KNRG | Simplify Kayne Anderson Energy and Infrastructure Credit ETF

OVERVIEW

The **Simplify Kayne Anderson Energy and Infrastructure Credit ETF (KNRG)** seeks income by investing in credit instruments of energy and infrastructure companies. This can include a variety of security types such as bonds, notes, loans, and hybrid or preferred shares.

KNRG focuses on instruments that display both higher yield as well as higher credit quality than the instruments found in traditional high yield bond indices.

Kayne Anderson, KNRG's subadvisor, has deep expertise in the sector, having decades of experience managing both public and private market investments in the sector.

KEY POINTS

- **Provides a source of attractive monthly income**
- **Energy and infrastructure credits are backed by contractual revenues, making them relatively defensive compared to traditional high yield bonds**
- **Unconstrained approach capitalizes on the full breadth of energy infrastructure lending types while providing daily liquidity without K-1 tax forms**

STRATEGY DETAILS

- KNRG will invest in a concentrated portfolio of credit instruments of energy and infrastructure companies.
- Energy companies are primarily involved in energy-related activities, which include production, storage, transportation, transmission, or processing. This includes both fossil fuel-related activity as well as hydro power, solar, wind, geothermal, or energy generation.
- Infrastructure companies are involved in activities such as railroads, toll roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, gas and water distribution, cable or satellite networks, or waste collection.
- The credit instruments upon which KNRG focuses have an average-credit rating of BB, which is higher than the average credit rating of traditional high yield bond indices. In addition, there has historically been a meaningfully lower rate of defaults when compared to non-energy/infrastructure instruments of equivalent credit quality.
- Energy and infrastructure are projected to benefit from favorable tail winds, including reshoring of manufacturing, public-sector infrastructure spending, and the continued digitization of the economy, which is energy-intensive.

PORTFOLIO APPLICATION

- **Monthly Income:** Potential for higher monthly income than can be obtained through traditional high yield fixed-income investments.
- **Defensive Asset Class:** Energy and infrastructure are "mission critical" industries with relatively predictable, contract-based cash flows. This has led to a history of lower defaults compared to non-energy/infrastructure corporate bonds of comparable credit ratings.

Details | **Ticker:** KNRG | **Inception Date:** 05/27/25 As of 09/30/26

Duration	SEC 30-Day Yield	Expense Ratio	Exchange	CUSIP	Net Assets
4.19	6.06%	0.75%	NYSE	82889N277	$149,643,695

TOP 10 HOLDINGS AS OF 09/30/26*

Position	Allocation
BLKCQP	6.14%
ET	6.07%
FLIQII	5.50%
PAA	5.38%
KGS	4.69%
BPL	4.39%
SUN	4.28%
TRPCN	3.75%
ENBCN	3.68%
OKE	3.61%
Cash	1.72%

*Holdings are subject to change without notice.

PERFORMANCE

Performance as of 09/30/26 | **Inception Date:** 05/27/25

	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	-1.41	1.52	2.77	—	—	1.28	9.30	2.77	—	—	6.84
Market Price	-1.38	1.38	2.43	—	—	1.32	8.73	2.43	—	—	6.43
ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index	-1.81	0.60	1.39	—	—	0.04	5.96	1.39	—	—	4.41

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. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please call (855) 772-8488 or go to https://www.simplify.us/etfs.

DEFINITIONS:

Derivative: A type of financial contract whose value is dependent on an underlying asset, group of assets, or benchmark.

Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates.

Energy Securities: The Fund defines energy companies as those deriving a majority of their revenue or profits from; or having a majority of their assets in energy-related endeavors such as the (A) production, (B) generation, (C) development, (D) transmission, (E) storage, (F) refining/processing, or (G) sale of: (i) oil, (ii) natural gas (including liquified natural gas, or LNG), (iii) natural gas liquids, (iv) refined petroleum products, (v) coal, (vi) biofuels, (vii) hydrogen, (viii) hydro power, (ix) solar power, (x) wind power, (xi) geothermal power, as well as (xii) electricity generation by other means.

DEFINITIONS (cont'd):

ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index: Tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Infrastructure Securities: The Fund defines infrastructure companies as those deriving a majority of their revenue or profits from; or having a majority of their assets in infrastructure-related endeavors related to (A) transportation assets: (i) toll roads, (ii) bridges, (iii) tunnels, (iv) parking facilities, (v) railroads, (vi) rapid transit links, (vii) airports, (viii) refueling facilities, and (ix) seaports; (B) utility assets: (i) electric transmission and distribution lines, (ii) power generation facilities, (iii) gas and water distribution facilities, (iv) waste collection, (v) broadcast and wireless towers, (vi) energy infrastructure assets, and (vii) cable and satellite networks.

K-1: 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Interest Rate Risk: The value of the Fund's investment in credit securities will fall when interest rates rise. The effect of increased interest rates is more pronounced for any intermediate-term or longer-term obligations owned by the Fund.

Industry Concentration Risk: The Fund focuses its investments in securities of a group of two industries. Economic, legislative or regulatory developments may occur that significantly affect the group of industries.

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