

YGLD | Simplify Gold Strategy ETF

Why YGLD?

Leveraged exposure to Gold that you can buy and hold for the long term.



Capital efficient, leveraged gold exposure

Allows a meaningful exposure to gold with a smaller capital outlay



Can be bought and held for the long term

Avoids the volatility drag associated with daily-rebalanced leveraged products



Portfolio hedge against uncertainty and inflation

Gold has typically benefitted from high levels of market uncertainty and can weather higher inflationary regimes

Why Gold? Making a Case for Investing in YGLD

- ✓ Average annual return of +6.07% from 1976-2026¹
- ✓ Central bank buying has increased investor interest
- ✓ Strong hedge against economic uncertainty & inflation
- ✓ Historically Gold has had an inverse relationship to the U.S. Dollar

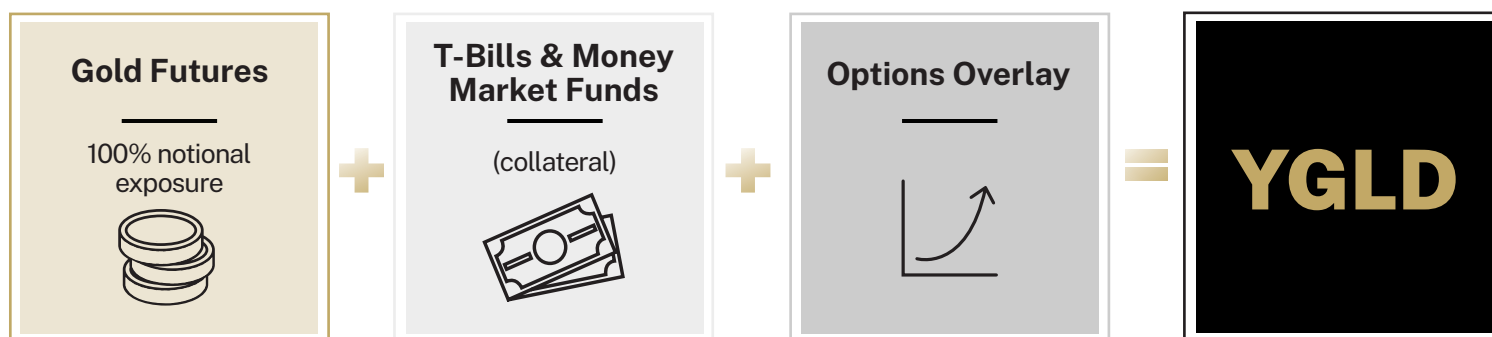
Correlations with Gold² Strong portfolio diversification

S&P 500 Index	-0.01
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	+0.20
10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond	-0.22
U.S. Dollar Index	-0.44

¹ Source: Bloomberg returns from 06/30/76–06/30/26. The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results.

² Source: Bloomberg quarterly correlation data from 06/30/76–06/30/26. GC1 (Bloomberg) is used as a proxy for gold prices.

Enhanced Upside Potential Without Volatility Drag



For illustrative purposes only. Subject to change.

Option “risk-reversal” strategy seeks an asymmetric return profile, with additional upside potential greater than the additional downside risk



Definitions

10 Year U.S. Treasury Bond: A debt security issued by the U.S. Treasury that matures in 10 years, paying investors a fixed rate of interest semi-annually.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index: A broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

GC1: A continuously rolling, front-month COMEX gold futures price series; COMEX (Commodity Exchange Inc.), part of CME Group, is the primary exchange where benchmark gold futures are traded.

Gold Futures Contract: A standardized, exchange traded derivative contract that represents a legally binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of gold at a predetermined price for delivery at a future date.

Long Call: An investor pays a premium for the opportunity to benefit from a rise in a stock's price. If the stock increases above the strike price before the option expires, the call option can gain value. The maximum loss is limited to the premium paid, while the potential upside is significant if the stock appreciates.

S&P 500 Index: The index includes 500 leading U.S. large cap companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of the available market.

Short Put: An investor receives premium income in exchange for agreeing to buy a stock at a predetermined price if it declines below that level before the option expires. The strategy is often used to generate income or potentially acquire shares at an effective purchase price below the current market value.

U.S. Dollar Index: Measures the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies, often referred to as a basket of U.S. trade partners' currencies.

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 will also rely on the Futures Adviser's judgments about the value and potential appreciation of particular securities which if assessed incorrectly could negatively affect the Fund.

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.

While the option overlay is intended to improve the Fund's performance, there is no guarantee that it will do so. Utilizing an option overlay strategy involves the risk that as the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option. Also, securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk.

The potential loss from written options can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such options and could be unlimited. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security falls below the strike price. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security rises above the strike price. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.

The Fund's use of futures may involve different or greater risks than investing directly in securities and the contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset. These risks include leverage risk which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. The Fund's exposure to futures contracts is subject to risks related to rolling. Extended periods of contango or backwardation can cause significant losses for the Fund. Any short sales of the futures contracts by the fund theoretically involves unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase.

Investments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts including exposure to non-U.S. currencies can be highly volatile affected by market movements, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Changes in currency exchange rates can be unpredictable or change quickly which will affect the value of the Fund.

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