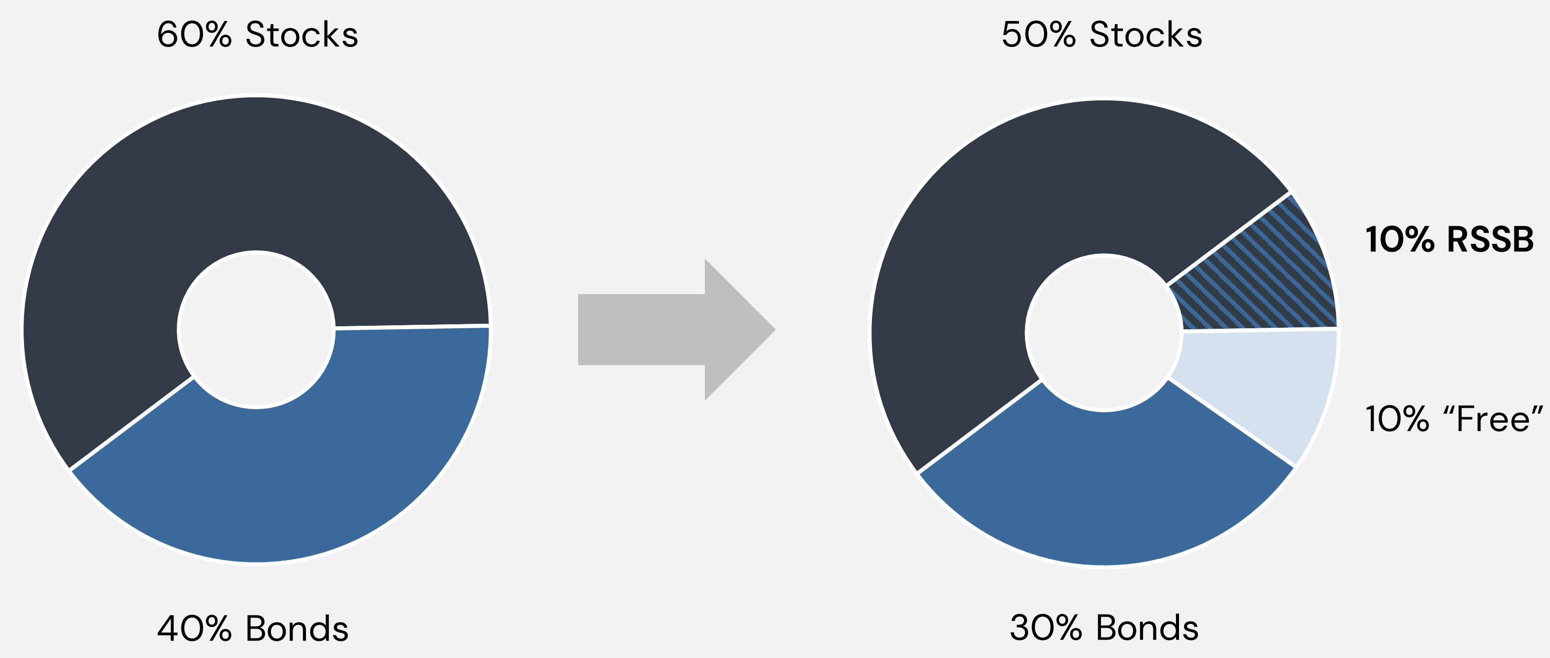
The combination allows investors to "stack" the excess returns of the diversifying alternative assets or strategies on top of their core, strategic asset allocation.

Capital efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets. "50/50" refers to a portfolio that is 50% Stocks and 50% Bonds. Stocks are any equity exposure. Bonds are broad-based U.S. fixed income (individual securities or ETFs) and/or Treasury futures.

RSSB – A Capital Efficient Building Block

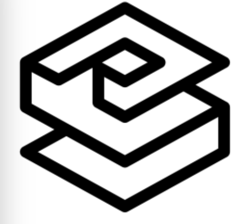
The capital efficiency embedded in RSSB means a 10% allocation to the fund is *approximately* equivalent to a 20% allocation to a 50% stock / 50% bond portfolio.

If an investor sells 10% from stocks and 10% from bonds and allocates 10% to RSSB, they end up with an approximately identical exposure to stocks and bonds any they have freed up 10% of their capital for other uses.

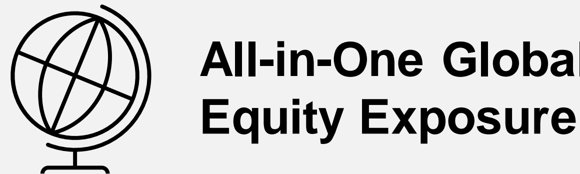


For illustrative purposes only. Stocks are any equity exposure. Bonds are broad-based U.S. fixed income (individual securities or ETFs) and/or Treasury futures.

Why RSSB?



100% global equities + 100% treasury futures overlay allows for more exposure with less overall dollars invested.



Seamless integration of capitalization-weighted global equity exposure without the additional line-item risk. Provides equivalent amounts of global equity and fixed income exposure in a single, turnkey solution.

Provides the increased flexibility to add the diversification of your choosing as an "overlay" to your portfolio, from alternative asset classes, liquid alternatives, private investments, or just holding cash.

Capital efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets.

Use Cases for RSSB

Capital Efficiency and Diversification

Replacing core stock and bond exposure with RSSB frees up capital to invest in diversifying asset classes and strategies.

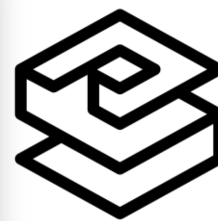
Reduce Cash Drag

Utilize the embedded capital efficiency in RSSB to hold cash without necessarily losing core stock and bond exposure.

Avoiding 100% Equities for Growth Clients

Reduce equity concentration for growth clients by introducing a second, potentially diversifying source of returns.

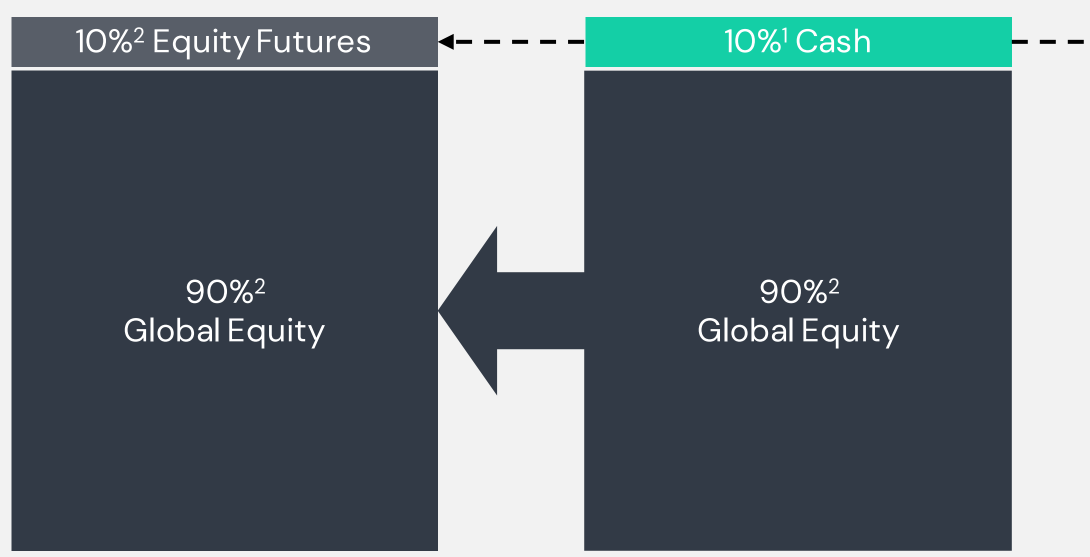
Capital efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets.



RSSB's Structure

For every $1 invested, RSSB targets to invest $0.9 in Global Equities and $0.1 in Cash. Cash is used as collateral to establish a $0.1 position in Equity Futures and a $1 position in a U.S. Treasury Futures ladder.

100%
U.S. Treasury Futures Ladder



For demonstration purposes only of how the over-arching portfolio process works. The portfolio may not exactly reflect these allocations. Global Equities are are global equity securities, global equity ETFs, regional equity ETFs, and/or equity index futures. "Cash" is money market funds and/or a ladder of short-term U.S. Treasury Bills.

1. *Under normal conditions, 10-20% of the strategy's total net assets will be utilized as collateral.*
2. *Specific allocation determined by the proportion of the strategy's total net assets invested as collateral.*

Glossary

FTSE All World Index is a market-capitalization weighted index representing the performance of large and mid cap stocks from developed and emerging markets, covering 90-95% of the investable market capitalization.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an index that covers the broad U.S. investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.

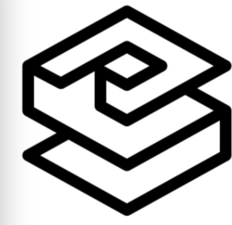
S&P 2-Year US Treasury Futures Index is an index designed to hold the nearest maturity 2-year U.S. Treasury Note futures contract.

S&P 5-Year US Treasury Futures Index is an index designed to hold the nearest maturity 5-year U.S. Treasury Note futures contract.

S&P 10-Year US Treasury Futures Index is an index designed to hold the nearest maturity 10-year U.S. Treasury Note futures contract.

S&P US Treasury Bond Futures Index is an index designed to hold the nearest maturity U.S. Treasury Bond futures contract.

Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is an index that covers U.S. Treasury Bills between 1-to-3 months in maturity.



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