

XV | Simplify Target 15 Distribution ETF

Why XV?

Distinct source of high monthly income through risk-managed volatility selling



Monthly income through selling barrier options

Higher levels of income than can be found in traditional fixed income investments



Variable downside barrier

Downside barrier provides a degree of risk mitigation

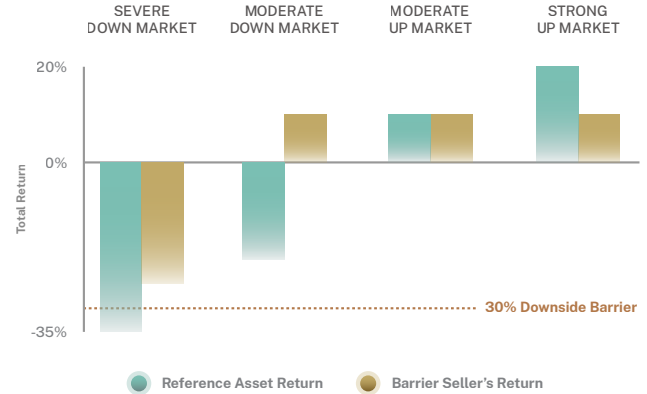


Operationally efficient

Options are automatically and continuously rolled, allowing investors to buy and hold with no action required

How barrier options work

- ✓ Barrier put options are sold with a pre-determined downside barrier (e.g. 20%)
- ✓ If the reference asset return is below the barrier at expiration, the seller fully participates in the asset's downside return (less premiums received)
- ✓ If the reference asset return is above the barrier at expiration, seller experiences no loss and premiums received are their profit



For illustrative purposes only

XV portfolio construction

Barrier Options

- » Laddered portfolio of one year to expiration barrier options
- » Option strikes are selected to support a targeted 15% distribution
- » Barrier levels are variable, based on the worst performing of three reference assets: U.S. large cap stocks, U.S. small cap stocks, and U.S. growth stocks*
- » Options may be called on a monthly schedule

*Although a barrier option will incur no loss if the reference asset is above the barrier at expiration, in the interim period the fund's value will fluctuate as the options are continually marked to current market prices.

There is no guarantee that the fund will generate distributions to achieve the target rate.

Operational Efficiency

- » Options are continually rolled at expiration or when called
- » Investors can buy and hold with no action required
- » Daily liquidity with lower cost than traditional barrier structured products
- » Registered investment company, so not subject to bank credit risk
- » No K-1 tax form

XV use cases

- ✓ Higher level of monthly income than fixed income investments with a barrier level that mitigates some downside risk
- ✓ Differentiated source of returns diversifies an equity or fixed income portfolio

Glossary

Barrier Option: A type of customized over-the-counter option in which the underlying reference assets, tenor and barrier level are negotiated with a counterparty. They set a threshold (“barrier”) below which the underlying notional value is fully exposed to the downside upon expiration.

Option: An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right to either buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) an underlying asset at a pre-determined price (“strike”) by a specific date (“expiry”). An “outright” is another name for a single option leg. A “spread” is when options are bought at one strike and an equal amount of options are sold at a different strike, all at the same expiry.

Schedule K-1: A federal tax document used to report the income, losses, and dividends of a business’ or financial entity’s partners or an S corporation’s shareholders.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) before investing. To obtain an ETF’s prospectus or Summary prospectus containing this and other important information, please call (855) 772-8488, or visit SimplifyETFs.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

An investment in the fund involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

The fund is actively-managed and is subject to the risk that the strategy may not produce the intended results. The fund is new and has a limited operating history to evaluate. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate, or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. The use of leverage by the Fund, such as borrowing money to purchase securities or the use of options, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund’s gains or losses. The Fund’s investment in fixed income securities is subject to credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (an obligation paid early) which could cause its share price and total return to be reduced. Typically, as interest rates rise the value of bond prices will decline and the fund could lose value.

Investors should understand that all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from the original investment). Return of capital represents a return of a portion of a fund shareholder’s invested capital and is not taxable in the year it is received unless the distribution exceeds a shareholder’s basis in the fund. However, a return of capital may result in an increase in a later gain on the sale of fund shares or a reduction of a loss.

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