

GMAC | Simplify Brookwood Global Macro ETF

OVERVIEW

Simplify Brookwood Global Macro ETF (GMAC) seeks capital appreciation by investing long and short across a wide range of asset classes and strategy types.

GMAC's goal is to deliver meaningful alpha through strategic exposure to commodities, real assets and other non-traditional investment themes. The strategy combines tactical flexibility with disciplined asset allocation to pursue growth, mitigate risk and enhance portfolio diversification through uncorrelated return streams.

Brookwood Investment Group LLC, a firm with deep expertise in global macro strategies, serves as the fund's sub-adviser.

KEY POINTS

- Exposure to a broad range of alternative assets and strategies in a single ETF
- Seeks absolute returns in a variety of economic environments
- Can serve as a foundational building block for a liquid alternatives allocation
- No Schedule K-1

STRATEGY DETAILS

- GMAC may invest long or short across a broad range of assets, including commodities, natural resource companies (including agriculture, energy, metals and mining), industrials, utilities and real estate. Additional exposure may consist of managed futures, risk parity, long/short equity and other alternative strategies.
- Exposure to the underlying assets is obtained primarily through investing in ETFs (including affiliated ETFs) or swaps based on the returns of a variety of underlying assets.
- The fund does not have a target portfolio or asset allocation. It will opportunistically invest based on ongoing analysis of broad economic trends, considering inflation, interest rates, monetary policy, regulatory shifts and the political environment across the globe.

PORTFOLIO APPLICATION

- **Absolute Return:** GMAC seeks to generate positive returns over time, regardless of the direction of markets. It can go long or short and trade across asset classes and strategy types in pursuit of this goal.
- **Portfolio Diversification:** With the fund's design focus on low correlation with equities and downside risk management during risk-off events, the fund may serve as a powerful diversifier within equity-centric portfolios.

Details | **Ticker:** GMAC | **Inception Date:** 10/05/26

As of 09/30/26

SEC 30-Day Yield	Expense Ratio	Exchange	CUSIP	Net Assets
	0.50%	NYSE	82889N152	

TOP 10 HOLDINGS AS OF 09/30/26*

Position	Allocation	Notional Exposure (Delta=1)

*Holdings are subject to change without notice.

PERFORMANCE

Performance as of 09/30/26 | Inception Date: 10/05/26

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN (%)								ANNUALIZED TOTAL RETURN (%)			
	3 mo	6 mo	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	YTD	Since Incept.	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Since Incept.
NAV											
Market Price											
ICE BofA 3 Month Treasury Bill 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 data for the most recent month-end is available above. For most recent data please call (855) 772-8488 or go to <https://www.simplify.us/etfs>.

DEFINITIONS:

Alpha: The amount an investment outperforms or underperforms its benchmark.

Backwardation: The pattern of higher futures prices for shorter expiration futures contracts.

Carry: A model that looks to “roll down” bond yield curves and exit positions before maturity to consistently capture the roll.

Contango: The pattern of higher futures contract prices for longer expiration contracts.

ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index: An unmanaged index that is comprised of a single U.S. Treasury issue with approximately three months to final maturity, purchased at the beginning of each month and held for one full month.

Long/Short Managed Futures: A systematic, rule-based investment strategy that can generally go long or short futures contracts across equities, fixed income, commodities, and foreign-exchange markets.

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

Mean Reversion: Designed to help prevent the trend system from becoming excessively positioned in a market that is deemed to be trading over or under its fundamental market value.

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.

Price Trend: Core strategy that forecasts market direction and invests accordingly (both long and short), relying on persistence of price movement to generate returns.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements: Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Reverse Repurchase agreements are primarily used as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

Risk-Off: A model that looks to protect the portfolio from an equity drawdown by quickly buying bonds in weaker equity markets and remaining out of bond in stronger equity markets. This is distinct from a long bond trend signal given its typically shorter forecasting horizon and reliance on equity index signals rather than a bond signal.

Rolling occurs when the Fund closes out of a Futures Contract as it nears its expiration and replaces it with a contract that has a later expiration.

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.

Total Return Swap: A derivative contract in which one party (the total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of an underlying asset to another party (the total return receiver).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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 Simplify.us/etfs. 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 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.

Limited History Risk. The Fund is a new ETF and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. **Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater portion of its assets linked to fewer issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single portfolio asset could cause greater fluctuations in the Fund's share price than would occur in a diversified fund. **Foreign Investment Risk.** The Fund may use model portfolios based on securities domiciled in countries outside the U.S. that may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies or government entities. **Short Position Risk.** If a security sold short or other instrument increases in price, the seller may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security or other instrument sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. **Swaps Risk.** Leverage inherent in swaps will tend to magnify the Fund's losses if the reference asset or assets declines in price. These contracts involve exposure to credit risk because contract performance depends, in part, on the financial condition of the counterparty.

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3 of 3