EVOKE
A Division of MAI

RPAR Risk Parity ETF
UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF

Introduction – 3Q 2026

We Believe the Conventional Framework Is Flawed

60/40 portfolio is ***not well diversified***

- ***98% correlated*** to stocks[1], which can suffer ***significant losses*** and underperform for ***long stretches***
- Minimal exposure to assets biased to outperform during ***inflationary environments*** and ***recessions***

Tradeoff between expected return and diversification as portfolio becomes ***concentrated*** in stocks

Goals of a **d*ifferent framework***

- Seek to diversify across asset classes that:
  - ***Go up over time*** – we expect asset classes to beat cash over the long run
  - Outperform at ***different times*** – returns are primarily driven by growth and inflation surprises (risks that are diversifiable)
- No tradeoff between expected return and diversification

1. Source: Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Stocks represent the global stock market, MSCI World Index (NDDUWI). The 60/40 Portfolio represents a 60% allocation to global stocks (MSCI World Index) and a 40% allocation to the US bond market (Bloomberg US Aggregate Index), rebalanced monthly. Correlation is a measure of degree to which one security or index moves in relation to the other, ranging in values from perfectly negatively correlated (-1) to perfectly correlated (+1), based on monthly returns. The correlation of stocks and the 60/40 portfolio was calculated from the inception of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index (1/31/76) through 9/30/26.

Asset allocation and diversification may not protect against market risk, loss of principal or volatility of returns.

S&P 500 Returns Across Secular Bull and Bear Markets: 1929 – Present

US Stocks have earned attractive ***average*** returns but have underperformed for long stretches

Market	Period	Total Return	Years
Bear	Aug. 1929 – May 1949	0%	20
Bull	Jun. 1949 – Jan. 1966	17%	17
Bear	Feb. 1966 – Jul. 1982[1]	5%[1]	16
Bull	Aug. 1982 – Dec. 1999	20%	17
Bear	Jan. 2000 – Feb. 2009	-6%	9
Bull	Mar. 2009 – Sep. 2026[2]	16%[2]	18

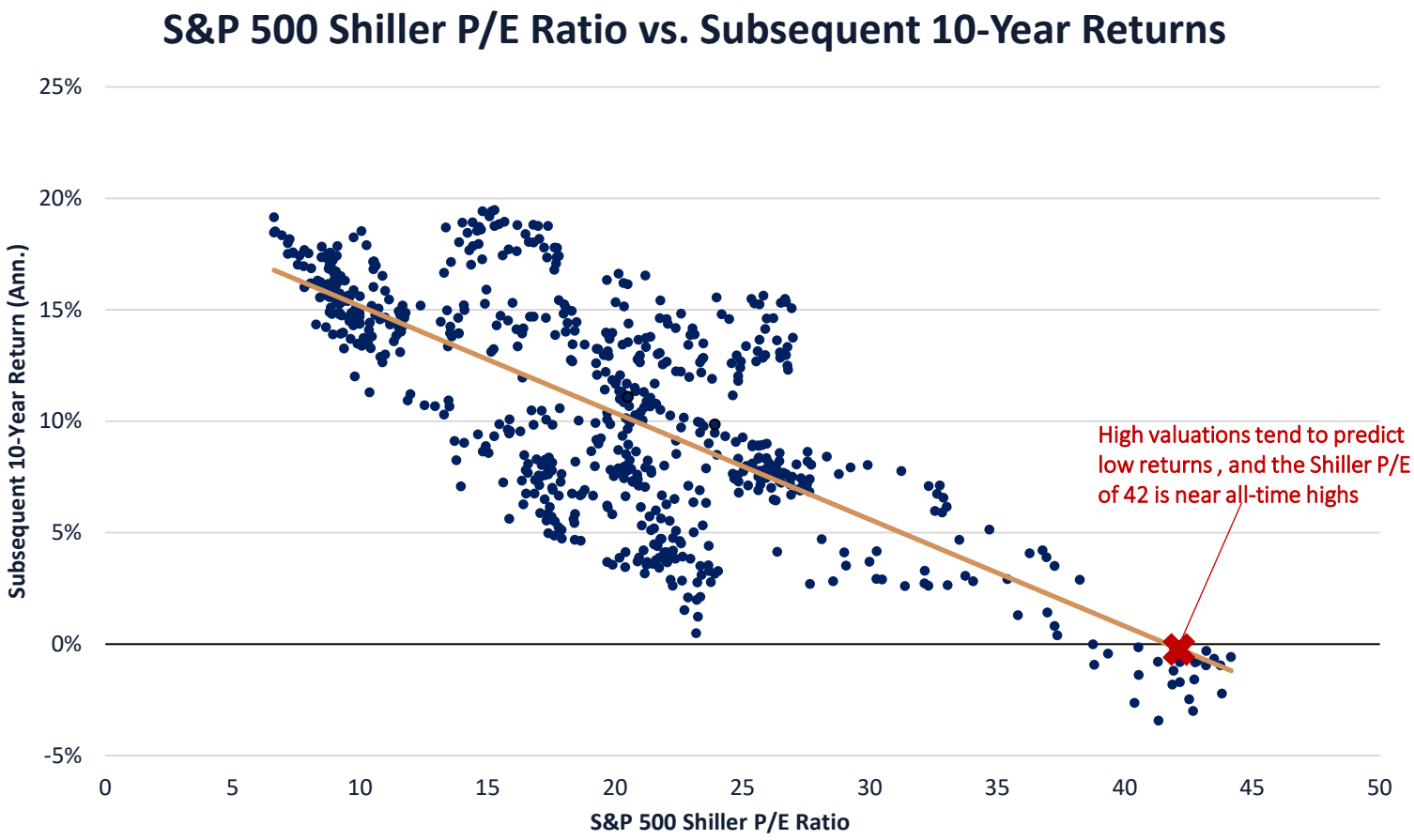
Total (All Periods)	9%	97
Average Bull	18%	17
Average Bear	0%	15

1. US Stocks underperformed cash (+7%) during this period. The return for cash represents the BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US T-bills Index (Bloomberg: G0O1) from 1978 to 1982 and the 3-Month Treasury Bill Secondary Market Rate (TB3MS) from the Federal Reserve from 1966 to 1977.
2. The most recent bull market may be ongoing. As of September 30, 2026.

Source: Bloomberg (SPX Index) as of 9/30/26; Periods for bull and bear markets chosen based on MAI's discretion; other periods could reasonably have been used and may yield materially different results. Returns are annualized for each period shown.

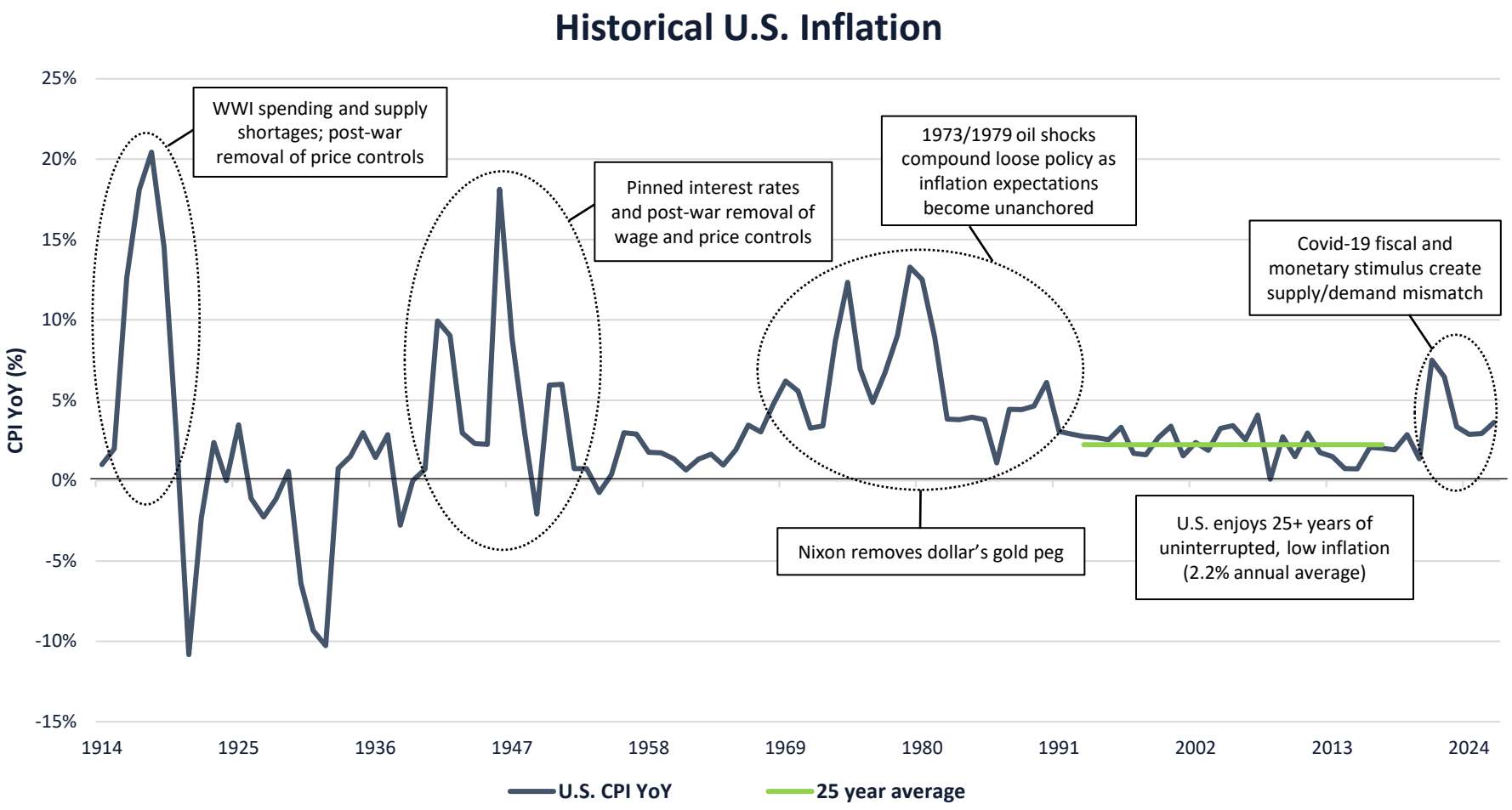
Valuations Are Still Elevated

Valuations tend to predict returns over the long-term, and the S&P 500 Shiller P/E ratio is still near highs



Source: Bloomberg (SPX Index – RT116) as of October 11, 2026; https://www.multpl.com/shiller-pe/table/by-month. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Inflation Volatility May Be Back



Source: Bloomberg (CPURNSA Index) as of September 30, 2026.

Build a Risk Parity Portfolio: Diversify, Balance, Lever

Three Key Steps:

1. Diversify: Hold a mix of asset classes biased to outperform in different economic environments:

Asset Class	Economic Growth	Inflation
Global Equities	**Rising**	**Falling**
Commodities: Commodity Producers Physical Gold	**Rising** **Falling**	**Rising**
TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities)	**Falling**	**Rising**
Treasuries	**Falling**	**Falling**

2. Balance: Allocate more to less volatile assets (such as TIPS and Treasuries) and less to more volatile assets (such as equities and commodities) so that each asset contributes approximately equal risk.

3. Lever: Apply moderate leverage to the balanced portfolio to seek higher returns, accepting additional risk.

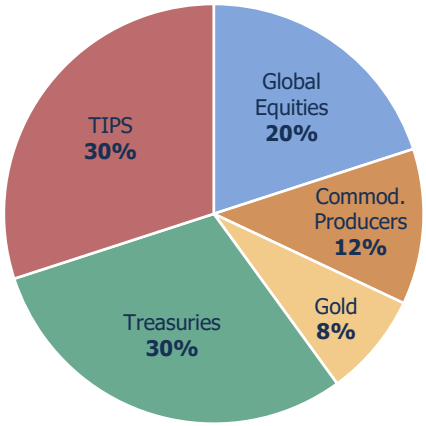
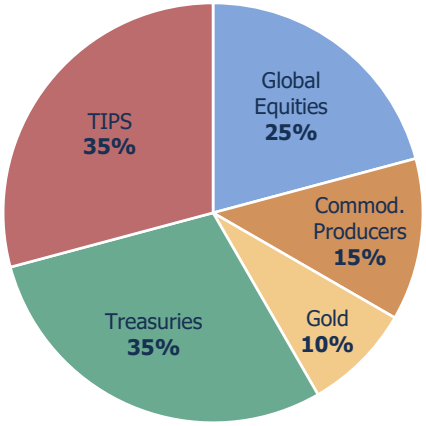
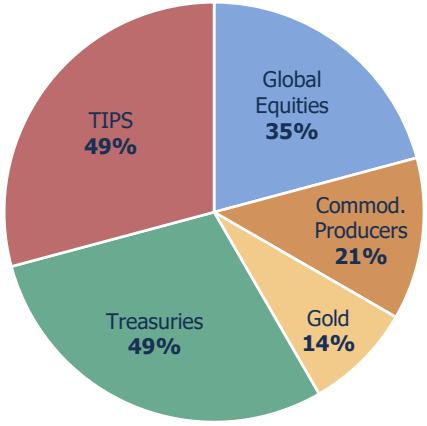
Seek Efficient Portfolio Implementation

- Balance risk across asset classes to help ***maximize diversification***
- Use an ***index*** approach to invest in the four major asset classes
- Automatically ***rebalance*** on a quarterly basis
- Seek to minimize income and capital gains distributions within a ***tax-efficient*** ETF structure

	RPAR Risk Parity ETF	UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF
Ticker	RPAR	UPAR
Inception	12/12/19	1/3/22
Leverage[1]	20%	68%
Gross/Net Expense Ratio	0.52%	0.68%
AUM	$546M	$53M
Benchmark	Advanced Research Risk Parity Index (Bloomberg ticker: RPARTR)	Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index (Bloomberg ticker: UPARTR)

1. Leverage is investment exposure that exceeds the initial amount invested. The 120% and 168% total target allocations for RPAR and UPAR respectively reflect total target exposures as a percentage of net asset value and include the notional contract value of futures positions for the Treasury and equity allocations (where applicable). Notional value is the total value underlying a derivatives position; e.g., the face value on a futures contract. Allocations above exclude cash or equivalent exposures which may serve as collateral for the futures positions. Holdings and allocations are subject to change.

Balanced Portfolios at Varying Risk/Return Targets

Portfolio Mix	Unlevered Risk Parity For Illustrative Purposes	RPAR Risk Parity ETF Long-Term Target Allocation[1]	UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF Long-Term Target Allocation[1]
			
Target Leverage[1]	0%	20%	68%
Expected Return	Similar to 60/40	Similar to equities	Above equities
Expected Risk	Lower than 60/40	Similar to 60/40	Similar to equities

1. The 120% and 168% total target allocations for RPAR and UPAR respectively reflect total target exposures as a percentage of net asset value and include the notional contract value of futures positions for the Treasury and equity allocations (where applicable). Notional value is the total value underlying a derivatives position; e.g., the face value on a futures contract. Allocations above exclude cash or equivalent exposures which may serve as collateral for the futures positions. Holdings and allocations are subject to change.

Attractive 20+ Year Returns

Risk parity asset classes have generated ***attractive returns*** that are ***diversifying*** to one another over a long history

As of 9/30/26	Index	Inception Date	Asset Class Return	Cash Return[1]	Correlation to Equities[2]
Global Equities	MSCI World Index	Jan. 2000	6.6%	2.0%	--
Treasuries	Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index	Jan. 2000	4.3%	2.0%	-0.10
TIPS	Merrill Lynch 15+ Yr. US Inflation-Linked Bond Index	Jan. 2000	5.0%	2.0%	0.22
Commodity Producers	S&P Global Natural Resources Index	Dec. 2002	9.5%*	1.8%	0.77
Physical Gold	Spot Price of Gold (% change)	Jan. 2000	10.5%	2.0%	0.14

*Global equities earned 9.7% since Commodity Producers inception date (11/30/02) through 9/30/26.

1. Cash Return reflects performance for the BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index since the corresponding inception date.
2. Correlation is a measure of degree to which one security or index moves in relation to the other, ranging in values from perfectly negatively correlated (-1) to perfectly correlated (+1), based on monthly returns.

All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns represent actual underlying index performance based on the indices and inception dates used. Cash: BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index, Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI), Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU), TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI), Commodity Producers: S&P Global Natural Resources Index (BB: SPGNRUT), Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU). Please see the back of this presentation for Index Disclosures.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

25+ Years of Outperformance

A diverse mix of asset classes outperformed 60/40 and global equities since 2000

Annualized Index Returns (5-Yr Periods)	2000 – 2010 (Jan. 2000 – Dec. 2009)	2010 – 2020 (Jan. 2010 – Dec. 2019)	2020 – 2026 (Jan. 2020 – Sep. 2026)	Since Inception[1] (Jan. 2000 – Sep. 2026)
1st	Commodity Producers[2] **19%**	Global Equities **9%**	Gold **16%**	Physical Gold **10.5%**
2nd	Gold **14%**	Treasuries **7%**	Global Equities **13%**	Commodity Producers[2] **9.5%**
3rd	TIPS **9%**	TIPS **6%**	Commodity Producers **11%**	Global Equities **6.6%**
4th	Treasuries **8%**	Gold **3%**	TIPS **-3%**	TIPS **5.0%**
5th	Global Equities **0%**	Commodity Producers **2%**	Treasuries **-4%**	Treasuries **4.3%**
Risk Parity Asset Class Average[3]	**9.8%**	**6.2%**	**7.5%**	**7.9%**
60/40 Portfolio[4]	2.9%	7.4%	8.2%	5.9%

1. This column represents the annualized total return for each asset class/portfolio from inception – 9/30/26. Inception dates and indices used are listed in the disclosure paragraph below.
2. Commodity Producers represent the S&P Global Natural Resources Index – SPGNRUT (inception: 11/30/02). Annualized returns for the 2000–2010 and Since Inception periods are since the first quarter of index performance available (since Q1 2003).
3. The Risk Parity Asset Class Average represents an equally-weighted allocation across the five asset classes shown in the table above using the indices listed in the source data below. The Since Inception total annualized return represents the average of the five index returns (using monthly returns and rebalanced quarterly) since 12/31/99, or since the inception of the index.
4. The 60/40 Portfolio represents a 60% allocation to global equities (MSCI World Index) and a 40% allocation to US bonds (Bloomberg US Aggregate Index), rebalanced quarterly. Underlying index performance for each period is as follows: 2000 – 2010 : MSCI World (0%), Bloomberg Agg. (6%) | 2010 – 2020: MSCI World (9%), Bloomberg Agg. (4%) | 2020 – 9/30/26: MSCI World (13%), Bloomberg Agg. (0%) | Inception (12/31/99) – 9/30/26: MSCI World (6.6%), Bloomberg Agg (3.8%).

Source Data: Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns represent historical index performance since 12/31/99 or index inception date. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI), Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU), TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI), Commodity Producers: S&P Global Natural Resources Index (BB: SPGNRUT) inception 11/30/02, Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU). Please see the back of this presentation for Index Disclosures.

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The Diversification Spectrum: Practical Steps with RPAR

- Portfolios exist on a ***spectrum***—from conventional (60/40) allocations, which are not well diversified, to risk parity, which offers broader diversification
- This spectrum reflects ***tradeoffs***:
  - More diversified portfolios can improve ***efficiency*** (better risk/return ratio)
  - But they may perform ***differently*** from traditional portfolios, creating potential behavioral risks (selling low, buying high)
- RPAR and UPAR ETFs are ***portfolio tools*** to help investors efficiently position themselves along this spectrum, achieving the level of diversification they're most comfortable with



Note: This chart is for illustration purposes only.
Asset allocation and diversification may not protect against market risk, loss of principal or volatility of returns.

3 Return Drivers: Growth, Inflation, Cash

Asset class returns are driven by three main forces

- Growth surprises – diversifiable risk
- Inflation surprises – diversifiable risk
- Attractiveness of cash – cannot diversify risk with asset classes because they all compete with cash

Diversify growth/inflation risks

- Growth risk – diversify 'rising growth' asset classes with those biased to outperform when growth is falling (and vice versa)
- Inflation risk – diversify 'rising inflation' asset classes with those biased to outperform when inflation is falling (and vice versa)

Understand risk of environments when "cash is king"

- Asset classes have outperformed cash over the long run
- Occasionally cash has outperformed asset classes for brief periods
- Two environments when "cash is king"
  - Cash rates unexpectedly rise, making cash more attractive relative to risky asset classes (e.g., early 1980s, 1994, 2018, 2022-23)
  - Investors panic and sell all asset classes for the safety of cash (e.g., Sept/Oct 2008, Mar 2020)
- Expected return of asset classes increases after these rare, short-lived events

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Risk Parity During Falling Growth

Risk parity has protected capital better than stocks and 60/40 during economic downturns

Cumulative Index Returns[1]	2020 Global Pandemic (Jan. 20 – Mar. 20)	2011 Eurozone Crisis (May 11 – Sep. 11)	2008 Global Financial Crisis (Nov. 07 – Feb. 09)	2000 Dotcom Crash (Apr. 00 – Sep. 02)
60/40 Portfolio[2]	**-12%**	**-10%**	**-35%**	**-23%**
MSCI World Index	-21%	-20%	-54%	-47%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Index	3%	5%	6%	29%
Risk Parity Asset Class Average[3]	**-4%**	**0%**	**-14%**	**9%**
Global Equities	-21%	-20%	-54%	-47%
Commodity Producers	-31%	-25%	-48%	-4%
Physical Gold	4%	4%	18%	16%
Treasuries	21%	26%	17%	35%
TIPS	9%	15%	-2%	45%

1. Performance represents cumulative index returns based on the bear market equity periods defined in the table above. Index returns were sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26 based on the following: Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU). Please see the back of this presentation for Index Disclosures.
2. The 60/40 Portfolio represents a 60% allocation to global equities (MSCI World Index) and a 40% allocation to US bonds (Bloomberg US Aggregate Index), rebalanced monthly.
3. The Risk Parity Asset Class Average represents the average of asset class index returns reported in the table above.

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Risk Parity During the Inflationary 1970s

Inflation-hedge assets performed well during the 1970s while stocks and bonds underperformed cash

Cumulative Index Returns[1]	1970s Decade of Inflation (Jan. 1970 – Dec. 1979)
Physical Gold	30.7%
Commodity Futures	21.2%
Inflation[2]	***7.4%***
Cash	6.3%
Global Equities	5.7%
Long Treasuries (since 1/31/1973)	4.2%

TIPS did not exist but would likely have done well as inflation rose and real yields declined

1. Asset class returns represent actual underlying index performance based on the indices and inception dates used. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI), US Equities (BB: SPX); Treasuries: Bloomberg US Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU), Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU); Commodity Futures: S&P GSCI Total Return Index (BB: SPGSCITR); Cash: 3-Month T-Bill Secondary Market Rate (average) (https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TB3MS). Real returns are calculated by deducting the annualized inflation rate over the period from the annualized nominal returns. Please see the back of this presentation for Index Disclosures. Source: Bloomberg, FRED as of 9/30/26.
2. Source: Inflation is based on the annualized percent change of the Consumer Price Index (CPURNSA), as reported by Bloomberg as of 9/30/26.

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Risk Parity When Cash Is King

Risk parity has underperformed when cash is king, but subsequent returns have been above average

	2022 - 23 Tightening		2020 COVID-19 Panic		2008 Global Financial Crisis		1994 Tightening		1980-82 Tightening	
	Drawdown[1]	Subsequent 1-Yr. Return[1]	Drawdown[1]	Subsequent 1-Yr. Return[1]	Drawdown[1]	Subsequent 1-Yr. Return[1]	Drawdown[1]	Subsequent 1-Yr. Return[1]	Drawdown[1]	Subsequent 1-Year Return[1]
Global Equities	5%	32%	-21%	69%	-32%	18%	-1%	21%	-5%	47%
Commodities	-8%	9%	-30%	96%	-43%	36%	-3%	20%	-10%	11%
Physical Gold	-11%	45%	-6%	17%	-21%	44%	0%	1%	-51%	31%
Treasuries	-33%	21%	-5%	-7%	-3%	11%	-10%	31%	-2%	35%
TIPS	-38%	21%	-16%	20%	-16%	23%	-	-	-	-

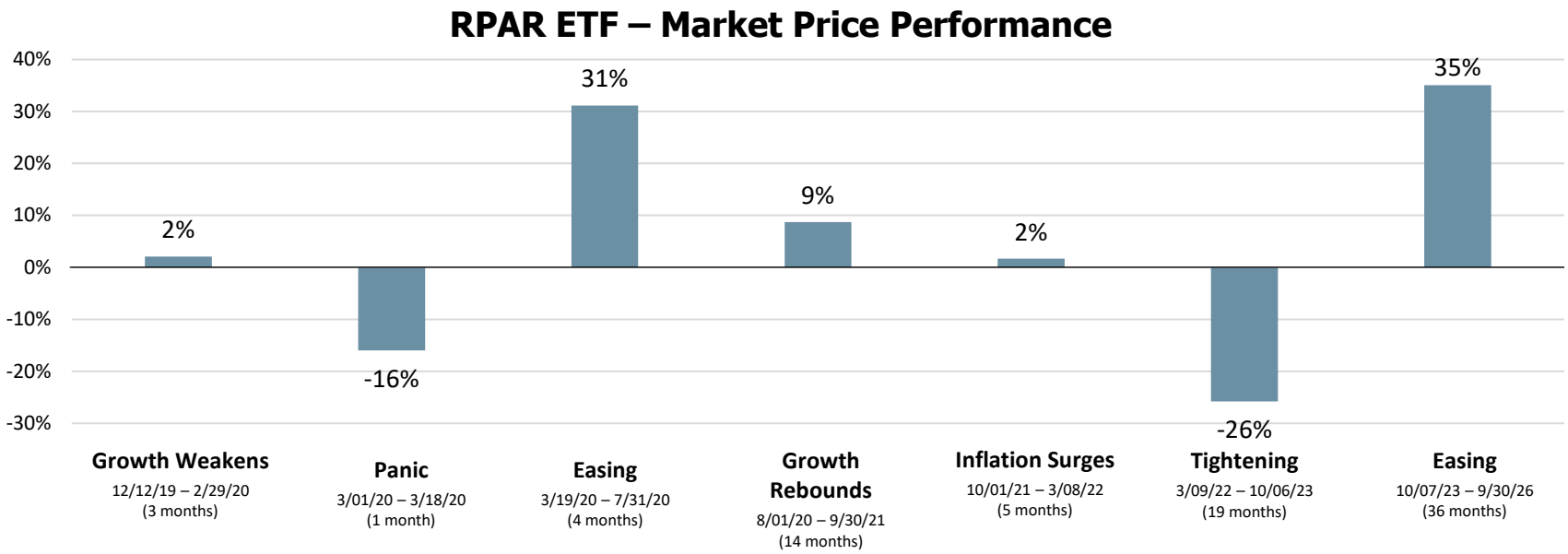
For illustrative and discussion purposes only. Index returns were sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26 based on the following: Global Equities: MSCI World (BB: NDDUWI); Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU); Commodities reflect the returns of Commodity Producers using the Morningstar Upstream Natural Resource Index (BB: MUNRT) for the periods after 2001 (the inception of the index) and, prior to that, the returns of Commodity Futures using the S&P GSCI Total Return Index (BB: SPGSCITR); Physical Gold: changes in the spot price (BB: XAU Currency); TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year TIPS Index since 1998 (BB: G8QI). Periods selected based on MAI's discretion to identify episodes that MAI understands are widely regarded as periods of tightening and/or panic, triangulating with data on nominal Fed Funds interest rate increases outright (BB: FEDL01) and vs. inflation expectations (https://www.philadelphiafed.org/surveys-and-data/real-time-data-research/inflation-forecasts); other periods and start/end dates could reasonably have been chosen.

1. Drawdowns and subsequent returns reflect the cumulative monthly total returns corresponding to the periods, except for the most recent periods which use daily returns, consistent with the dates for those periods used elsewhere herein. Drawdowns and subsequent 1-year returns are calculated for the periods based on the following dates: 1980-82 Period: 7/1/80-6/30/82, 6/30/82-6/30/83, 1994 Period: 2/1/94-12/31/94, 12/31/1994-12/31/1995, 2008 Period: 4/1/08-10/31/08, 10/31/08 – 10/31/09, 2020 Period: 3/1/20-3/18/20, 3/18/20 – 3/18/21, Powell Tightening: 3/9/22-10/6/23, 10/6/23 – 9/24/24.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

RPAR Through Different Environments Since Inception

- Asset classes are driven by logical, cause-effect relationships to economic environments
- Risk parity and the asset classes within it have performed as expected during the various environments we've experienced since RPAR launched

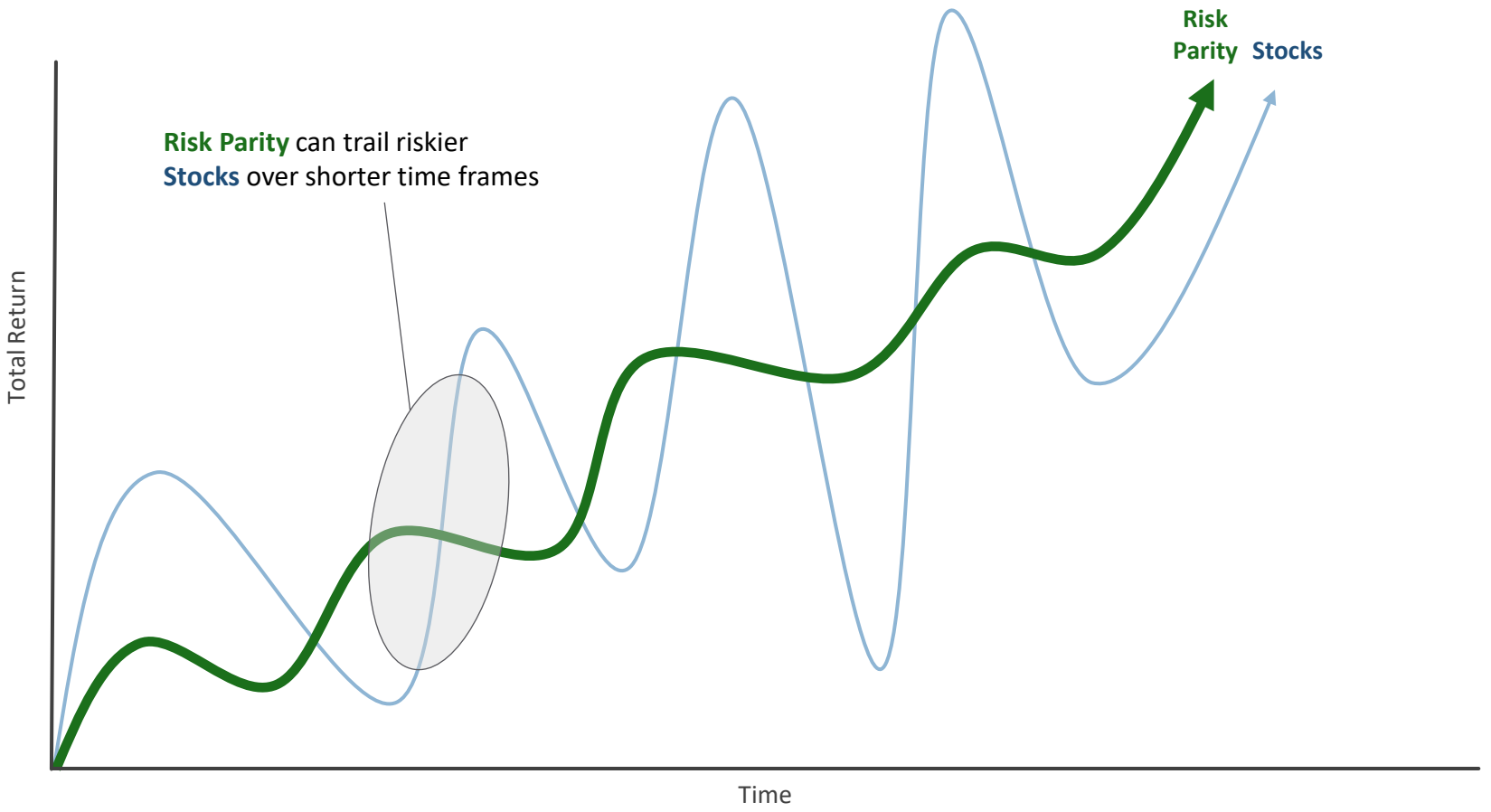


Source: RPAR Risk Parity ETF (RPAR) – Market Price performance is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26 and represents cumulative returns over the respective period. Periods chosen based on judgment; different periods could reasonably be chosen with materially different results. Historical performance presented over selected short periods is not a reliable indicator of long-term performance and should not be treated as such. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Please see slide 19 "RPAR ETF Performance" for standardized performance. The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by calling (833) 540-0039. All returns presented represent cumulative performance. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

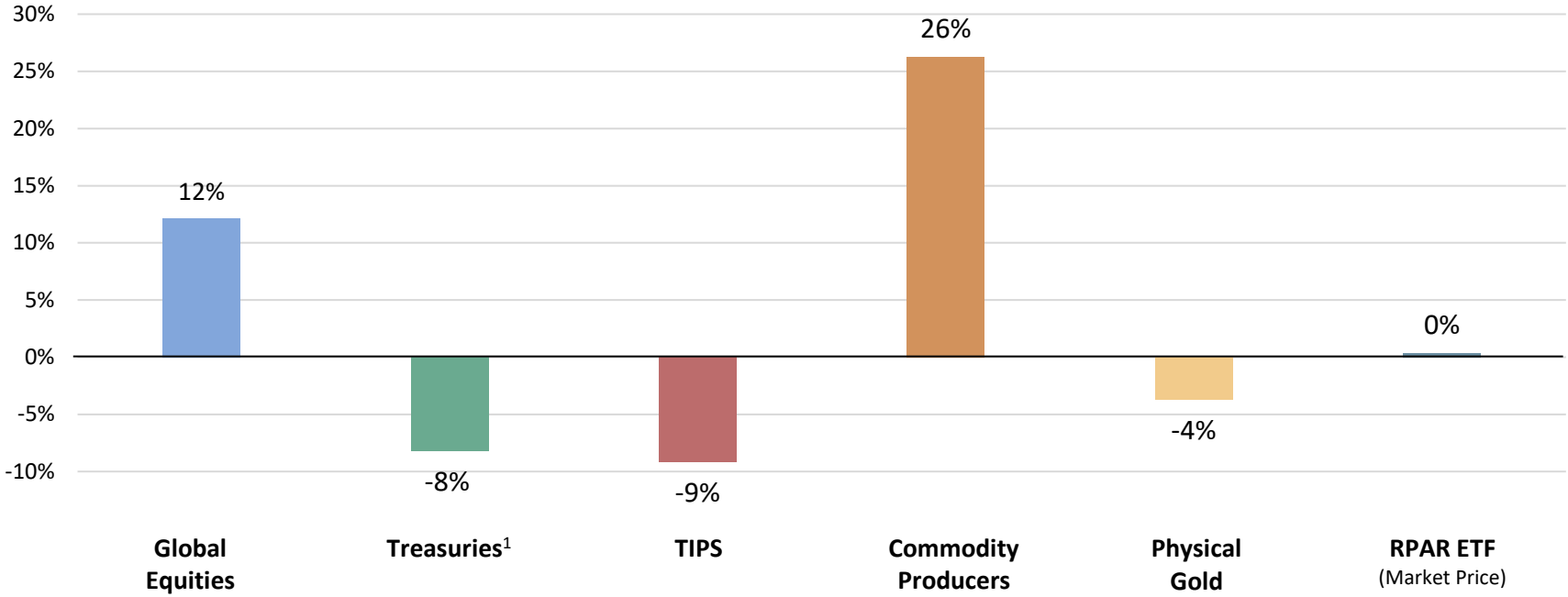
The Risk of Zooming In



Note: This chart is for illustration purposes only.
It depicts a hypothetical example that does not represent actual returns or risk.
No representation is being made that any of the hypothetical results would be achieved.
Past hypothetical performance does not guarantee future results.

RPAR ETF & Asset Class YTD Performance (12/31/25 – 9/30/26)

- RPAR was approximately flat year-to-date following positive returns in Q1 and Q2 and losses in Q3, amid sharply divergent asset class performance.
- Commodity producers and global equities posted strong gains, while TIPS, Treasuries and gold faced headwinds as interest rates rose against a backdrop of resilient growth and Fed tightening.



1. Treasury exposure corresponds to the notional contract value of U.S. Treasury futures. The performance for Treasuries includes cash, but allocations above exclude cash which serves as collateral for the U.S. Treasury futures.

Data Source: US Bank and Tidal Investments, LLC as of 9/30/26. Allocations are subject to change. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

RPAR ETF Performance

As of 9/30/2026	Trailing Returns (Annualized for Periods Greater Than 1 Year)						Calendar Year Returns				
	QTD	YTD 2026	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception (12/12/19)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
RPAR Risk Parity ETF (Market Price)	**-4.58%**	**0.38%**	**2.55%**	**9.34%**	**0.37%**	**3.38%**	**17.91%**	**0.07%**	**6.02%**	**-22.79%**	**7.56%**
RPAR Risk Parity ETF (NAV)	-4.74%	-0.01%	2.65%	9.34%	0.42%	3.40%	18.28%	-0.11%	6.32%	-22.81%	7.78%
RPAR Benchmark Index[1]	-4.39%	0.53%	3.08%	9.94%	0.82%	4.33%	18.83%	0.63%	6.76%	-22.92%	9.34%
60/40 Portfolio[2]	-0.30%	5.81%	8.26%	14.29%	6.88%	8.27%	15.51%	11.45%	16.27%	-15.85%	12.47%
MSCI World Index	1.88%	11.75%	15.24%	21.40%	11.89%	13.37%	21.09%	18.67%	23.79%	-18.14%	21.82%

Data Source: US Bank and Bloomberg, 9/30/26.

1. Advanced Research Risk Parity Index (Bloomberg ticker: RPARTR).
2. 60/40 Portfolio represents a 60% allocation to global equities (MSCI World Index) and a 40% allocation to U.S. bonds (Bloomberg US Aggregate Index), rebalanced monthly. Underlying index performance for each period is as follows: QTD: MSCI World (1.88%), Bloomberg Agg. (-3.51%) | YTD: MSCI World (11.75%), Bloomberg Agg. (-2.91%) | 1-Year: MSCI World (15.24%), Bloomberg Agg. (-1.84%) | 3-Year: MSCI World (21.40%), Bloomberg Agg. (4.06%) | 5-Year: MSCI World (11.89%), Bloomberg Agg. (-0.64%) | 12/12/19 through 9/30/26: MSCI World (13.37%), Bloomberg Agg. (0.41%) | 2025: MSCI World (21.09%), Bloomberg Agg. (7.30%) | 2024: MSCI World (18.67%), Bloomberg Agg. (1.25%) | 2023: MSCI World (23.79%), Bloomberg Agg. (5.53%) | 2022: MSCI World (-18.14%), Bloomberg Agg. (-13.01%) | 2021: MSCI World (21.82%), Bloomberg Agg. (-1.54%).

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by calling (833) 540-0039. Only returns greater than one year will be annualized. A fund's NAV is the sum of all its assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

RPAR ETF Allocation & Asset Class Performance

As of 9/30/2026	Allocation	Trailing Returns (Annualized for Periods Greater Than 1 Year)						Calendar Year Returns				
		QTD	YTD 2026	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception (12/12/19)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
RPAR Risk Parity ETF (Market Price)	**121.3%**	**-4.58%**	**0.38%**	**2.55%**	**9.34%**	**0.37%**	**3.38%**	**17.91%**	**0.07%**	**6.02%**	**-22.79%**	**7.56%**
Global Equities	26.0%	0.29%	12.15%	15.25%	20.78%	10.36%	11.56%	23.21%	15.59%	19.20%	-18.14%	15.21%
Commodity Producers	15.4%	7.70%	26.30%	37.35%	15.65%	12.23%	13.53%	30.09%	-9.35%	2.41%	10.56%	25.69%
Physical Gold	9.8%	3.48%	-3.74%	7.50%	30.84%	18.67%	16.30%	64.20%	27.08%	13.04%	-0.47%	-3.90%
Treasuries[1]	35.5%	-7.24%	-8.26%	-8.84%	-1.91%	-11.75%	-7.06%	2.66%	-9.67%	-3.73%	-23.30%	-5.39%
TIPS	34.6%	-10.05%	-9.20%	-9.94%	-0.24%	-7.72%	-2.75%	4.61%	-4.88%	1.33%	-31.44%	6.96%

1. Treasury exposure corresponds to the notional contract value of U.S. Treasury futures. The performance for Treasuries includes cash, but allocations above exclude cash which serves as collateral for the U.S. Treasury futures.

Data Source: US Bank and Tidal Investments, LLC as of 9/30/26. Allocations are subject to change. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

UPAR ETF Performance

As of 9/30/2026	Trailing Returns (Annualized for Periods Greater Than 1 Year)					Calendar Year Returns		
	QTD	YTD 2026	1-Year	3-Year	Since Inception (1/03/22)	2025	2024	2023
UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (Market Price)	**-7.21%**	**-0.71%**	**2.36%**	**11.03%**	**-2.53%**	**23.87%**	**-2.24%**	**5.71%**
UPAR Risk Parity ETF (NAV)	-7.54%	-1.28%	1.88%	11.05%	-2.57%	24.38%	-2.78%	6.74%
UPAR Benchmark Index[1]	-6.55%	-0.75%	2.31%	11.87%	-1.88%	24.98%	-1.37%	7.18%
MSCI World Index	1.88%	11.75%	15.24%	21.40%	10.74%	21.09%	18.67%	23.79%

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Data Source: US Bank and Bloomberg, 9/30/26.
1. Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index (Bloomberg ticker: UPARTR).

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by calling (833) 540-0039. Only returns greater than one year will be annualized. A fund's NAV is the sum of all its assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

UPAR ETF Allocation & Asset Class Performance

As of 9/30/2026	Allocation	Trailing Returns (Annualized for Periods Greater Than 1 Year)					Calendar Year Returns		
		QTD	YTD 2026	1-Year	3-Year	Since Inception (1/03/22)	2025	2024	2023
UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (Market Price)	**172.8%**	**-7.21%**	**-0.71%**	**2.36%**	**11.03%**	**-2.53%**	**23.87%**	**-2.24%**	**5.71%**
Global Equities	36.5%	-0.67%	13.35%	14.94%	16.99%	6.30%	19.08%	9.13%	12.14%
Commodity Producers	22.0%	7.77%	26.35%	37.61%	15.90%	10.42%	30.49%	-9.06%	2.64%
Physical Gold	14.2%	3.48%	-3.74%	7.50%	30.84%	18.99%	64.20%	27.08%	13.04%
Treasuries[2]	50.5%	-7.67%	-9.19%	-10.02%	-3.23%	-13.26%	1.09%	-9.35%	-3.48%
TIPS	49.7%	-10.05%	-9.20%	-9.94%	-0.21%	-8.21%	4.70%	-4.88%	1.31%

1. Since Inception performance represents annualized returns since the UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF inception date (1/03/23).
2. Treasury exposure corresponds to the notional contract value of U.S. Treasury futures. The performance for Treasuries includes cash, but allocations above exclude cash which serves as collateral for the U.S. Treasury futures and Equity futures.

Data Source: US Bank and Tidal Investments, LLC as of 9/30/26. Allocations are subject to change. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. How is risk parity positioned when uncertainty is high and extreme outcomes are more likely?

2. How do inflation shocks affect risk parity?

3. How should investors think about the recent rapid rise in interest rates?

4. How could a shift away from U.S. assets potentially affect risk parity?

5. In what environments does risk parity underperform?

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1. How is risk parity positioned when uncertainty is high and extreme outcomes are more likely?

- Recent market, policy, and geopolitical developments have increased the dispersion of potential outcomes
- In this environment, we believe broad and balanced diversification is especially important
- Geopolitical conflicts, such as the Iran situation, highlight the risk of simultaneous inflation and growth shocks through energy prices, trade disruptions, and policy responses
- Traditional 60/40 portfolios tend to be more exposed to these outcomes, with heavy reliance on equities and nominal bonds that can struggle when inflation rises and growth weakens together
- Risk parity is designed to diversify across assets that respond differently to inflation and growth shocks, rather than relying on a single economic scenario
- Both key macro drivers are increasingly unpredictable:
  - Economic growth faces downside risks, including the possibility of recession
  - After decades of stability, inflation volatility has returned

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2. How do inflation shocks affect risk parity?

- Energy and supply-chain shocks can pressure markets by pushing inflation higher and weighing on economic growth
- These environments tend to be challenging for portfolios concentrated in equities and nominal bonds, such as traditional 60/40 allocations
- RPAR and UPAR are designed to balance exposure across assets that respond differently to inflation and growth shocks, including having exposure to assets like gold and commodity producers, which tend to benefit when inflation rises
- As a result, tariffs and oil-driven inflation shocks alone are not expected to have a material impact on risk parity portfolios, and the strategy has historically shown greater resilience and strong participation in subsequent recoveries

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3. How should investors think about the recent rapid rise in interest rates?

- The 10-year Treasury yield rose from 4.0% in February 2026 to 5.3% at the end of the third quarter, a material increase over a relatively short period.
- The move occurred against a backdrop of resilient economic growth, persistent inflation, increased competition for capital, and ongoing concerns about government deficits and debt levels.
- Because bond prices move inversely to yields, Treasuries and TIPS have been among the asset classes most directly affected by the recent increase in interest rates.
- While higher rates can pressure bond prices, they also improve expected returns going forward.
- Treasury yields are now at their highest levels since 2007, while TIPS real yields are at their highest levels since 2002. These are substantially more attractive starting points than investors have had for much of the past two decades.
- Higher starting yields may also improve diversification potential should economic growth weaken and interest rates decline.

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4. How Could A Shift Away from U.S. Assets Potentially Affect Risk Parity?

A shift away from U.S. assets could potentially lead to a weaker dollar, higher inflation and slower U.S. growth

- **Weaker Dollar**: Exposure to international equities, gold, and commodity producers can benefit the portfolio when the dollar declines, and for dollar-based investors, a decline in the dollar is generally neutral for dollar-denominated assets (such as Treasuries and TIPS)

- **Higher Inflation**: Allocations to TIPS, commodity producers, and gold historically have helped protect against rising inflation

- **Slower U.S. Growth**: Significant holdings in Treasuries, TIPS, and gold may help the portfolio withstand weaker growth environments

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5. In What Environments Does Risk Parity Underperform?

A balanced portfolio of asset classes is expected to beat cash over time but can underperform in environments when "cash is king"

- Two main types of environments have historically resulted in cash briefly outperforming risky assets:
  - Cash rates unexpectedly rise (e.g., early 1980s, 1994, 2018, 2022-23), making it a more attractive investment relative to risky assets
  - Broad appetite for risk taking falls and investors seek the safety of cash (e.g., Sept/Oct 2008, Mar 2020)
- Since risky assets should outperform cash over the long run (otherwise no one would take the risk), these types of environments have historically been rare and short-lived (roughly 1 out of 20 years)[1]
- From a relative standpoint, risk parity will underperform equities when equities are the best performing asset class
- By choosing a diversified portfolio for the long term, investors are opting for a more consistent return profile, which will naturally lag the best performing asset class over shorter timeframes

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

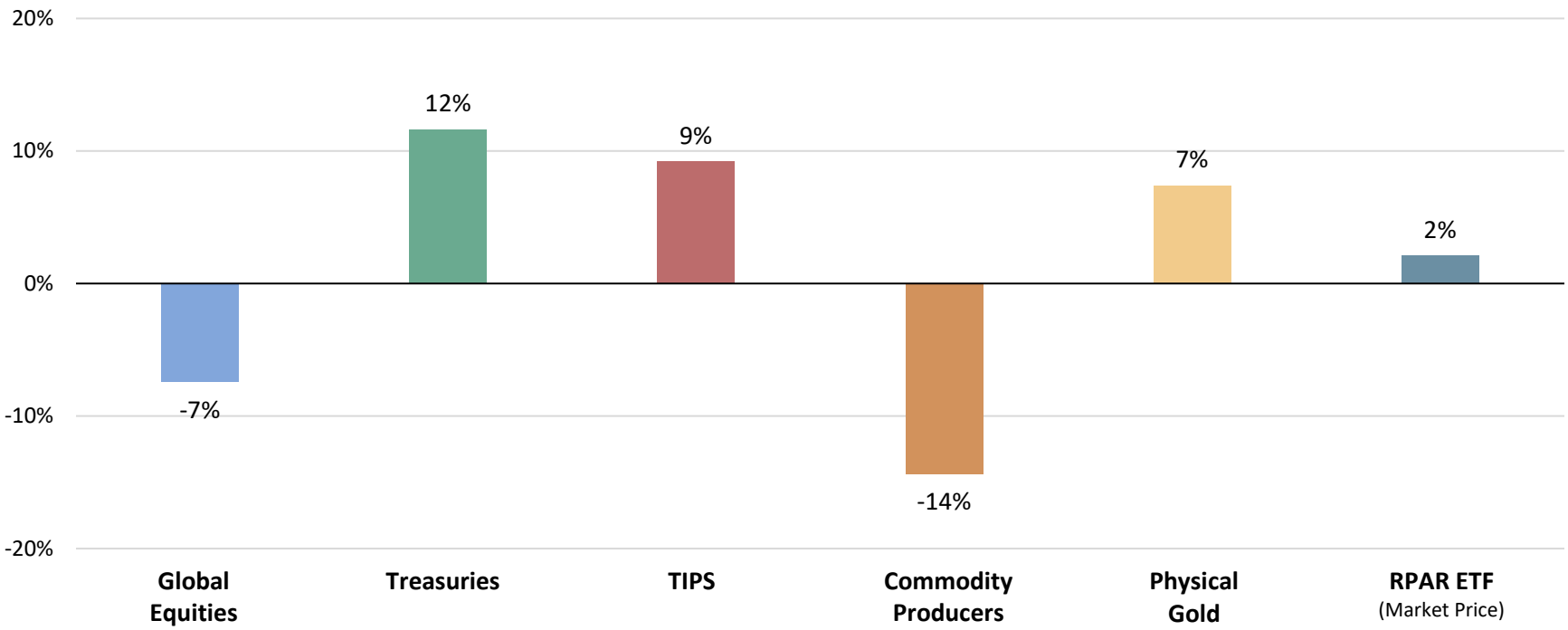
Index returns used to represent risky assets were sourced from Bloomberg as of 12/31/23 based on the following: Global Equities: MSCI World (BB: NDDUWI); Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU); Commodities reflect the returns of Commodity Producers using the Morningstar Upstream Natural Resource Index (BB: MUNRT) for the periods after 2001 (the inception of the index) and, prior to that, the returns of Commodity Futures using the S&P GSCI Total Return Index (BB: SPGSCITR); Physical Gold: changes in the spot price (BB: XAU Currency); TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year TIPS Index since 1998 (BB: G8QI). Cash represents the BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index (BB: G0O1). Periods selected based on MAI's discretion to identify episodes that MAI understands are widely regarded as periods of tightening and/or panic, triangulating with data on nominal Fed Funds interest rate increases outright (BB: FEDL01) and vs. inflation expectations (https://www.philadelphiafed.org/surveys-and-data/real-time-data-research/inflation-forecasts); other periods and start/end dates could reasonably have been chosen.

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Appendix

Growth Weakens: 12/13/19 (RPAR inception) – 2/29/20

Falling Growth Assets Outperform



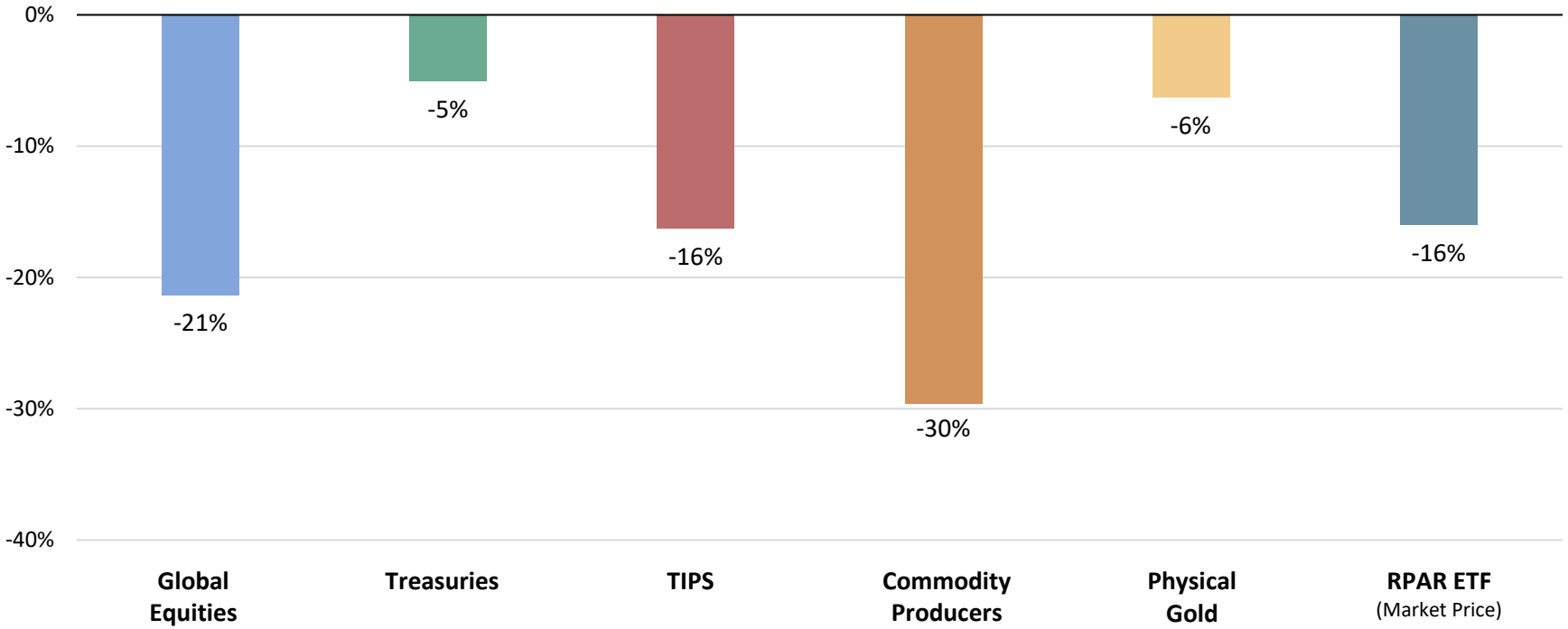
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

For illustrative purposes only. The chart depicts what MAI believes to be a common return pattern among asset classes in what MAI believes to be a typical example of the economic environment shown. A different period could reasonably have been chosen with different results. In practice, multiple factors drive performance. Index performance shown is hypothetical in nature and not the performance of an actual or investable portfolio of assets. Please see the back of this presentation for Index Disclosures.

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Panic: 3/1/20 – 3/18/20

All Assets Fall



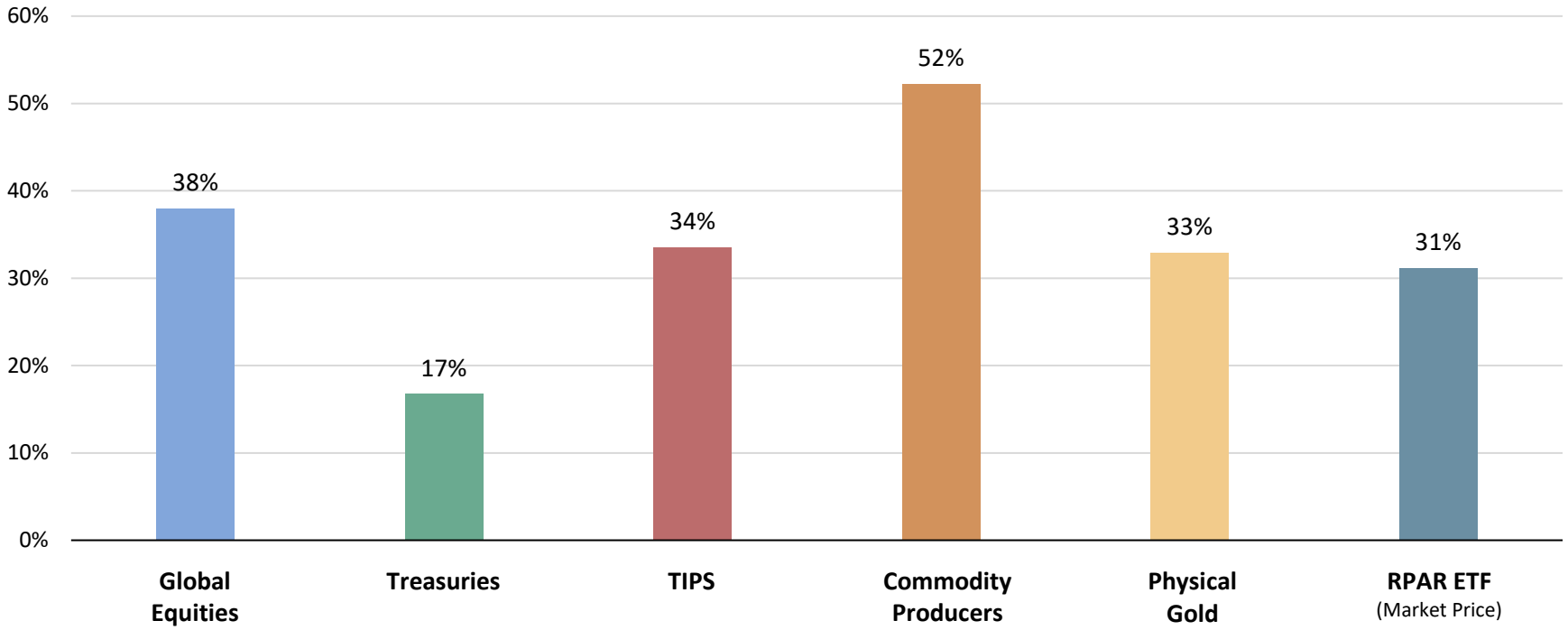
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Easing: 3/19/20 – 7/31/20

All Assets Rise



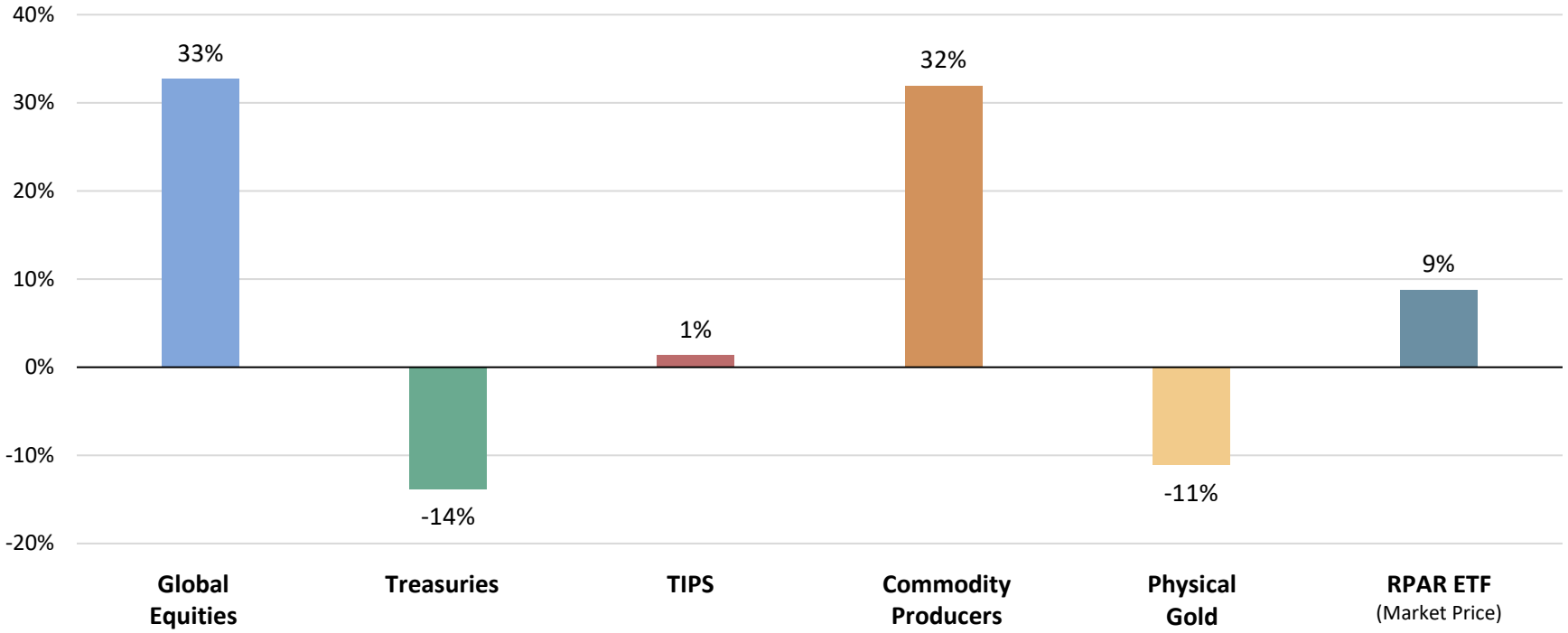
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Growth Rebounds: 8/1/20 – 9/30/21

Rising Growth Assets Outperform



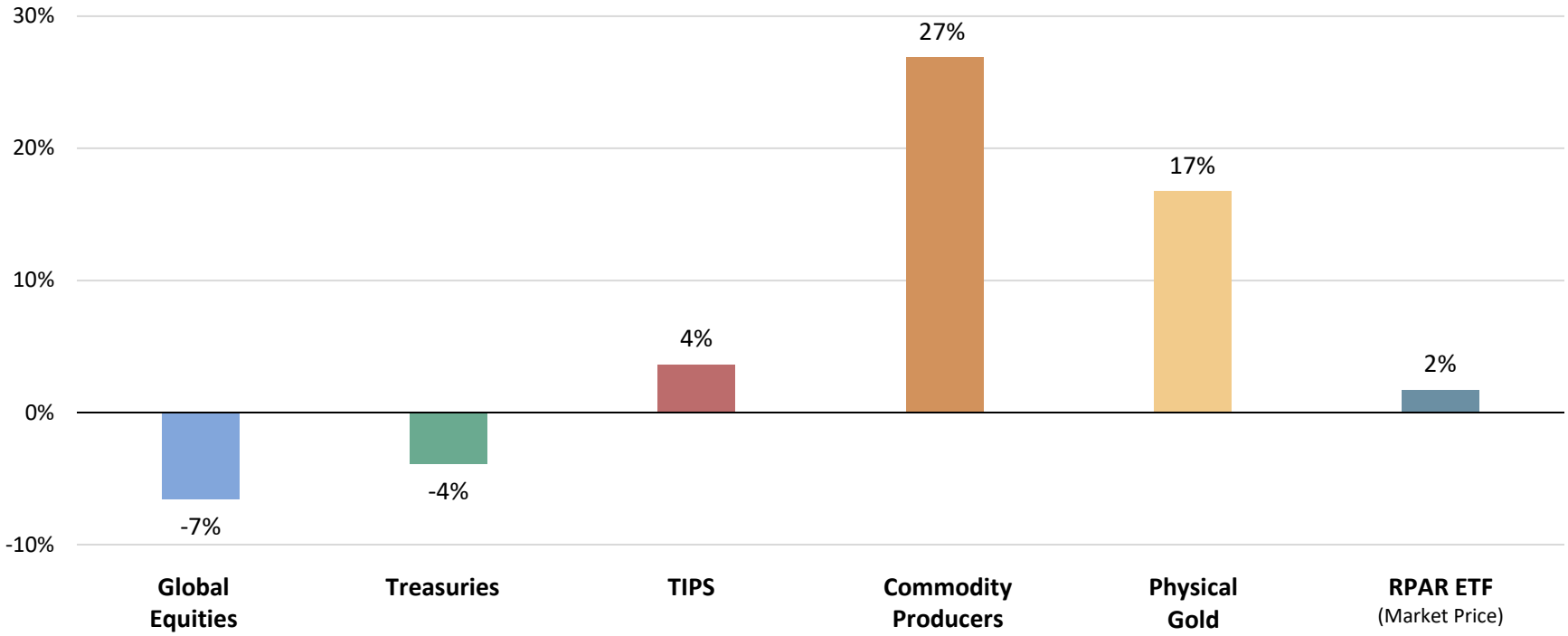
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Inflation Surges: 10/1/21 – 3/8/22

Rising Inflation Assets Outperform



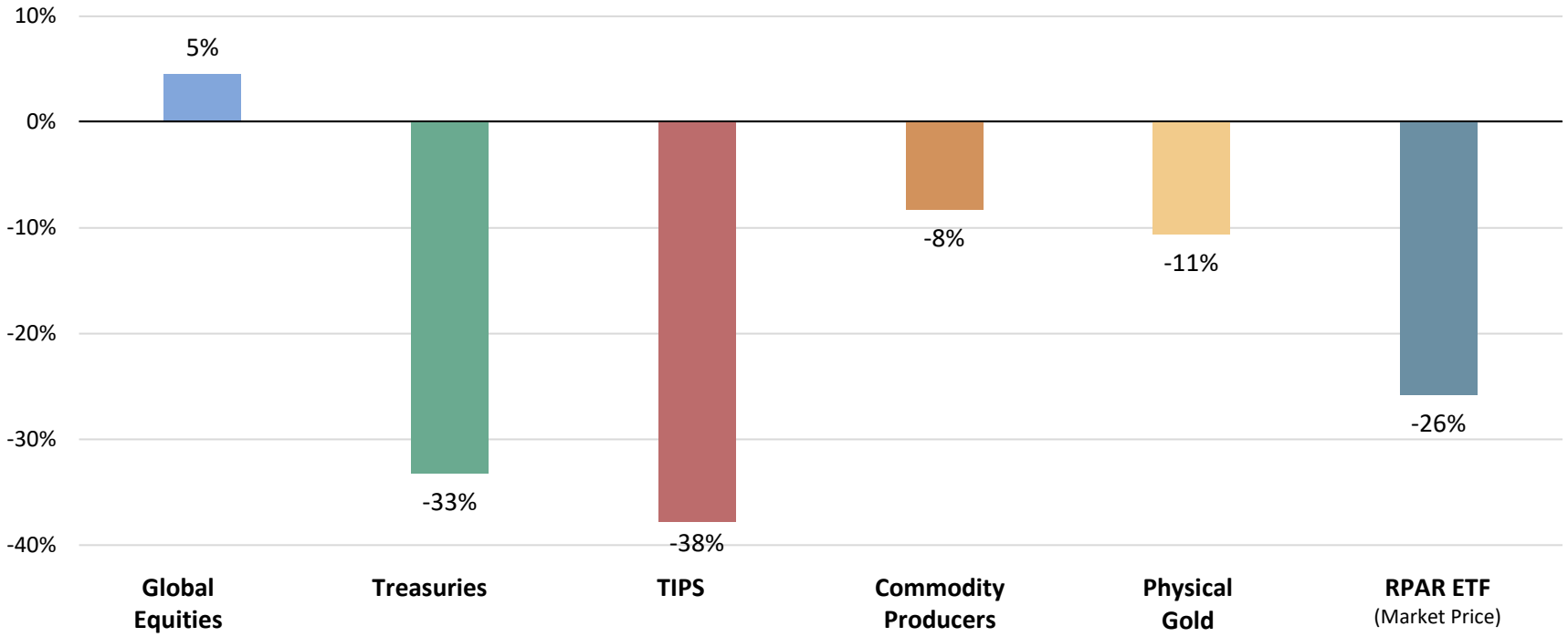
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Tightening: 3/9/22 – 10/6/23

All Assets (ex-Equities) Fall



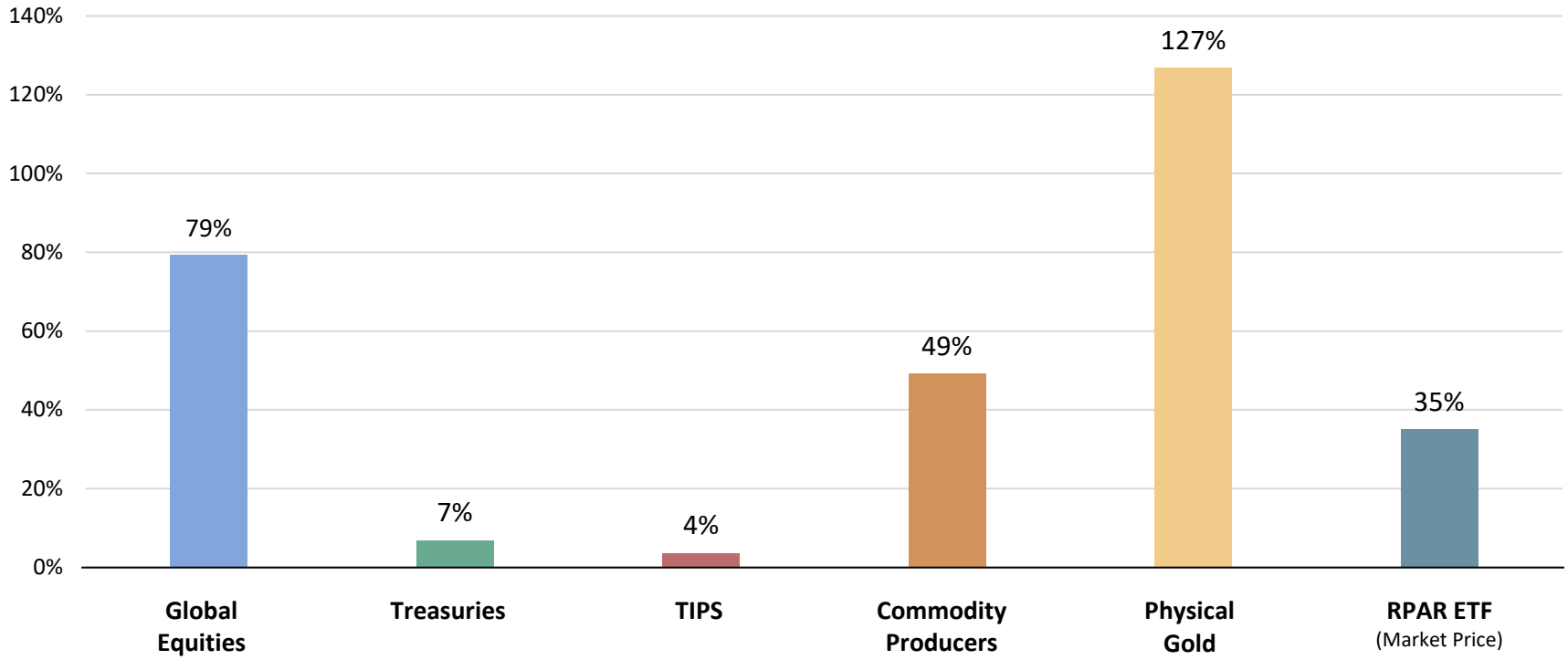
All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Easing: 10/7/23 – 9/30/26

All Assets Rise



All data is sourced from Bloomberg as of 9/30/26. Asset class returns reflect performance for the indices and inception dates listed. Global Equities: MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) | Treasuries: Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) | TIPS: Merrill Lynch 15+ Year U.S. Inflation-Linked Bond Index (BB: G8QI) | Commodity Producers: Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) | Physical Gold: the change in spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

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Disclosures

Before investing you should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus and SAI. A prospectus and SAI may be obtained by visiting www.rparetf.com/rpar. Please read the prospectus and SAI carefully before you invest.

It is important to note that as the sponsor of RPAR, MAI receives a portion of the fees collected, and therefore, is incentivized to market RPAR. This inherently creates a conflict of interest that you should carefully consider when deciding whether to invest in RPAR.

In the case of any investment company for which MAI may serve as the sponsor and/or index provider while also recommending or soliciting an investment into such investment company, material information about the investment company and its strategy will be set forth in the respective Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provided to clients prior to making any investments.

You can lose money on your investment in the RPAR Risk Parity ETF and the RPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (the "Funds"). The RPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF seeks to enhance returns through the use of leverage. Leverage is investment exposure that exceeds the initial amount invested. Derivatives and other transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, that give rise to leverage may cause the Fund's performance to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss. The Funds are subject to a variety of risks which are included in the section of the respective Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund— Principal Investment Risks." Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives.

As with all ETFs, shares in the Funds may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares of the Funds will approximate the respective Funds' NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of such shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

While MAI does not manage the RPAR Risk Parity ETF, MAI is the Fund's sponsor (through its affiliated entity, RPAR, LLC) and also manages the Advanced Research Risk Parity Index ("RPARTR") which the Fund seeks to replicate. While MAI does not manage the RPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF, MAI is the Fund's sponsor (through its affiliated entity, RPAR, LLC) and also manages the Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index ("UPARTR"), a 1.4x leveraged version of RPARTR. The Advanced Research Risk Parity index seeks to track the performance of a multi-asset strategy that balances risk equivalently among four broad asset categories: Global Equities (U.S., Non-U.S. Developed, and Emerging Markets), Commodities (Gold, Commodity Producer Equities), U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and U.S. Treasuries (Futures and T-Bills). It is not possible to invest directly in an index. As such, MAI is considered an affiliated index provider to the Funds. To mitigate any potential for conflicts as the Index Provider, MAI has retained a separate, unaffiliated and independent third party, Solactive AG (the "Calculation Agent"). MAI has no affiliation to the Funds' Calculation Agent, the Fund's adviser, the Funds' sub-adviser, the Funds' distributor, nor any of their respective affiliates. The Calculation Agent, using the applicable rules-based methodology, calculates, maintains, and disseminates RPARTR on a daily basis. MAI monitors the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that RPARTR is being calculated in accordance with the applicable rules-based methodology. In addition, MAI has established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to RPARTR and UPARTR from being used or dissented in an improper manner. Furthermore, MAI has established policies and procedures designed to prevent improper use and dissemination of non-public information about the Fund's portfolio strategy.

MAI Capital Management, LLC ("MAI") is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Evoke is a division of MAI. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Disclosures

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Exposure to an asset class represented by an index is available through investable instruments based on that index. A decision to invest in the Fund should not be made in reliance on any of the statements set forth herein or any materials included herewith. Prospective investors are advised to make an investment in the Fund only after carefully considering the risks associated with investing in such Fund, as detailed in the Prospectus and SAI.

Risk parity is a portfolio allocation strategy using risk to determine allocations across various components of an investment portfolio. The Fund's exposure to investments in physical commodities may fluctuate rapidly and subjects the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. Equity securities, such as common stocks, are subject to market, economic and business risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate. The Fund invests in foreign and emerging market securities which involves certain risks such as currency volatility, political and social instability and reduced market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities.

MAI serves as the Funds' sponsor. Shares of the Funds are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC. Foreside is not related to MAI.

The information contained herein is preliminary, is merely a summary, and is subject to change without notice. All of the information contained herein is qualified and will be superseded in its entirety with respect to the Fund by the terms and information expressed in the Fund's prospectus, SAI and other relevant governing documents. Any decision to invest in the Fund should be made only after carefully reviewing the relevant governing documents, conducting such inquiries and investigations as you deem necessary, and consulting with your own legal, accounting and tax advisors in order to make an independent determination of the suitability, risk and merits of investing in the Fund.

This information is only as current as of the date indicated and may be superseded by subsequent market events or for other reasons. Nothing contained herein constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice nor is it to be relied on in making an investment or other decision. This presentation should not be viewed as a current or past recommendation or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any securities or to adopt any investment strategy.

The information in this review may contain projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events, targets or expectations regarding the Fund or the strategies described herein and is only current as of the date indicated. There is no assurance that such events or targets will be achieved and may be significantly different from that shown here. Forward-looking information in these materials is subject to inherent limitations. Certain information contained herein constitutes "forward-looking information", which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "seek", "expect", "anticipate", "project", "estimate", "intend", "continue", or "believe" or the negatives thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology.

Disclosures

Forward-looking information is information that is not purely historical and includes, among other things, expected structural features, anticipated ratings, proposed diversification, specific investment strategies, and forecasts of future economic conditions. The forward-looking information in these materials is based on certain assumptions (whether or not stated herein), which may not be consistent with, and may differ materially from, actual events and conditions. In addition, not all relevant events or conditions may have been considered in developing such assumptions. Actual results will vary and the variations may be materials. You should understand such assumptions and evaluate whether they are appropriate for their purposes.

General discussions contained within this presentation regarding the market or market conditions represent the view of either the source cited or MAI. Nothing contained herein is intended to predict the performance of any investment. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will match the assumptions or that actual returns will match any expected returns. The information contained herein is as of most recent quarter-end, unless otherwise indicated, is subject to change, and MAI assumes no obligation to update the information herein.

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Relevant Index Descriptions:

US Equities: The S&P 500 Index (BB: SPX) is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. The index includes 500 leading companies and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

Developed Non-US Equities: MSCI EAFE Net Total Return Index (BB: NDDUEAFE) is an equity index which captures large and mid cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries* around the world, excluding the US and Canada. With 694 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Global Equities: The MSCI ACWI Index (BB: NDUEACWF) is a free-float weighted equity index. It was developed with a base value of 100 as of December 31 1987. The MSCI World Index (BB: NDDUWI) reflects the performance of large and mid cap representation across 23 developed markets countries. Wit more than 1,600 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Emerging Market Equities: MSCI Emerging Net Total Return Index (BB: NDUEEGF) is large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 1,206 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country

Disclosures

Relevant Index Descriptions (Continued):

Treasuries: The Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (BB: LUTLTRUU) measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury with 10 years or more to maturity.

The Bloomberg US Aggregate Index (BB: LBUSTRUU) is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

Intermediate-Term Government Bond returns as reported by the 2016 Roger G. Ibbotson SBBI Yearbook (Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation), U.S. Capital Markets Performance by Asset Class 1926-2015. *Appendix A-10: Intermediate-term Government Bonds: Total Returns.* Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ, 2016.

TIPS: The Bank of America Merrill Lynch 15+ Year US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index (BB: G8QI) is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities with at least $1 billion in outstanding face value and a remaining term to final maturity greater than or equal to 15 years.

Commodity Producers: The S&P Natural Resources Index (BB: SPGNRUT) includes about 90 of the largest publicly-traded companies (constituents must be in the S&P Global BMI) in natural resources and commodities split equally across 3 primary commodity-related sectors: agribusiness (S&P Global Natural Resources – Agriculture), energy (S&P Global Natural Resources – Energy), and metals & mining (S&P Global Natural Resources – Metals and Mining).

The Morningstar Global Upstream Natural Resources Index (BB: MUNRT) reflects the performance of a selection of equity securities that are traded in or are issued by companies domiciled in global developed or emerging markets (including the U.S.). The companies included in the index have significant business operations in the ownership, management and/or production of natural resources in energy, agriculture, precious or industrial metals, timber and water resources sectors.

Global Energy and Metals Commodity Producers Custom Index as reported by investment manager, GMO. The Energy component (2/3) is comprised of the Integrated Oil & Gas companies and Exploration & Production companies. The Metals (1/3) component consists of industrial metal mining companies (iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, etc.)

Gold: Reflects the percent change in the spot price of gold (BB: XAU).

Hedge Funds: The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index is a global, equal-weighted index of hedge funds with minimum assets under management of USD $500MM which report to the HFR Database and are open to new investments. The index constituents are classified into Equity Hedge, Event Driven, Macro or Relative Value strategies. The index is rebalanced on an annual basis.

High Yield Bonds: The ICE BofA US High Yield Index (BB: H0A0) tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market.