Return Stacked®

RGBM – Global Balanced & Macro ETF

POWERED BY LONGPOINT ETFs

Return Stacked® Global Balanced & Macro ETF (“RGBM” or the “ETF”) is an alternative mutual fund, as such, RGBM is permitted to invest in asset classes or use investment strategies that are not permitted for other types of mutual funds. RGBM uses leverage and derivative instruments to stack the returns of a global balanced strategy with those of a systematic macro strategy which can magnify gains and losses.

Commissions, management fees, performance fees and operating expenses may all be associated with an investment in RGBM. The ETF is not guaranteed, its value changes frequently and past performance may not be repeated. The ETF Facts and prospectus contain important detailed information about the ETF. Please read the relevant documents before investing.

LongPoint Asset Management Inc. (“LongPoint”) is the Investment Fund Manager of RGBM.

ReSolve Asset Management Inc. (“ReSolve Canada”) is the Portfolio Manager of RGBM.

ReSolve Asset Management SEZC (Cayman) (“ReSolve Global”) is the Portfolio Sub-Advisor of RGBM.

Newfound Research LLC (“Newfound”) is a Co-Promotor of RGBM.

Important Disclosures Continued

Certain statements may constitute a forward-looking statement, including those identified by the expression "expect" and similar expressions (including grammatical variations thereof). The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect the author's current expectations regarding future results or events. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the authors do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that is contained herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable law.

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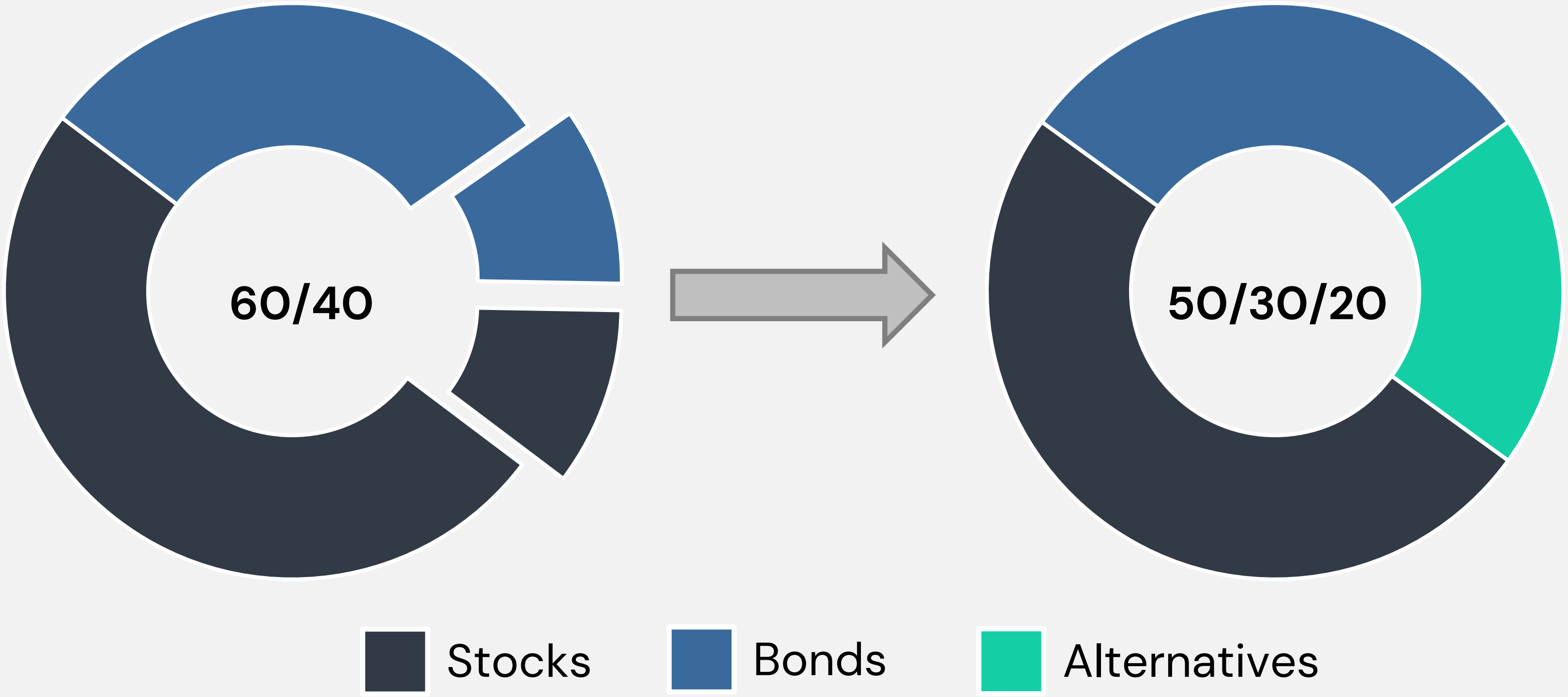
What is Return Stacking?

THE POTENTIAL PROBLEM

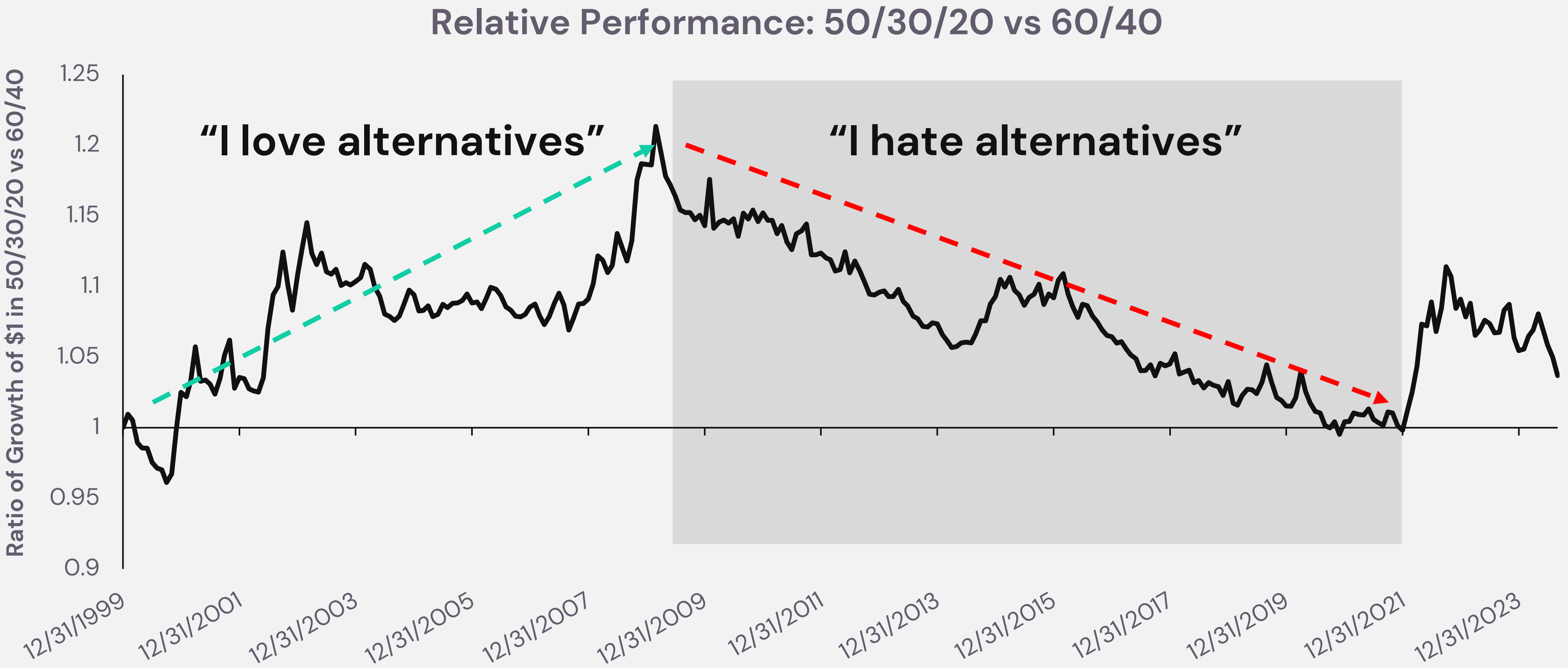
Adding Alternatives Usually Requires Sacrificing Core Stocks & Bonds

Diversification helps during difficult periods for the core portfolio but weighs on returns when alternatives underperform.



"60/40" Refers to a 60% allocation to stocks and a 40% allocation to bonds. "50/30/20" refers to a 50% allocation to stocks, a 30% allocation to bonds, and a 20% allocation to alternatives.

“Diversification Through Subtraction” Can Lead to Behavioral Friction when Alternatives Underperform



Source: Bloomberg and Société Générale. U.S. Stocks is the S&P 500 Index (“SPX”). U.S. Bonds is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (“LBUSTRUU”). Returns for both U.S. Stocks and U.S. Bonds are gross of all fees. Alternatives (“CTA Trend”) is the Société Générale Trend Index (“NEIXCTAT”). 50/30/20 is 50% U.S. Stocks / 30% U.S. Bonds / 20% CTA Trend rebalanced monthly. 60/40 is 60% U.S. Stocks / 40% U.S. Bonds rebalanced monthly. You cannot invest in an index. Returns are gross of taxes. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Period is 12/31/1999 through 8/31/2024. The starting date is chosen based upon the earliest date data is available for the underlying indexes.

“Diversification through subtraction” refers to the fact that historically investors had to sell a portion of their traditional holdings (stocks and/or bonds) to make room for alternative strategies in their portfolio, and the opportunity cost investors faced when their alts underperformed the traditional holdings that were sold.

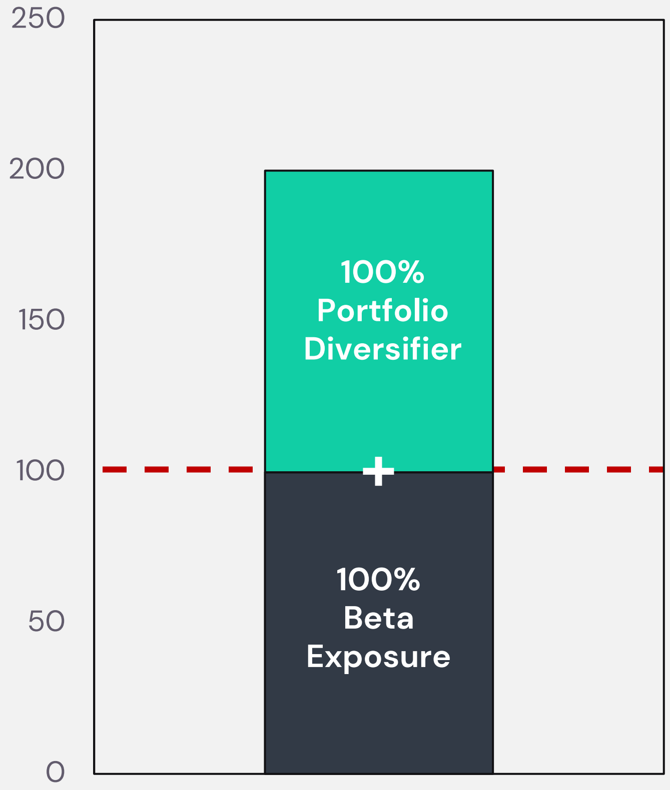
THE SOLUTION

Return Stacking

At its core, Return Stacking is the idea of layering one *diversified* return on top of a traditional asset class, achieving more than $1 of exposure for each $1 invested.

An example might include combining core betas (e.g. stocks or bonds) with a diversifier (e.g. gold or managed futures) or an alpha strategy (e.g. systematic global macro).

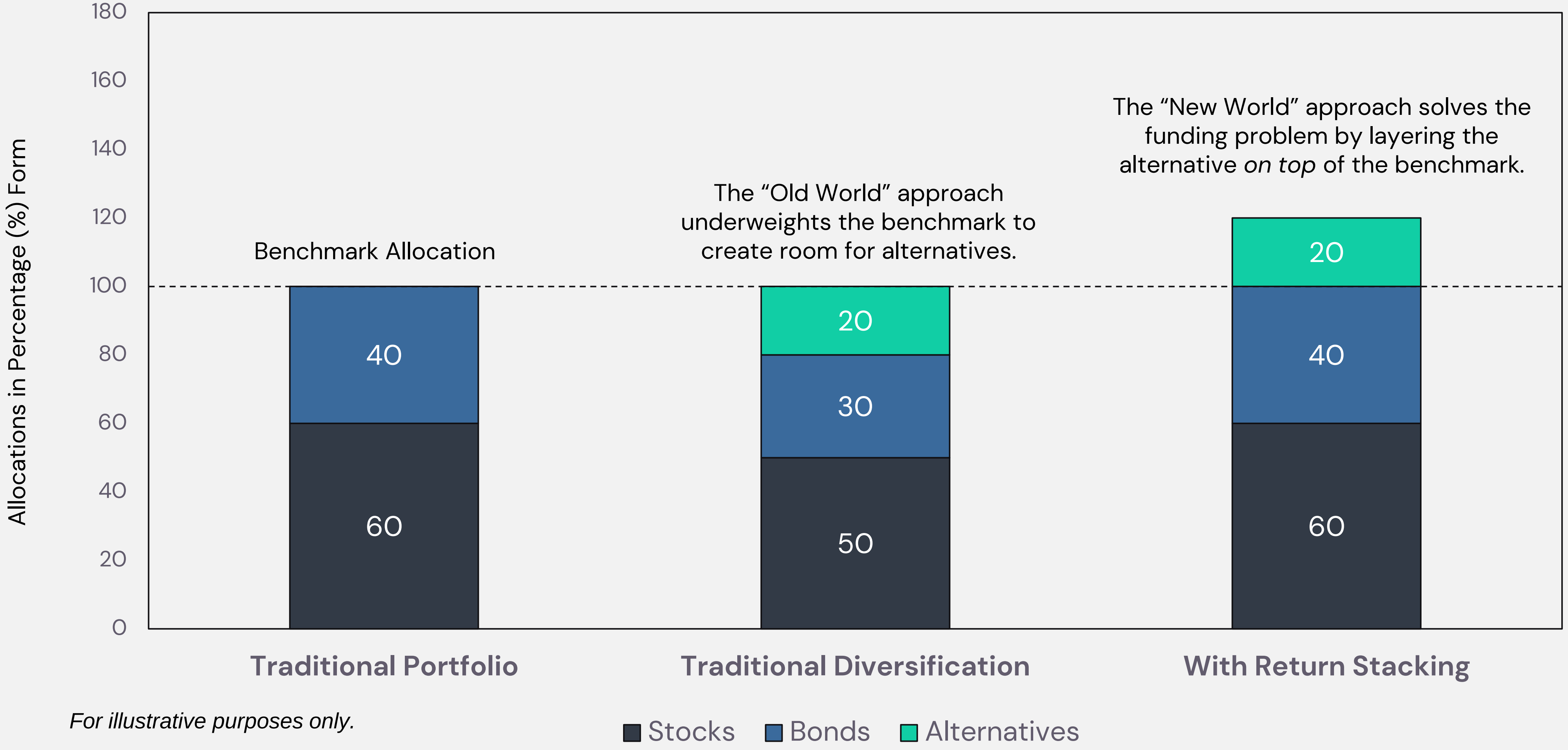
Institutions have applied these concepts going back to the 1980s and Return Stacked® Funds now make them available to all investors.



For illustrative purposes only. The red line represents the cutoff between a traditional portfolio exposure and the exposure an investor may receive through a return stacked portfolio.

A "traditional asset class" refers to stocks and bonds.

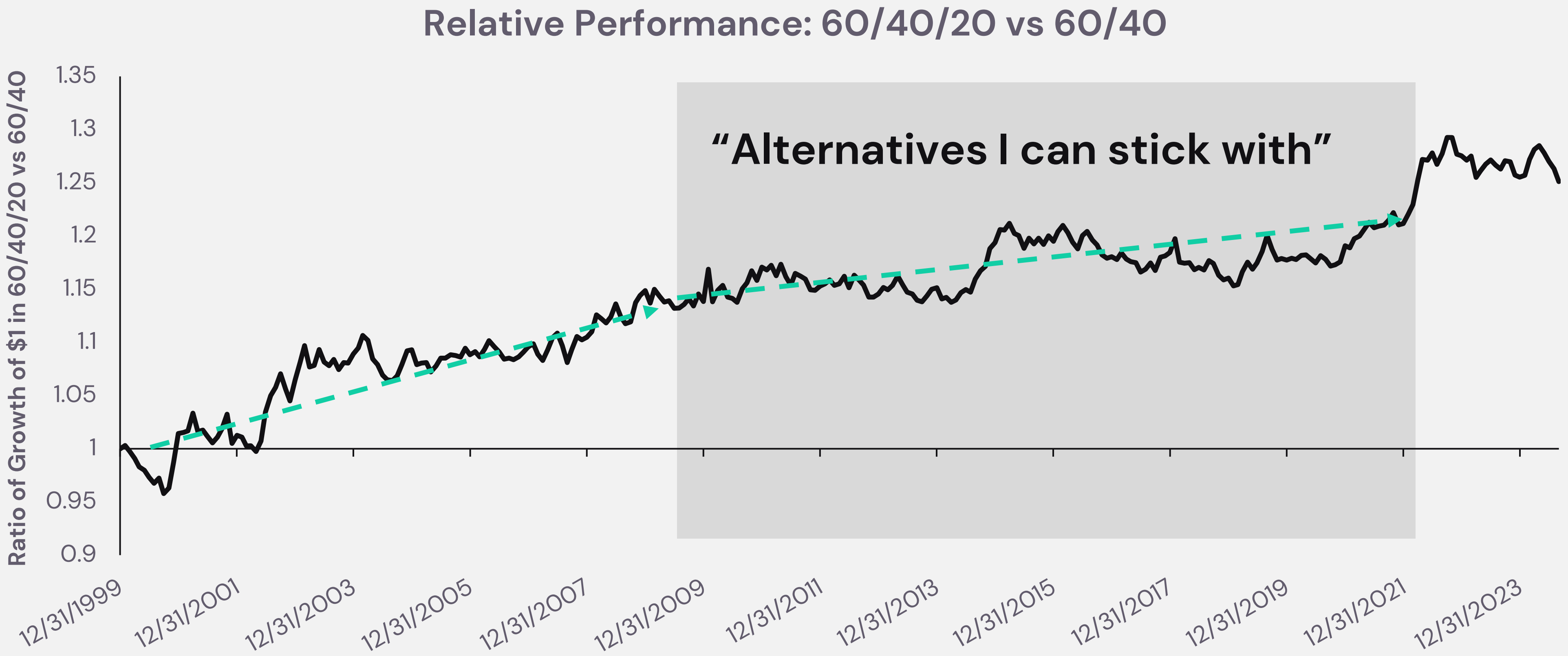
Return Stacking Solves The Alternative Strategy "Funding" Problem



For illustrative purposes only.

"Traditional Portfolio" represents a traditional investor's allocation to 60% stocks and 40% bonds. "Traditional Diversification" represents a traditional attempt at diversification through a 50% allocation to stocks, 30% allocation to bonds, and 20% allocation to alternatives.

Helping To Avoid Behavioral Friction by Stacking Alternatives on Top of Beta Allocations



Source: Bloomberg and Société Générale. U.S. Stocks is the S&P 500 Index ("SPX"). U.S. Bonds is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index ("LBUSTRUU"). Returns for both U.S. Stocks and U.S. Bonds are gross of all fees. Alternatives ("CTA Trend") is the Société Générale Trend Index ("NEIXCTAT"), an index designed to track the largest trend following commodity trading advisors ("CTAs") in the managed futures space net of underlying fees. 60/40 is 60% S&P 500 Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rebalanced monthly. 60/40/20 is the 60/40 portfolio plus a 20% allocation to the Société Générale Trend Index minus a 20% allocation to the Bloomberg Short Treasury US Total Return Index ("LD12TRUUU"), representing estimated financing costs. You cannot invest in an index. Returns are gross of taxes. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Period is 12/31/1999 through 8/31/2024. The starting date is chosen based upon the earliest date data is available for the underlying indexes.
Half of the graph above is shaded grey to display the smoothing out of the indicated time-period with the return stacking approach.

Leading To Benefits In Two Key Dimensions

Stacking for Outperformance

- Introduce additional return streams on top of your core portfolio
- Pursue alpha sources outside of traditional security selection

Stacking for Diversification

- Introduce return streams that can diversify, not dilute, core stock and bond positions
- Add the potential to reduce behavioral frictions associated with diversification

Return Stacked® Global Balanced & Macro ETF (RGBM)

POWERED BY LONGPOINT ETFs

Investment Case

Capital Efficiency: Aims to provide simultaneous exposure to a global balanced allocation strategy and a systematic macro strategy. For every $1 invested, RGBM aims to provide $1 of exposure to a global balanced allocation strategy stacked with $1 of exposure to a systematic macro strategy.

Diversification: RGBM seeks to provide exposure to a systematic macro strategy that has historically exhibited low correlation to both stocks and bonds.

Inflation Hedging: Historically, with the ability to go both long and short global futures markets (including equities, bonds, commodities, and currencies), systematic macro strategies have generally exhibited some inflation-hedging benefits.

Tax Efficiency: RGBM shareholders are not expected to receive any taxable distributions which is a tax savings for non-registered holders and can be instrumental in creating a greater overall return for the taxable investor versus other investment funds or ETFs that make distributions.

Diversification does not assure a profit.

RGBM – Global Balanced & Macro ETF

RGBM seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in two complementary investment strategies: a global balanced allocation strategy and a systematic macro strategy.

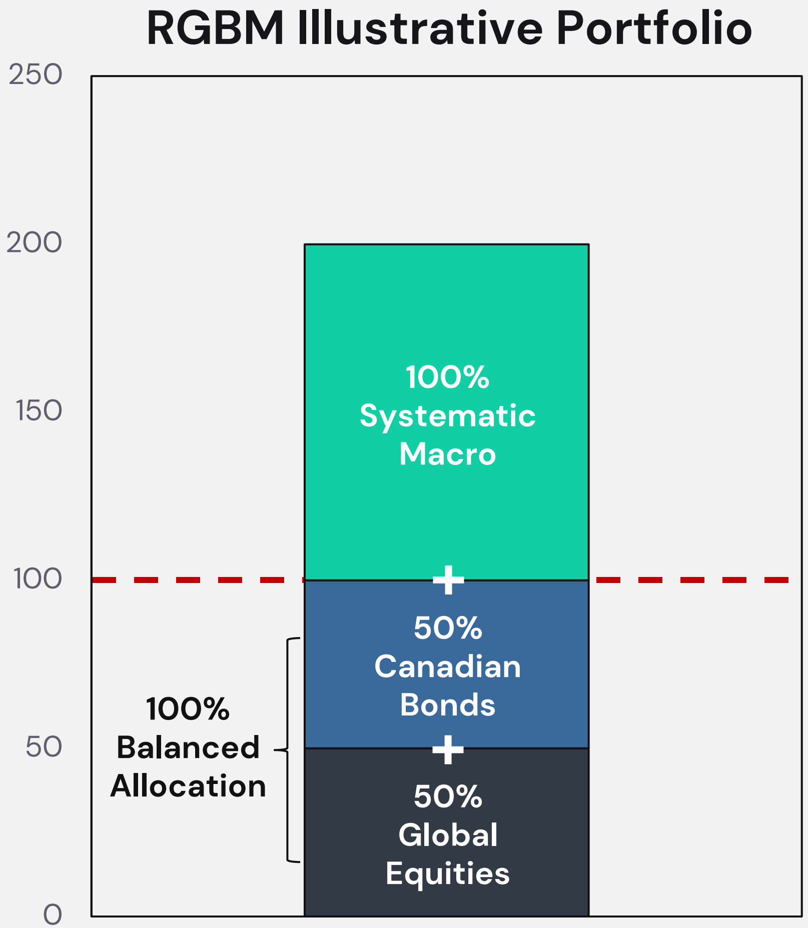
For every $1 invested, the ETF seeks to provide $1 of exposure to its Global Balanced Allocation strategy plus $1 of exposure to its Systematic Macro strategy.

Global Balanced Strategy

Seeks to provide exposure to target a mix of approximately 50% global equities and 50% Canadian bonds.

Systematic Macro Strategy

Invests long and short across equities, bonds, currencies and commodities using a variety of quantitative investment signals.



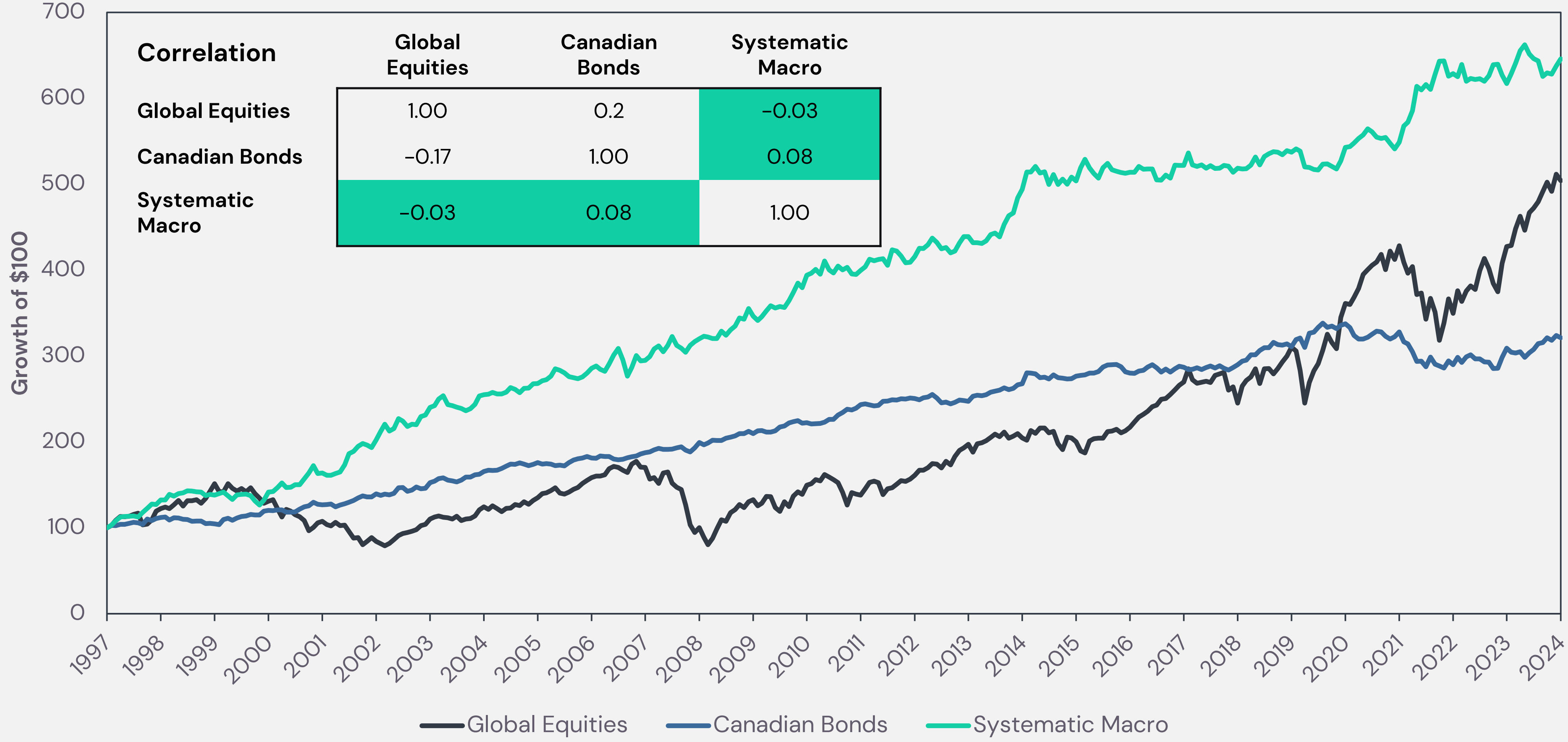
For illustrative purposes only. The red line represents the cutoff between a traditional portfolio exposure and the exposure an investor may receive through RGBM.

What is Systematic Macro?

Systematic macro strategies leverage data-driven, algorithmic approaches to exploit opportunities in global macroeconomic trends.

Data-Driven Decisions	Systematic macro strategies leverage large datasets and sophisticated statistical models to identify patterns and relationships across global markets.
Rules-Based Execution	Investment decisions are governed by predefined algorithms, minimizing emotional bias and ensuring consistent application of the strategy.
Multi-Asset, Global Focus	These strategies often trade across asset classes—equities, bonds, currencies, and commodities—capitalizing on macroeconomic trends and intermarket relationships.
Directional Flexibility	Can take both long and short positions, enabling them to profit from rising or falling markets and adapt to diverse macroeconomic conditions.
Risk-Managed Returns	Emphasis on diversification, disciplined position sizing, and dynamic risk control to navigate volatile macroeconomic environments.

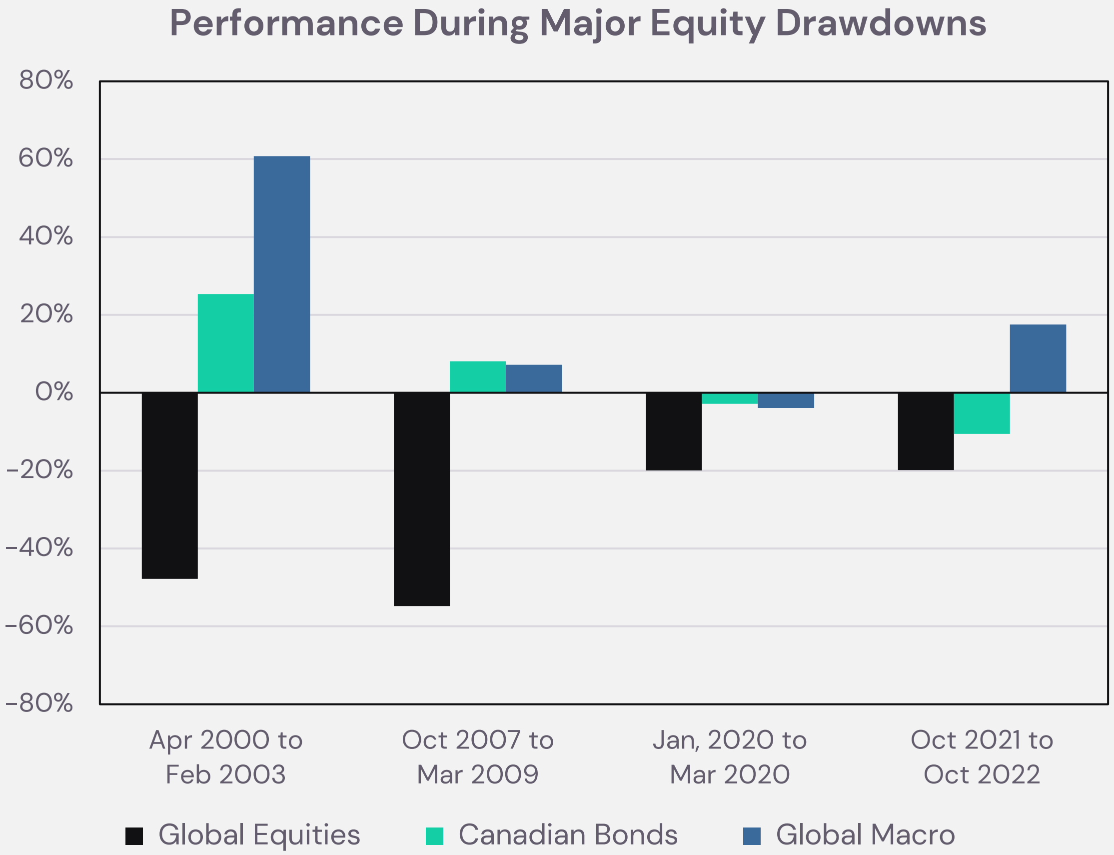
Stocks, Bonds & Systematic Macro



Correlation	Global Equities	Canadian Bonds	Systematic Macro
Global Equities	1.00	0.2	-0.03
Canadian Bonds	-0.17	1.00	0.08
Systematic Macro	-0.03	0.08	1.00

Source: Bloomberg and Pivotal Path. Global Equities is the MSCI All Country World Total Return Index ("NDUEACWF"). Canadian bonds is the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index TR ("CBXI/SCMU"). Systematic Macro is the PivotalPath GlobalMacro:Quantitative Index ("GBMQNT"). You cannot invest in an index. Please see glossary at the end of this presentation for index definitions. Returns are gross of all fees and taxes, except for Systematic Macro, which is net of underlying management fees. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Period is 12/31/1997 through 12/31/2024. The starting date is chosen based upon the earliest date data is available for the underlying indexes.

Why Systematic Macro?

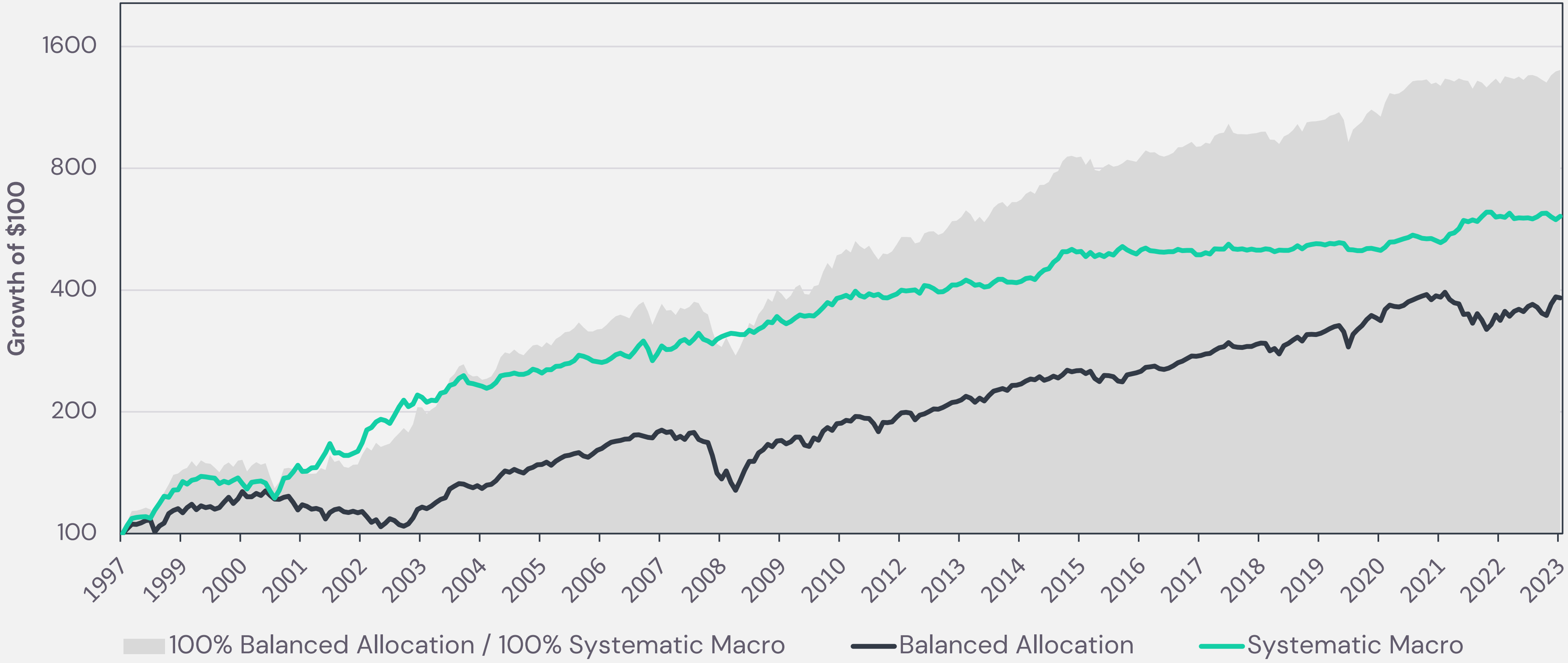


Historically, Systematic Macro has exhibited:

- Positive long-term returns
- Low correlation to both stocks and bonds
- Positive returns during sustained equity drawdowns
- Positive returns during inflationary regimes

Source: Bloomberg and Pivotal Path. Global Equities is the MSCI All Country World Total Return Index ("NDUEACWF"). Canadian bonds is the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index TR ("CBXI/SCMU"). Systematic Macro is the PivotalPath GlobalMacro:Quantitative Index ("GBMQNT"). You cannot invest in an index. Please see glossary at the end of this presentation for index definitions. Returns are gross of all fees and taxes, except for Systematic Macro, which is net of underlying management fees. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Period is 12/31/1997 through 12/31/2024. The starting date is chosen based upon the earliest date data is available for the underlying indexes.

Stacking Global Balanced & Systematic Macro

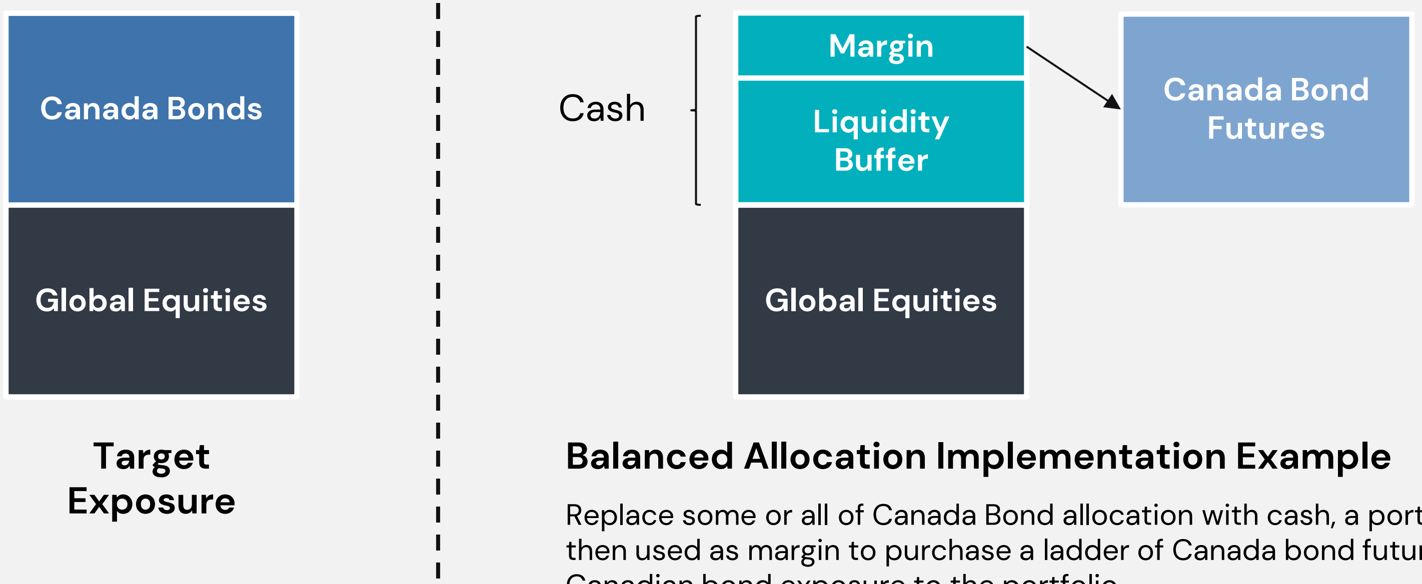


Source: Bloomberg and Pivotal Path. Global Equities is the MSCI All Country World Total Return Index ("NDUEACWF"). Canadian bonds is the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index TR ("CBXI/SCMU"). Systematic Macro is the PivotalPath GlobalMacro:Quantitative Index ("GBMQNT"). 100% Balanced Allocation / 100% Systematic Macro is 50% Global Equities / 50% Canadian bonds / 100% Systematic Macro / -100% Bloomberg Short Treasury US Total Return Index ("LD12TRUUU") rebalanced monthly. You cannot invest in an index. Please see glossary at the end of this presentation for index definitions. Returns are gross of all fees and taxes, except for Systematic Macro, which is net of underlying management fees. Returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Period is 12/31/1997 through 12/31/2024. The starting date is chosen based upon the earliest date data is available for the underlying indexes.

RGBM’s Global Balanced Strategy

The Global Balanced Strategy seeks to provide exposure to target a mix of approximately 50% global equities + 50% Canadian bonds.

To enable return stacking while achieving 100% exposure to a Global Balanced Allocation, the strategy is implemented with capital efficient instruments – such as futures contracts – allowing the remaining capital to be invested in the Systematic Macro strategy.



Target Exposure

Balanced Allocation Implementation Example

Replace some or all of Canada Bond allocation with cash, a portion of which is then used as margin to purchase a ladder of Canada bond futures, reintroducing Canadian bond exposure to the portfolio.

For illustrative purposes only, this may not be the exact way the fund will implement allocations. Capital efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets. “Cash” is money market funds and/or a ladder of short-term Treasury Bills.

RGBM’s Systematic Macro Strategy

A focus on diversifying across systematic signals that have historically generated positive long-run returns.

Trend Following
Trading with market direction

Mean Reversion
Prices returning to average

Seasonality
Recurring price patterns

Carry
Higher yields, higher returns

Skewness
Tail risk compensation

Relative Value
Comparing assets for mispricing

See Appendix for full definitions

Investment Universe

The Systematic Macro strategy trades more than 65 contracts* in 8 sectors.

Agriculture
15 Markets: Global

Bonds
9 Markets: U.S., E.U. & Asia

Rates
6 Markets: Global

Energy
8 Markets: Oil & Gas

Equities
11 Markets: Indexes

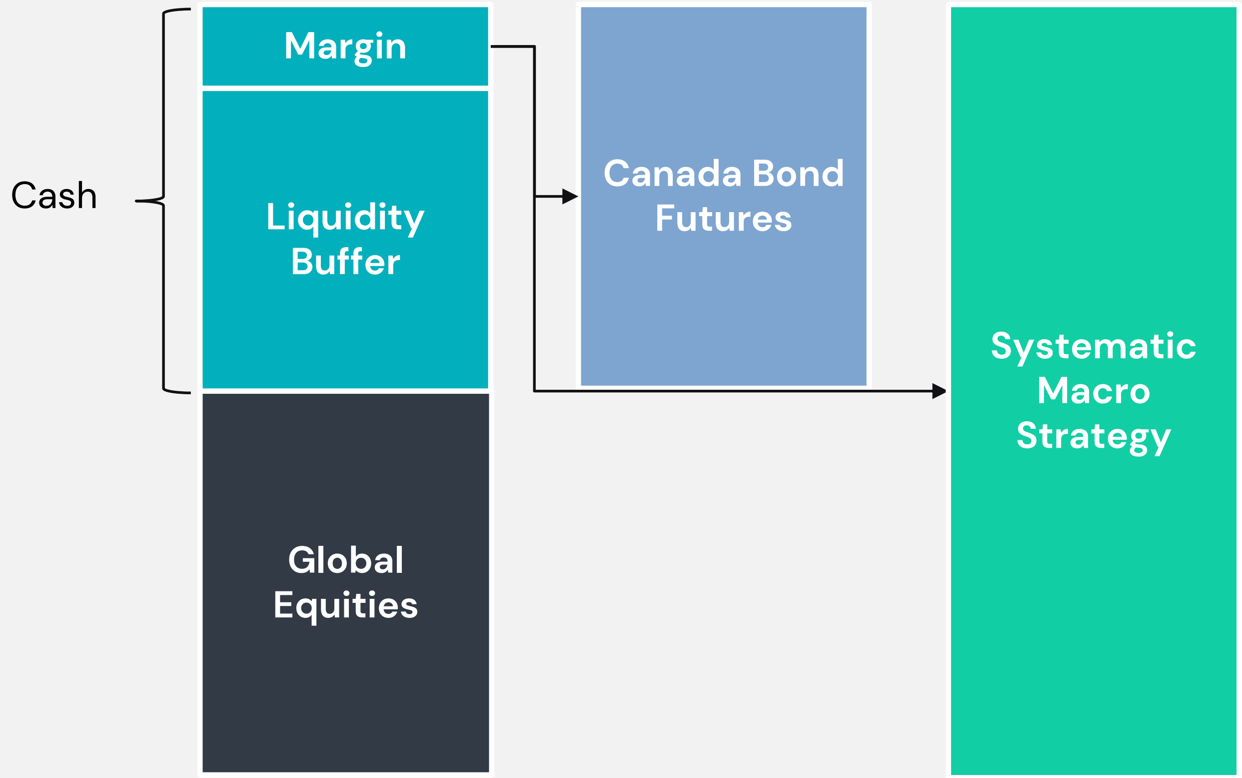
Metals
7 Markets: Precious & Base

Forex
8 Markets: USD Pairs

Volatility
2 Markets: U.S. & Europe

*See Appendix for a full list of the contracts traded by the Fund

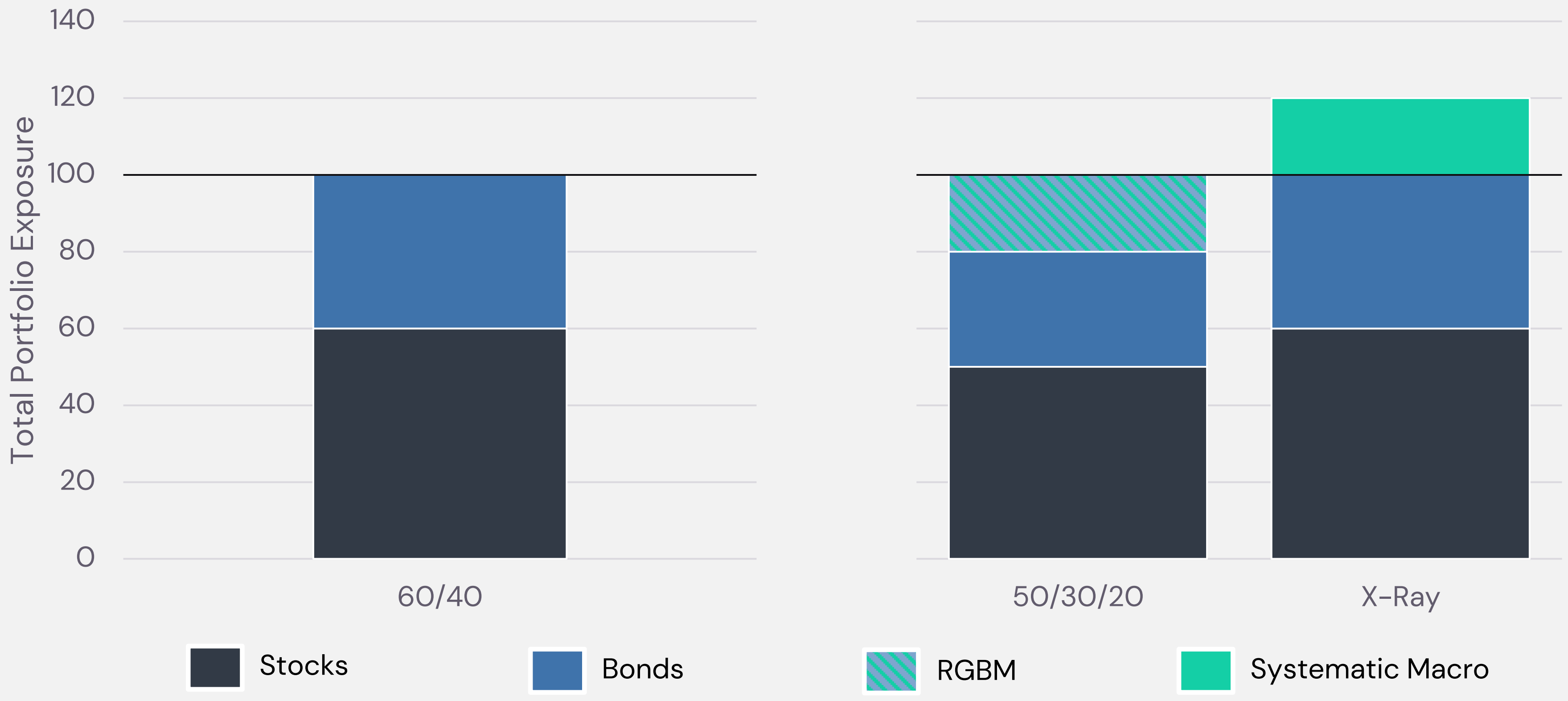
RGBM Total Portfolio Structure



For illustrative purposes only. Global Equities are Global equity securities equity ETFs, and/or equity index futures. "Cash" is money market funds and/or a ladder of short-term Treasury Bills.

RGBM – A Capital Efficient Building Block

Replacing core U.S. equity and fixed income exposure with RGBM allows investors to introduce systematic macro as an overlay to their strategic portfolio. The size of the allocation determines the size of the overlay.



For illustrative purposes only. 60/40 is 60% Stocks / 40% Bonds. 50/30/20 is 50% Stocks / 30% Bonds / 20% RGBM. Capital efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets. The composition of RGBM is illustrative of the Fund's target allocation. Stocks are any equity exposure. Bonds are broad-based fixed income (individual securities or ETFs) and/or Canada bond futures.

"X-Ray" refers to the actual exposures the 50/30/20 portfolio has when the 20% portion is invested in RGBM. Starting with a 60/40 portfolio and selling 10% from stocks and 10% from bonds to buy 20% of RGBM, the portfolio will return to the original stock and bond exposures PLUS a 20% exposure to a systematic macro strategy.

RGBM – Review

Objective: Long-term capital appreciation.

Strategy: For every $1 invested, RGBM seeks to provide $1 of exposure to its Global Balanced Allocation Strategy stacked with $1 of exposure to its Systematic Macro Strategy.

Global Balanced Allocation Strategy: Seeks to provide exposure to target a mix of approximately 50% global equities and 50% Canadian bonds.

Systematic Macro Strategy: Invests long and short across equities, bonds, currencies and commodities using a variety of quantitative investment signals.

Rebalance Frequency: Daily

Distribution Frequency: Annual

Powered by LongPoint ETFs

Glossary

Alpha is a term used in investing to describe an investment strategy's ability to beat the market, or its "edge."

Alternative investments are financial assets that do not fall into one of the conventional investment categories.

Bespoke Signal refers to a distinct signal inherent to a specific market and market pattern.

Beta is a measure of the volatility – or systematic risk – of a security or portfolio compared to the market as a whole (usually the S&P 500).

Bloomberg Short Treasury U.S. Total Return Index tracks the market for treasury bills issued by the U.S. government with time to maturity between 1 and 3 months.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Total Return Index measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Capital Efficiency refers to the ability for an investment to provide exposure to a particular asset class or strategy while using fewer assets.

Commodity refers to a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type. Investors and traders can buy and sell commodities directly in the spot (cash) market or via derivatives such as futures and options.

Glossary (Continued)

Currencies refers to the generally accepted forms of payment usually issued by governments and circulated within their jurisdiction. Investors can trade almost any currency in the world.

Diversification is a risk management strategy that creates a mix of various investments within a portfolio.

Futures Contract refers to a contract used to buy or sell a specific underlying asset at a future date.

FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index TR covers the performance of broad Canadian dollar-denominated, investment-grade fixed income market.

Long Volatility Strategy refers to a position where an investor buys option contracts, essentially assuming that the market will experience increased volatility.

Managed Futures refers to a portfolio of futures contracts that is actively managed by professionals.

MSCI All Country World Total Return Index measures the performance of large and mid-cap stocks across both global developed and emerging markets.

PivotalPath Global Macro: Quantitative Index tracks the performance of a broad group of hedge funds employing quantitative strategies within the global macro space

S&P 500 Index is an abbreviation for the Standard & Poor's 500, a market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S.

S&P 500 Index Total Return is an abbreviation for the Standard & Poor's 500, a market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S that also includes dividend gains.

PivotalPath Disclosures

The PivotalPath index/indices used in this information is/are produced by the hedge fund research and investment consultancy firm, PivotalPath Inc. The information is representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe, as well as specific sub-strategies, including but not limited to the PivotalPath Hedge Fund Composite Index; the PivotalPath Credit Index (and associated sub-indices); the PivotalPath Equity Diversified Index (and associated sub-indices); the PivotalPath Equity Sector Index (and associated sub-indices); the PivotalPath Event Driven Index (and associated sub-indices); the PivotalPath Global Macro Index (and associated sub-indices); the PivotalPath Managed Futures Index; the PivotalPath Multi-Strategy Index; PivotalPath Equity Quant Index; and the PivotalPath Volatility Index. PivotalPath Indices are the proprietary product of PivotalPath Inc. They represent Hedge Fund Indices based on collected data from individual hedge funds and while PivotalPath considers the sources of such information and data to be reliable, such information and data has been verified but has not been audited by PivotalPath. No representation is made as to, and no responsibility or liability is accepted for, the accuracy or completeness of such information and data. PivotalPath Index constituents may be removed at any time and any PivotalPath index may be restated, adjusted, or corrected at any time without notice. PivotalPath data is being used under license from PivotalPath, Inc, which does not approve of or endorse any of the products or the contents discussed in these materials.

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www.returnstackedetfs.ca
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www.longpointetfs.com/etfs/rgbm
info@LongPointETFs.com

Appendix

Investment Universe

The Systematic Macro strategy trades more than 65 contracts in 8 sectors, worldwide.

Agriculture

Live Cattle
Cocoa
Coffee
Corn
Cotton #2
Lean Hogs
Palm Oil
Canola Oil
Rubber
Soybean Meal
Soybean Oil
Soybeans
Sugar #11
Wheat
Milling Wheat

Bonds

Australian Gov't Bonds
Canadian Gov't Bonds
Euro German Bobl
Euro German Bund
Italian Gov't Bonds
Japanese Gov't Bonds
5-Year U.S. T-Note
10-Year U.S. T-Note
U.S. T-Bond

Energy

Crude Oil (Light Sweet)
Euro Carbon Emissions
Heating Oil #2
London Gas Oil
Gasoline (RBOB)
Kerosene
U.K. Natural Gas
U.S. Natural Gas

Equities

German DAX
Euro Stoxx 50
FTSE 100
Hang Seng
IBEX 35
KOSPI 200
MIB S&P
Nasdaq 100
Nikkei 225
S&P 500
SPI 200

Volatility

VIX
VSTOXX

Rates

Australian Bank Bills
Bankers Acceptance
Eurodollar
Euroyen
Interbank Euribor
Short Sterling

Metals

Gold
HG Copper
London Nickel
London Zinc
Palladium
Platinum
Silver

Forex

Australian Dollar
British Pound
Canadian Dollar
Euro
Japanese Yen
Mexican Peso
New Zealand Dollar
Swiss Franc

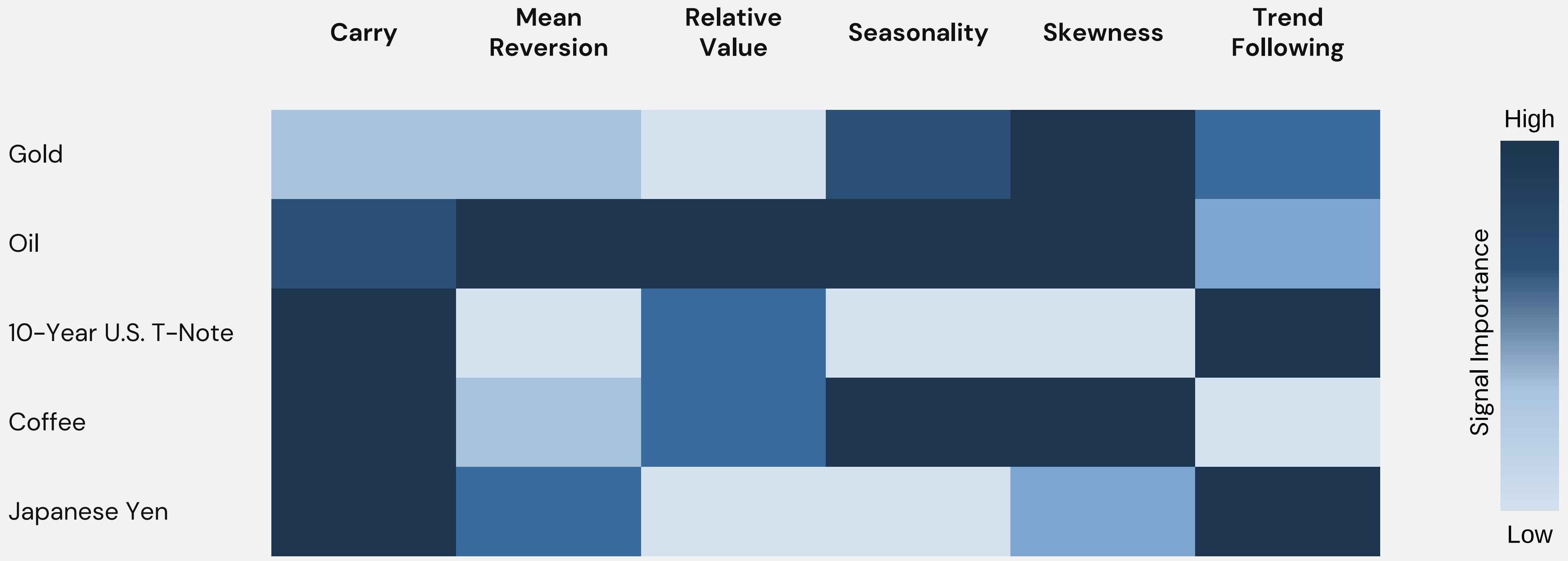
RGBM's Systematic Macro Strategy

A focus on diversifying across systematic signals that have historically generated positive long-run returns across a variety of asset classes.

Carry	The tendency for higher-yielding assets to provide higher returns than lower-yielding assets
Mean Reversion	The tendency for an asset's recent relative performance to revert in the future
Relative Value	The tendency for assets priced relatively lower compared to their peers or fundamentals to outperform higher-priced counterparts.
Seasonality	The tendency for an asset's performance to follow predictable patterns based on the time of year or calendar effects
Skewness	The tendency for assets with asymmetrically distributed returns to exhibit higher returns as compensation for tail risk
Trend Following	The tendency for an asset's recent relative performance to continue in the future

Bespoke Signal Profiles

Each market has unique fundamentals and participants, impacting the effectiveness of different systematic signals. Machine learning models are applied to generate bespoke signal profiles for each market traded.



For illustrative purposes only.