Efficient Market Portfolio Plus ETF

(NYSE: EMPB)

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Fund Objective

The Efficient Market Portfolio Plus ETF seeks capital appreciation by dynamically allocating capital to ETFs with the highest growth potential while managing risk through selective short positions in ETFs with limited growth prospects.

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Overview

The Efficient Market Portfolio Plus ETF (EMPB) is a long-short ETF that primarily invests in other ETFs. Actively managed by professionals with decades of experience, EMPB combines diversified long positions with selective short positions to reduce overall market risk while focusing on long-term growth.

Its proprietary algorithms continuously analyze market trends and sector vulnerabilities to determine which ETFs to own—and, on a limited basis, which to short.

Proven Theory Meets Modern Technology

EMPB builds on Modern Portfolio Theory—developed by Nobel laureate Harry Markowitz—enhancing it with adaptive, technology-driven algorithms built for today's markets.

Fees

Management Fee	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	
Interest and Borrowing Expenses*,**	0.16%
Dividends on Short Positions*	0.68%
Total Other Expenses	0.84%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses***	0.37%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**2.21%**
Adjusted Expense Ratio**	**1.09%**

*When a cash dividend is declared on a stock the Fund has sold short, the Fund is required to pay an amount equal to the dividend to the party from which the Fund has borrowed the stock, and to record the payment as an expense. Interest expenses result from the Fund's use of prime brokerage arrangements to execute short sales. Any interest expense amount or dividends paid on securities sold short will vary based on the extent the Fund sells securities short.

**Restated to reflect current fees.

Fund-Details

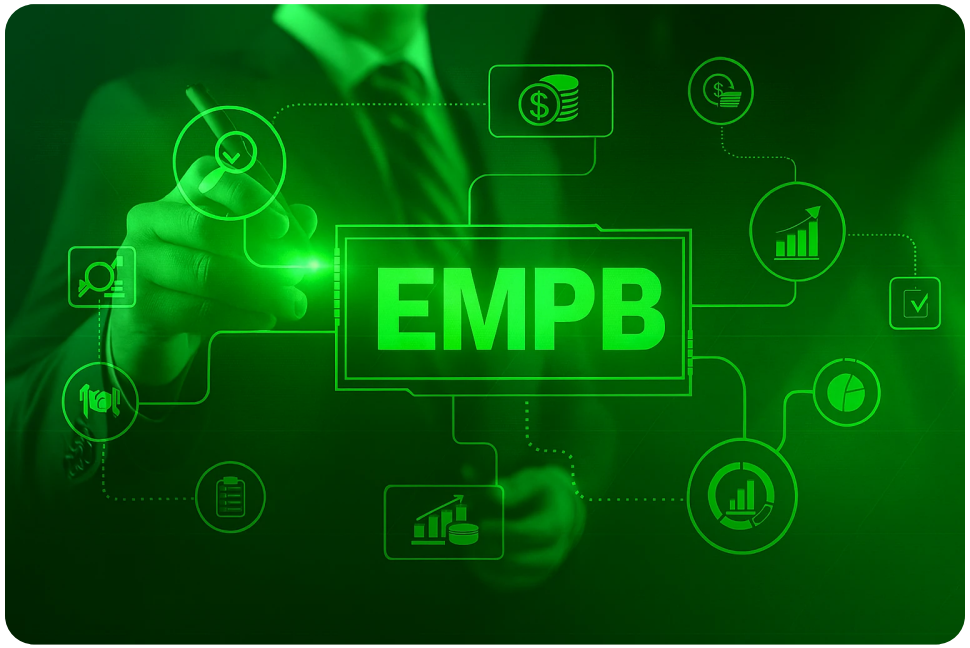
Ticker	EMPB
Fund Type	Active
CUSIP	02072Q887
Exchange	NYSE Arca
Inception	12/11/2024
Net Assets	$32.65 million
Gross Expense Ratio	2.21%
30-Day Bid/Ask Spread	0.12%
As of Date	11/11/2026

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***Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies.

****Reflects the Expense ratio net of net interest earned on cash held from short sales. The net interest earned on cash held from short sells varies with the overnight interest rate and the borrow fees of shorted securities. Current calculations as of 4/1/2025 through 03/31/2026.

Why Consider EMPB?



Broad Diversification

By investing in a diverse range of ETFs, EMPB provides exposure to several hundred U.S. companies, expanding your equity diversification through a single investment.

Add Risk Management to Your Portfolio

EMPB integrates advanced risk management techniques —anchored in a long-short approach— to help mitigate volatility—something traditional buy-and-hold strategies often overlook.

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Access Professional Expertise

EMPB is led by a team of experienced traders and risk managers with more than 100 years of combined expertise. For the cost of a single share, investors gain access to a long-short strategy designed to deliver institutional-quality management with a focus on capital preservation and sustainable long-term growth.

Fees Partially Offset

The ETF's portfolio earns interest on the cash received from its short positions. This income is used to offset a large portion of the fund's fees and expenses—directly benefiting investors.





Tax-Efficient Structure

EMPB is designed for long-term investors. Thanks to the regulatory structure of ETFs, most portfolio rebalances do not trigger taxable events. Your holding period—and your potential for long-term capital gains—is primarily determined by when you buy and sell EMPB.

Ideal for Qualified Retirement Plans

Because EMPB seeks long-term growth with active risk management, it may be well-suited for tax-deferred accounts like IRAs and 401(k)s. Investors can benefit from the strategy's compounding potential without worrying about interim taxable events.

How EMPB Updates Modern Portfolio Theory

EMPB respects the core principle of diversification but modernizes it in four important ways:

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Active, Dynamic Allocation (vs. static buy-and-hold)

– Rather than relying solely on historical averages, EMPB uses adaptive algorithms that continuously analyze real-time market data—momentum, volatility, and sector trends—to adjust exposure dynamically.

– If an ETF's characteristics deteriorate, the algorithm can reduce or eliminate the position.

Selective Short Positions (vs. long-only portfolios)

– Traditional MPT assumes you only hold long positions.

– EMPB shorts ETFs that exhibit weak growth potential, enabling it to hedge risk and potentially profit during market declines.

– This creates an asymmetric risk profile designed to dampen losses when markets fall.

Proprietary Algorithms (vs. manual optimization)

– Classic MPT relied on mean-variance optimization, which could be slow and inflexible.

– EMPB's technology uses systematic, rules-based signals to adjust allocations more responsively than human managers alone.

Broader Investment Universe

– Markowitz's work focused primarily on stocks and bonds.

– EMPB invests in other ETFs, providing instant exposure to sectors, factors, and strategies that didn't exist in the 1950s.

How EMPB Updates Modern Portfolio Theory

Hedge funds were invented in 1949 by **Alfred Winslow Jones**, a pioneering investor who had previously worked as a **financial journalist and sociologist**. Although Jones never used the term "*hedge fund*", the risk management technique he applied—**hedging market exposure**—ultimately gave rise to the name.

Jones **pioneered the long-short investing strategy**, buying stocks he expected to rise ("long") and shorting those he expected to fall, with the goal of reducing overall market risk. He also introduced a revolutionary **performance-based fee** structure, taking 20% of profits—an innovation that later evolved into the now-familiar "**2 and 20**" model (2% management fee + 20% performance fee).

His fund, **A.W. Jones & Co.**, quietly outperformed nearly every mutual fund of its era. Its success was finally brought into the spotlight in 1966, when Fortune magazine profiled the fund—triggering a wave of new hedge fund launches.

Jones didn't just invent a financial product—**he redefined active investing**, merging insights from sociology, journalism, and market theory. His approach to combining **long and short positions** opened a new path for managing both **risk and return**, laying the foundation for the modern hedge fund industry.

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Performance Highlights

- From **1955 to 1965**, A.W. Jones & Co. **outperformed the top mutual fund in 9 out of 10 years. (Loomis, Carol J. "The Jones Nobody Keeps Up With." Fortune, April 1, 1966) (https://fortune.com/article/hedge-funds-fortune-1966/)**
- Jones's fund earned **approximately double** the returns of the average mutual fund during that period—estimated at **15%–20% annualized**, *net of fees*, during its best stretch. **(Loomis, Carol J. "The Jones Nobody Keeps Up With." Fortune, April 1, 1966)** (https://fortune.com/article/hedge-funds-fortune-1966/)
- Over a **34-year track record,** A.W. Jones & Co. lost money in **only 3 years,** compared to **9 down years** for the S&P 500 during the same timeframe. **(Lookout Mountain Capital, Inc. "Jones Model Funds." Q4 1995)** (/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/jones_model_named_Q4_95.pdf)

*past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Key Insights

- **Consistent outperformance in bear markets:** In 1957 and 1962—both negative years for the S&P 500—Jones's fund still posted gains.
- **Lower volatility:** The long-short structure helped reduce market shocks and smooth returns.
- **Superior risk-adjusted returns:** Though occasionally trailing in bull markets (e.g., 1958), the fund's **Sharpe ratio** was likely much higher than that of the S&P 500.
- The *Fortune* article triggered a **surge of copycat hedge funds,** setting the foundation for the modern hedge fund industry.

*past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Today

Long-short strategies are still widely used but remain mostly confined to **private investment firms** catering to high-net-worth individuals and institutions. These funds typically **do not disclose performance publicly**, yet many continue to charge premium fees—often 2% of assets and 20% of profits—suggesting that they continue to deliver competitive results.

NextGen EMP, Inc. – A Modern Alternative

NextGen EMP, Inc. brings long-short investing to **all investors** through the **EMPB ETF**, listed on the **New York Stock Exchange**. EMPB provides access to an **actively managed long-short strategy** with:

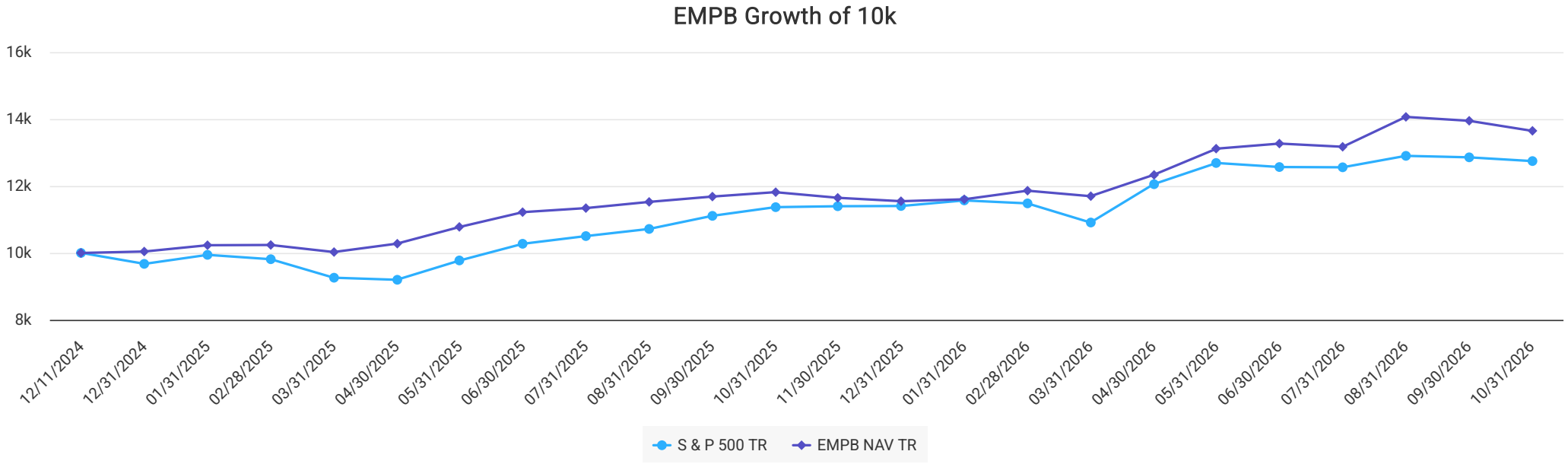
- **No minimum investment**
- **No lock-up period**
- **Daily liquidity**

As an ETF, **EMPB gives investors more control**. You decide when to buy or sell, and you may be eligible for **long-term capital gains treatment** based on your individual holding period—something typically not available with private hedge funds.

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Performance Compared to Long-Only Indices

Since launch December 11th 2024



Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged. You cannot invest directly in an index.

The S&P 500 Index tracks the performance of 500 widely held, large-capitalization U.S.stocks.

NAV and Market Price

NAV	$-0.16	-0.47%	$33.66
Market Price	$-0.11	-0.33%	$33.69
Premium / Discount			0.09%

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NAV is the sum of all assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding.

Month-End Performance

		Cumulative Returns				Annualized Returns				
Fund Ticker	Type	YTD	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Year	Since Inception	As of Date	Inception Date
EMPB	MKT	18.19%	-2.23%	3.11%	10.62%	15.39%		17.91%	10/31/2026	12/11/2024
EMPB	NAV	18.21%	-2.14%	3.63%	10.69%	15.52%		17.92%	10/31/2026	12/11/2024

Performance quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares may be worth more or less when redeemed or sold. Current performance may be lower or higher than that quoted. Returns are average annualized total returns, except those for periods of less than one year, which are cumulative.

Quarter-End Performance

		Cumulative Returns				Annualized Returns				
Fund Ticker	Type	YTD	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Year	Since Inception	As of Date	Inception Date
EMPB	Market	20.89%	-0.70%	5.10%	19.34%	19.20%		20.33%	09/30/2026	12/11/2024
EMPB	NAV	20.80%	-0.83%	5.13%	19.26%	19.38%		20.27%	09/30/2026	12/11/2024

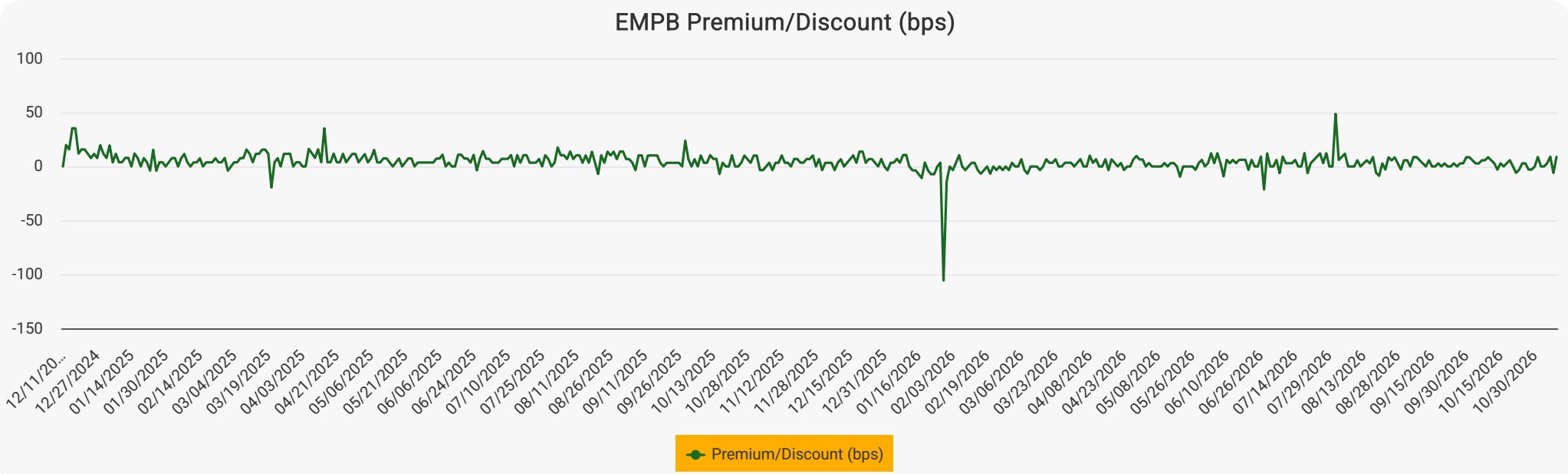
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Market Price Return is calculated using the price that investors buy and sell ETF shares in the market. The market returns in the table are based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. EST and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times.

NAV Return represents the closing price of underlying securities.

Historical Premium / Discount



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Completed Calendar Quarters of Current Year

Year	Quarter	Days Traded at Premium	Days Traded at Discount
2026	3	48	6
2026	2	43	14
2026	1	28	26

The fund is traded at a premium if the price of the fund is trading above its NAV. Conversely, the fund is traded at a discount if the price of the fund is trading below its NAV.

Most Recent Completed Calendar Year

↓ Days Traded at Premium	Days traded at Discount
220	20

Fund Distributions

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↑ Ex Date	Record Date	Payable Date	Income	Short Term Capital Gain	Long Term Capital Gain	Total Capital Gain	Total Distribution
12/30/2025	12/30/2025	12/31/2025	$0.2530				$0.2530
12/30/2024	12/30/2024	12/31/2024	$0.0709				$0.0709

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

There is no guarantee that the fund will pay distributions in the future and distributions, if any, may be less than the current distribution.

Fund Holdings

EXCEL

Ticker	Name	CUSIP	Shares	↑ % of Net Assets
Cash&Other	Cash & Other		16,717,176	51.20%
VDC	Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF	92204A207	22,739	17.30%
XLI	State Street Industrial Select Sector SPDR ETF	81369Y704	32,915	17.01%
XBI	State Street SPDR S&P Biotech ETF	78464A870	35,325	16.78%
ITB	ISHARES TRUST DJ HOME CONSTN	464288752	29,707	8.75%
XLF	State Street Financial Select Sector SPDR ETF	81369Y605	48,753	8.70%
XME	State Street SPDR S&P Metals & Mining ETF	78464A755	28,164	8.33%
URA	Global X Uranium ETF	37954Y871	81,678	8.29%

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Ticker	Name	CUSIP	Shares	↑ % of Net Assets
QQQ	Invesco QQQ Trust Series 1	46090E103	3,990	8.25%
SMH	VanEck Semiconductor ETF	92189F676	5,273	7.81%

As of Date 2026-11-11

Fund holdings and allocations are subject to change at any time and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

Fund Documents

EMPB Pitch Deck (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/press_release/EMPB_Overview.pdf)

Summary Prospectus (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/summary_prospectus/EMPB_Summary_Prospectus.pdf)

Statutory Prospectus (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/statutory_prospectus/NextGen_Prospectus.pdf)

SAI (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/sai/NextGen_SAI.pdf)

Part F Q1 (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/part_f/EMPB_part_f_q1.pdf)

Part F Q3 (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/part_f/EMPB_part_f_q3.pdf)

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Semi-Annual Financials (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/NextGen_Financials-SAR.pdf)

Semi-Annual Schedule of Investments (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/EMPB_SOI-SAR.pdf)

Semi-Annual Tailored Shareholder Report (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/EMPB_TSR-SAR.pdf)

Annual Financials (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/EMPB_Financials-AR.pdf)

Annual Schedule of Investments (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/EMPB_Q4_SOI.pdf)

Annual Tailored Shareholder Report (https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/TSR/EMPB_TSR-AR.pdf)

Form N-PX Proxy Voting Record (https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1592900/000143893426002118/xslNPX-INFO-TABLE_X01/BRDVDF_0001592900_2026.xml)

Important Information

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. This and other important information are contained in the prospectus *(https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/statutory_prospectus/NextGen_Prospectus.pdf)* ***or, if available, the summary prospectus*** *(https://etfarchitect.com/wp-content/uploads/compliance/etf/summary_prospectus/EMPB_Summary_Prospectus.pdf)****, which should be read carefully before investing. A free hard copy may be obtained by calling +1.215.330.4476.***

Tax-efficient and rebalancing management strategies may not prevent losses in declining markets. Rebalancing can entail transaction costs and tax consequences that should be considered when determining a rebalancing strategy. Tax treatment may vary depending on individual circumstances and applicable tax law. There is no guarantee that such strategies will be successful.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss. There is no guarantee that investment objectives will be achieved, or that return expectations will be met.

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The Fund is actively managed and is subject to the risk that the strategy may not produce the intended results.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with the highest relative momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be

more volatile than a broad cross- section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued highest relative momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of the Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Shares and greater risk of loss.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Short Sale Risk. Short selling is generally considered speculative, has the potential for unlimited loss and may involve leverage, which can magnify the Fund's exposure to assets that decline in value and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value. If the price of a security which the Fund has sold short increases between the time of the short sale and when the position is closed out, the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in price from the time of the short sale plus any related interest payments, dividends, transaction or other costs. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. Purchasing a security to cover a short position can itself cause the price of the security to rise, potentially exacerbating a loss or reducing a gain. In addition, the Fund is subject to the risk that the lender of a security will terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same instrument from another lender. A Fund that uses short sales is subject to the risk that its prime broker will be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations. Regulatory restrictions limit the extent to which the Fund may engage in short sales.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign companies could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in securities of U.S. companies. Investments in or exposures to foreign markets are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally. Those special risks may arise due to differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund invests in U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETFs that then-currently comprise the Fund's portfolio. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by the Fund's underlying ETFs may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee table above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.

Monthly Reallocation Risk. Because the Sub-Adviser will generally reallocate the Fund's portfolio on a monthly basis, (i) the Fund's market exposure may be affected by significant market movements promptly following the monthly rebalancing that are not predictive of the market's performance for the subsequent period and (ii) changes to the Fund's market exposure may lag a significant change in the market's direction (up or down) by as long as a month if such changes first take effect promptly following the rebalance. Such lags between market performance and changes to the Fund's exposure may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader equity market.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may result in higher turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

Inverse, and Inverse Leveraged ETF Risk. Inverse and inverse leveraged ETFs expose the Fund to all of the risks that traditional ETFs present. Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative (i.e., the opposite) of the performance of an underlying asset class. Leveraged inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a negative multiple of the performance of an underlying asset class. All those types of ETFs rely to some degree, often extensively, on derivatives to achieve their objectives and, thus, the Fund is indirectly exposed to derivatives risk through its investments in these ETFs. Further, investments in inverse, or inverse leveraged ETFs are subject to the risk that the performance of the ETF will not correlate with the underlying asset class's performance. Inverse and inverse leveraged ETF soften "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying asset class during the same period of time. This effect can be magnified in volatile markets. Consequently, these investment vehicles may be extremely volatile and can potentially expose the Fund to complete loss of its investment.

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An investment in the Fund involves risk, including possible loss of principal. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) trade like stocks, are subject to investment risk, fluctuate in market value and may trade at prices above or below the ETF's net asset value (NAV), and are not individually redeemable directly with the ETF. Brokerage commissions and ETF expenses will reduce returns. ETFs are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the underlying strategy of the Fund, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions. **For a complete description of the Fund's principal investment risks, please refer to the prospectus.**

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Median 30 Day Spread is a calculation of Fund's median bid-ask spread, expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest hundredth, computed by: identifying the Fund's national best bid and national best offer as of the end of each 10 second interval during each trading day of the last 30 calendar days; dividing the difference between each such bid and offer by the midpoint of the national best bid and national best offer; and identifying the median of those values.

Basis Points (bps): A unit of measure used in quoting yields, changes in yields or differences between yields. One basis point is equal to 0.01%, or one one-hundredth of a percent of yield and 100 basis points equals 1%.

Sharpe ratio: A metric that measures how much excess return an investment generates for each unit of risk it takes.

Shares of the Funds are not FDIC Insured, may lose value, and have no bank guarantee.

The Fund is distributed by PINE Distributors LLC. The Fund's investment adviser is Empowered Funds LLC, which is doing business as ETF Architect. NextGen EMP, Inc. serves as the Sub-adviser to the Fund. PINE Distributors LLC is not affiliated with ETF Architect or NextGen EMP, Inc. Learn more about PINE Distributors LLC at FINRA's BrokerCheck (https://brokercheck.finra.org/firm/summary/323408).

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