

MORE

ASYMmetric Smart Income ETF

Engineered to generate higher income than the S&P 500 with less risk

POWERED BY
ASYMmetric
Smart
Technology

ASYMmetric Smart Income ETF (MORE) is designed to generate high current income with less risk. MORE seeks to accomplish these goals by dynamically allocating to high-income-producing asset classes of MLPs, REITs, and Utilities when they are in a bull market and away from them into the relative safety of U.S. Treasuries or the principal security of cash in a bear market.

Investment Objective: ASYMmetric Smart Income ETF (MORE) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the ASYMmetric Smart Income Index (the "Index"). The Index is a quantitative (rules-based) tactical allocation strategy that seeks maximize high quality income by allocating to MLPs, REITs, and Utilities when in a bull market and into the relative safety of U.S. Treasuries or cash in a bear market.

Strategy Overview

MORE looks to identify high-income assets that are in a bull market, offering high current income with the potential for principal growth. MORE does not use leverage or derivatives to achieve its investment goals of maximum income with less risk.

Why Invest in MORE?

Seeks Higher Income with Less Risk: Aims to generate high-quality income by allocating to the high-income-producing asset classes of MLPs, REITs, and Utilities in a bull market (**Risk-On**).

Seeks to Preserve: Seeks preserve capital when high-income-producing asset classes are in a bear market, reallocating to the relative security of U.S. treasuries (**Risk-Elevated**).

Seeks to Protect: Aims to protect capital when no bull market exists in either high-income equities or bonds, by moving into the principal security of cash (**Risk-Off**).

Smart Facts

Category	Smart Income
Primary Goal	Maximum Income
Secondary Goal	Minimum Risk
Risk Profile	Low
Investor Profile	Conservative
Investor Objective	High Current Income
Target Allocation	25% Fixed Income

Who is MORE for?

MORE is part of ASYMmetric's Smart Income category. Smart Income solutions are designed to maximize income while minimizing risk. The Smart Income ETF is designed for conservative investors who want more income, but not more risk. MORE may be used as a fixed income replacement. We suggest considering a target allocation of 25% of fixed income.

Powered by Smart Technology

Our ETFs are powered by ASYMmetric Risk Management Technology™. Proprietary technology designed to maximize returns while minimizing risk. It seeks to accomplish this by reducing portfolio risk as market risk rises.

MORE DETAILS

Ticker	MORE
Exchange	NYSE
Inception Date	2/1/2023
Expense Ratio	0.75%
AUM	\$ 0.75MM
# of Holdings	2
Benchmark	S&P 500 Index

INDEX DETAILS

Index Ticker	MORE
Launch Date	12/31/99
Rebalancing Frequency	Monthly
# of Holdings	2

MORE PERFORMANCE

	Nav	Market Price	S&P 500®
Month	4.29%	4.48%	6.61%
Quarter	2.35%	2.52%	8.74%
One Year	-	-	-
Since Inception	-6.95%	-6.88%	9.98%

As of 06/30/2023

Performance quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so you may have a gain or loss when shares are sold. Current performance may be higher or lower than that quoted. For the most recent month-end performance can be found at www.asymshares.com or 1-866-ASYM777. There is no guarantee the protection sought by the fund will be achieved.

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Important Fund Risks

There is no guarantee the Fund's investment strategy will be a success or that the protection sought by the fund will be achieved. Investment loss is possible.

New Fund Risk: The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. **REIT Investment Risk:** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties or mortgages or by defaults by their borrower or tenants.

Utilities Sector Risk: Utility companies are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. **Debt Securities Risk:** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligator of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. U.S. Treasury Securities Risk: U.S. Treasury securities may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Although U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States, the U.S. Government does not guarantee the market value of these securities, and consequently, the market value of such securities may fluctuate. **MLP Risk:** MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. In addition, most MLPs are fairly leveraged and typically carry a portion of a "floating" rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would also drive interest expense higher. **Fixed Income v Equity Risk:** There are material differences between fixed income and equity assets to consider. Stocks have unlimited growth potential but also more volatile and involve greater risks. While stocks give investors partial ownership in a corporation, bonds are issued debt which are subject credit, interest, and prepayment risk, but tend to provide more stability through regular income payments but less upside. Bonds are also higher on the capital structure, therefore, in the event of insolvency a bond's principal will be returned before an equity shareholder, which are last in line in the capital structure.

Before investing, carefully consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus and a summary prospectus, copies of which may be obtained at asymhares.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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