

PCR | Simplify VettaFi Private Credit Strategy ETF

Overview

The Simplify VettaFi Private Credit Strategy ETF (PCR) seeks income and capital appreciation by investing in a private credit strategy plus a credit hedge derivatives strategy.

The private credit strategy focuses on business development companies (BDCs) and publicly-traded closed end funds (CEFs) that primarily invest in the private credit sector.

Credit hedging is primarily through a proprietary long/short hedge based on total return swaps of "quality" and "junk" equities.

Key Points

- The fund provides access to private credit exposure, which we believe to be a powerful diversifier to the traditional 60/40 portfolio.
- PCR's private credit exposure comes without the high fees, complex tax reporting, and limited liquidity of some non-traded vehicles.
- Uses proprietary long/short baskets to hedge credit risk.
- No K-1 tax form.

Strategy Design

- The private credit strategy seeks to approximate the performance of the VettaFi Private Credit Index.
- The index begins by selecting BDCs and CEFs primarily engaged in private credit with minimum market capitalization and liquidity requirements.
- Index positions are selected based on percentile scores for volatility (lower is better) and yield (higher is better).
- Positions will be held in swap form as a substitute for the individual securities to drive economic efficiency.
- The primary credit hedge is a quality-junk factor-based hedge which goes long stocks with high quality metrics (i.e. little to no need for financing) and short stocks with low quality metrics (i.e. need to refinance debt to remain viable). This hedge has a positive correlation with credit spreads with an historically positive carry.

Portfolio Application

- Access to private credit with daily liquidity: PCR allows investors to gain diversified exposure to private credit, but without the high fees, complex tax reporting and limited liquidity of non-traded vehicles.
- Attractive income with credit hedges: BDCs and private credit CEFs offer higher yields than high yield bond funds. The quality-junk hedge mitigates downside risk associated with credit events and periods of spread widening.

Details | **Ticker:** PCR | **Inception Date:** 09/22/2025 As of 09/22/25

SEC 30-Day Yield	Gross Expense Ratio	Exchange	CUSIP	Net Assets
N/A	0.76%	NYSE	82889N251	\$2,500,000

Top Ten Holdings as of 09/22/25*

Position	Allocation	Notional Exposure (Delta=1)		
		_		
		_		
		_		
		_		
		_		
		_		
		_		
		-		
		-		
		-		
		<u> </u>		

^{*}Holdings are subject to change without notice.

Performance as of 09/22/25

	CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN				ANNUALIZED TOTAL RETURN	
	3 mo	6 mo	YTD	Since Inception	1 Year	Since Inception
NAV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Market Price	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
VettaFi Private Credit Index						

The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance would have been lower without fee waivers and/or reimbursements in effect. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please call (855) 772-8488 or go to https://www.simplify.us/etfs.

DEFINITIONS:

Investment Grade: Refers to the quality of a company's credit and must be rated at 'BBB' or higher by Standard and Poor's or Moody's. Credit quality does not refer to the fund itself.

Market Price: The current price at which shares are bought and sold. Market returns are based upon the last trade price.

NAV: The dollar value of a single share, based on the value of the underlying assets of the fund minus its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. Calculated at the end of each business day.

Notional Exposure: The full market exposure a derivatives contract provides after accounting for the leverage embedded in the derivative, expressed as a percentage of the fund's total assets. We assume each option's delta (sensitivity to changes in underlying security) is 1 in this calculation, implying that we are measuring the exposure afforded by the options in the instance where extreme markets are being realized. This metric provides a measure of the protection afforded to the underlying security by a given option position.

DEFINITIONS CONTINUED:

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.

Quality-Junk: A long/short equity factor created by being long quality equity names while being short junk equity names. Quality equities generally have high margins, profit stability, and strong balance sheets. Junk names are generally those stocks with high sensitivity to an increase in debt refinancing

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.

SEC 30-Day Yield: The yield is calculated with a standardized formula and represents net investment income earned by a fund over a 30-day period, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the fund's share price. The yield includes the effect of any fee waivers and/or reimbursements. Without waivers, yields would be reduced. This is also referred to as the "standardized yield", "30-Day Yield" and "Current Yield". The unsubsidized SEC 30-Day Yield does not reflect the effect of any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

VettaFi Private Credit Index: Targets exposure to private credit through Business Development Companies (BDCs) and Closed-End Funds (CEFs) that primarily invest in the private credit sector.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

The constituents in the BDC Sub-Universe and CEF Sub-Universe are then assigned proprietary percentile rank scores based on volatility and dividend yield. Volatility is calculated based on the last 180 trading days, and dividend yield is based on the trailing twelve-month dividend yield.

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 invests in ETFs (Exchange-Traded Funds) and entails higher expenses than if invested into the underlying ETF directly. The lower the credit quality, the more volatile performance will be. When junk bonds sell off, the lowest-rated bonds are typically hit hardest known as blow up risk. Likewise, the riskiest bonds typically rise fastest in a bull market however, these investments that don't have a credit rating are typically the most volatile, hard to price and the least liquid.

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.

Credit Risk: The Fund will lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a credit instrument goes bankrupt or is unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay principal. The value of a security may decline if there are concerns about an issuer's ability or willingness to make interest and or principal payments.

High Yield Risk: The Fund may have exposure to high yield debt also known as "junk bonds". High yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality are subject to greater levels of credit, call, and liquidity risks. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk: Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single portfolio holding could cause greater fluctuations in the Fund's share price than would occur in a diversified fund. Swaps Risk. Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace.

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.

Simplify ETFs are distributed by Foreside Financial Services, LLC. Foreside and Simplify are not related.

©2025 Simplify ETFs. All rights reserved.