

CAMBRIA SHAREHOLDER YIELD ETF



As of 3/31/2026 SYLD received a 3-star overall rating, 3 years a 2-star rating, 5 years a 3-star rating, and 10 years a 4-star rating based on risk adjusted returns out of 388, 388, 367, 300 funds respectively in the Mid Cap Value category.

Why a Shareholder Yield Strategy?

Focuses on Companies Returning Cash to Shareholders

A shareholder yield investment strategy focuses on three attributes that return value to shareholders - dividends, buybacks, and debt reduction. All three methods are ways a company can distribute cash.

Growth Characteristics

Comparing stocks with positive shareholder yields versus stocks with the highest dividend yields may provide more attractive growth characteristics and stronger, more resilient balance sheets.

Buybacks Don't Trigger Taxable Events

Unlike dividends which may trigger a taxable event to shareholders, corporate share buybacks are camouflaged in the company's market price. This makes buybacks an effective way to return profits to shareholders rather than the obvious dividend payment.

What is Shareholder Yield:

Shareholder yield refers to how much money shareholders receive from a company in the form of cash dividends, net share repurchases (buybacks), and net debt reduction.



CASH
DIVIDENDS



NET SHARE
REPURCHASES



NET DEBT
REDUCTION

How is Shareholder Yield Calculated:

$$\text{Shareholder Yield} = \frac{\text{Cash Dividends} + \text{Net Share Repurchases} + \text{Net Debt Reduction}}{\text{Market Capitalization}}$$

Determining Shareholder Yield

(hypothetical company example):

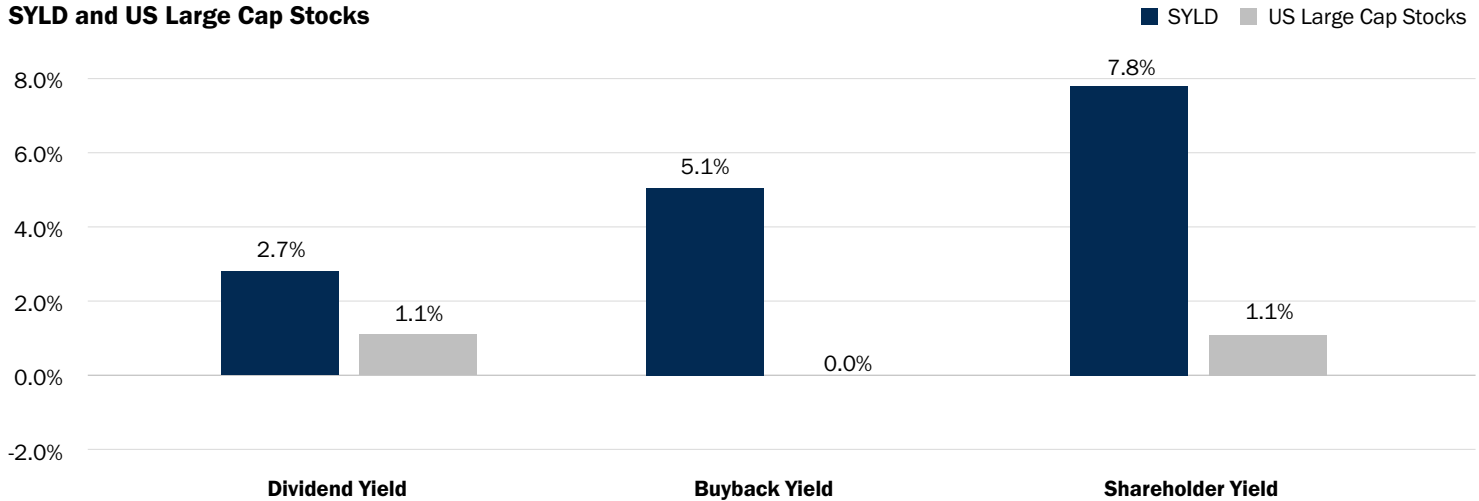
Cash Dividends Paid \$1,000,000	Share Repurchases \$150,000 Share Issuances \$30,000	Net Debt Reduction \$1,000,000	Shares Outstanding 1,000,000 Price Per Share \$30
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Based on this information:

$$\text{Shareholder Yield} = \frac{\$1,000,000 + (\$150,000 - \$30,000) + \$1,000,000}{1,000,000 \times \$30} = 7.07\%$$

Why SYLD?

SYLD and US Large Cap Stocks



SOURCE: Bloomberg, Cambria as of 3/31/26. At the portfolio level, Dividend Yield, Buyback Yield, and Shareholder Yield are calculated based on a 12 month look back for each holding in the portfolio as of the previous quarter end.

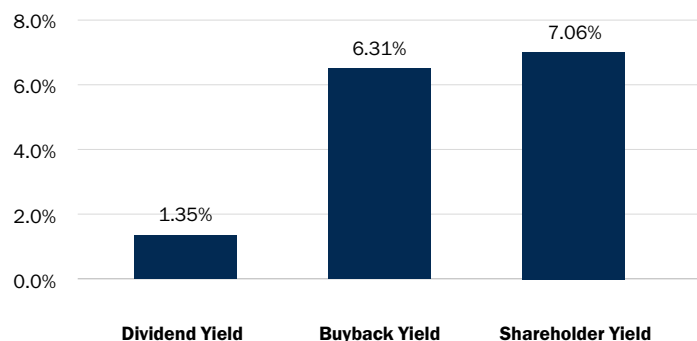
Shareholder Yield Top 10 Company Holdings

SYLD	Weight	Dividend Yield	Buyback Yield	Shareholder Yield
Huntsman Corp	1.1%	5.1%	-0.1%	4.9%
Eastman Chemical Co	1.1%	4.4%	1.0%	5.3%
Tidewater Inc	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Dow Inc	1.1%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%
ManpowerGroup Inc	1.1%	4.9%	0.5%	5.4%
PVH Corp	1.0%	0.2%	17.7%	17.9%
Newmont Corp	1.0%	0.9%	4.2%	5.1%
SLM Corp	1.0%	2.4%	5.8%	8.3%
Sylvamo Corp	1.0%	4.3%	2.6%	6.8%
Tyson Foods Inc	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	4.6%
Median		3.7%	2.0%	5.2%

US Large Cap Stocks	Weight	Dividend Yield	Buyback Yield	Shareholder Yield
Nvidia Corp	6.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Apple Inc	6.0%	0.4%	2.3%	2.7%
Alphabet Inc-CL A	5.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Alphabet Inc-CL C	4.9%	0.3%	1.1%	1.4%
Microsoft Corp	4.5%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%
Amazon.com Inc	3.3%	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Meta Platforms Inc-Class A	2.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Broadcom Inc	2.4%	0.8%	-0.7%	0.1%
Tesla Inc	2.0%	0.0%	-16.7%	-16.7%
Berkshire Hathaway Inc-CL B	1.7%	0.0%	-3.8%	-3.8%
MEDIAN		0.3%	0.1%	0.5%

SOURCE: Bloomberg, Cambria as of 3/31/26. At the portfolio level, Dividend Yield, Buyback Yield, and Shareholder Yield are calculated based on a 12 month look back for each holding in the portfolio as of the previous quarter end.

Median Shareholder Yield of New Positions



SOURCE: Bloomberg, Cambria. 3/31/26. 10 new positions as of 3/31/26.

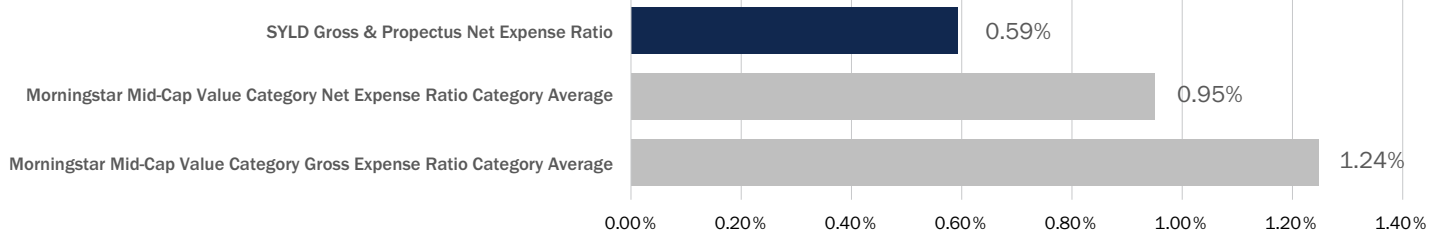
Lower Valuations than Category Average & S&P 500

	SYLD	Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Category	S&P 500 Index
Price / Earnings	11.87	19.20	25.79
Price / Book	1.41	2.14	4.79
Price / Sales	0.61	1.18	3.30
Price / Cash Flow	6.57	11.02	18.35
30-Day SEC Yield	2.08	1.86	-

SOURCE: Morningstar. SYLD and S&P 500 Index data as of 3/31/26, Category Average data as of 2/28/26. Category SEC Yield data was accessed 4/5/26. Valuation measures are calculated using only the long position holdings of the portfolio.

Why SYLD?

SYLD Expense Ratio vs Category Average



SOURCE: Morningstar 3/31/26.

SYLD Hypothetical Growth of \$10,000 Since Inception

Since Inception (5/14/13 - 3/31/26)



SOURCE: Morningstar. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Differentiated Sector Allocation vs S&P 500 Index

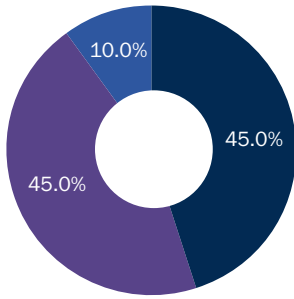
Sectors	SYLD	S&P 500 Index	Difference
Consumer Discretionary	24.8%	9.9%	14.9%
Financials	21.9%	12.6%	9.3%
Energy	18.1%	4.0%	14.1%
Materials	9.4%	2.1%	7.3%
Industrials	6.9%	9.0%	-2.1%
Communication Services	6.0%	10.3%	-4.3%
Health Care	5.9%	9.5%	-3.6%
Consumer Staples	5.1%	5.3%	-0.2%
Information Technology	1.9%	32.9%	-31.0%
Utilities	0.0%	2.5%	-2.5%
Real Estate	0.0%	2.0%	-2.0%

SOURCE: Bloomberg, S&P Global, Cambria 3/31/26.

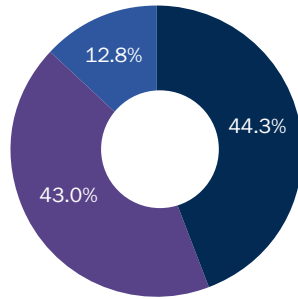
Why SYLD?

Market Cap Breakdown

As of 3/31/26



As of 12/31/25

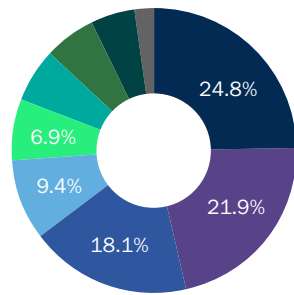


Asset Allocation	As of 3/31/26	As of 12/31/25	Change from Previous Quarter
Large Cap > \$10B	45.0%	44.3%	0.7%
Mid Cap \$10B to \$2B	45.0%	43.0%	2.0%
Small Cap < \$2B	10.0%	12.8%	-2.8%

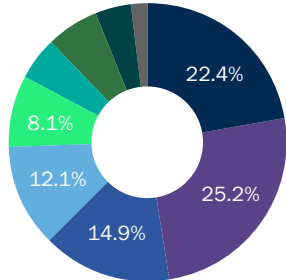
SOURCE: Bloomberg, Cambria 3/31/26.

SYLD Sector Weight Changes

As of 3/31/26



As of 12/31/25



Sector Weights 3/31/26	Sector Weights 12/31/25	Change from Previous Quarter	
Consumer Discretionary	24.8%	22.4%	2.4%
Financials	21.9%	25.2%	-3.3%
Energy	18.1%	14.9%	3.2%
Materials	9.4%	12.1%	-2.7%
Industrials	6.9%	8.1%	-1.2%
Communication Services	6.0%	5.2%	0.8%
Health Care	5.9%	6.1%	-0.2%
Consumer Staples	5.1%	4.0%	1.1%
Information Technology	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%

SOURCE: Bloomberg, Cambria 3/31/26.

SYLD Valuation Premium/Discount vs. S&P 500 Index (5/14/13 - 3/31/26)



Why SYLD?

3-Year Performance Metrics (4/1/23 - 3/31/26)

	Standard Deviation	Correlation	Sharpe Ratio	Sortino Ratio	Alpha	Beta	Up Capture Ratio	Down Capture Ratio
Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF	17.10	0.68	0.41	0.67	-5.30	0.96	82.58	87.46
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Category Average	14.52	0.80	0.52	0.84	-4.86	0.96	80.54	83.83
S&P 500 TR Index	12.06	1.00	1.07	1.90	0.00	1.00	100.00	100.00

5-Year Performance Metrics (4/1/21 - 3/31/26)

	Standard Deviation	Correlation	Sharpe Ratio	Sortino Ratio	Alpha	Beta	Up Capture Ratio	Down Capture Ratio
Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF	19.25	0.74	0.28	0.42	-3.24	0.94	91.95	95.88
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Category Average	16.27	0.84	0.32	0.50	-2.89	0.90	84.70	87.23
S&P 500 TR Index	15.26	1.00	0.60	0.91	0.00	1.00	100.00	100.00

10-Year Performance Metrics (4/1/16 - 3/31/26)

	Standard Deviation	Correlation	Sharpe Ratio	Sortino Ratio	Alpha	Beta	Up Capture Ratio	Down Capture Ratio
Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF	21.58	0.80	0.55	0.84	-2.20	1.16	102.18	104.24
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Category Average	17.62	0.89	0.47	0.68	-4.33	1.04	91.21	94.90
S&P 500 TR Index	15.02	1.00	0.80	1.24	0.00	1.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Morningstar. Calculation benchmark for the 3, 5, and 10-year time frame is the S&P 500 Index.

Performance as of 3/31/26

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Annualized Since Inception
Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF NAV	9.06%	20.68%	10.98%	7.25%	12.47%	11.93%
Cambria Shareholder Yield ETF Price	9.10%	20.72%	10.97%	7.01%	12.47%	11.92%
S&P 500 TR Index	-4.33%	17.80%	18.32%	12.06%	14.16%	13.37%
Morningstar Mid-Cap Value Category Average	2.33%	14.39%	11.87%	7.78%	9.40%	8.97%
Morningstar Percentile Rank	Top 2%	Top 18%	Top 63%	Top 66%	Top 5%	Top 2%
# of Funds in Category	417	414	393	383	345	307

Gross and net expense ratio: 0.59%. SYLD inception date 5/14/2013. Morningstar Ranking/Number of Funds in Category displays the Fund's actual rank within its Morningstar Category based on average annual total return and number of funds in that Category. The return assumes reinvestment of dividends and do not reflect any applicable sales charge. Morningstar Percentile Rankings are the Fund's total return rank relative to all funds in the same Morningstar category, where 1 is the highest percentile and 100 is the lowest percentile. 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 redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call 855-383-4636 (ETF INFO) or visit www.cambriafunds.com. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. Market price returns are based upon the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4:00 Eastern Time and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times.

SYLD Investment Methodology

Universe

Cambria begins with a broad universe of US stocks selecting those that pass certain liquidity and price requirements.

Dividends & Buybacks

Cambria selects the stocks in the top 20% of the universe by yield across dividends and buybacks.

Valuation, Quality & Leverage

Cambria then uses a valuation ensemble across a number of factors – such as price to cash flow, price to book and enterprise value to EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) - to screen for stocks trading below intrinsic value. As part of this step, Cambria also excludes other outlier stocks based on quality and leverage metrics.

Shareholder Yield

Cambria further shrinks the universe to isolate the top shareholder yield stocks – companies registering the highest in cash dividend payments, share repurchases, and debt retirement.

Momentum and Trend

Cambria does a final sort based on momentum and trend indicators to position the portfolio in the strongest-performing shareholder yield stocks.

Final Construction

The portfolio is then tuned to ensure no overconcentration in any one industry sector, and that the portfolio targets equal weighting across approximately 100 stocks.

Quarterly Rebalancing

The portfolio is rebalanced quarterly.

To learn more about how to incorporate SYLD into your portfolio, contact your financial advisor or visit www.cambriafunds.com

This material must be preceded or accompanied by the fund prospectus.

To view the prospectus electronically, please follow the link to the statutory prospectus [here](#).

To determine if the Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. Read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

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ETFs are subject to commission costs each time a "buy" or "sell" is executed. Depending on the amount of trading activity, the low costs of ETFs may be outweighed by commissions and related trading costs. Shares are bought and sold at market price (closing price) not net asset value (NAV) are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Market price returns are based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4:00 pm Eastern Time (when NAV is normally determined), and do not represent the return you would receive if you traded at other times. Buying and selling shares will result in brokerage commissions. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns.

SYLD: There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goal. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. High yielding stocks are often speculative, high-risk investments. The underlying holdings of the Funds may be leveraged, which will expose the holding to higher volatility and may accelerate the impact of any losses. These companies can be paying out more than they can support and may reduce their dividends or stop paying dividends at any time, which could have a material adverse effect on the stock price of these companies and the Fund's performance. Investments in smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. Narrowly focused funds typically exhibit higher volatility.

SYLD is actively managed.

US Large Cap Stocks: Represents equity securities within an eligible universe of US companies (defined as those with positive trailing twelve-month net income and a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of \$1 billion) that comprise approximately the top 95% of cumulative float-adjusted market capitalization within that eligible universe. Weights are calculated on a float-adjusted market capitalization basis. Classifications are rules-based and subject to change over time.

S&P 500 Index: An index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe.

Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

Standard Deviation: Statistic that measures the dispersion of a dataset relative to its mean.

Correlation: Statistic that measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other.

Sharpe Ratio: Divides a portfolio's excess returns by a measure of its volatility to assess risk-adjusted performance. Generally, the higher the Sharpe ratio, the more attractive the risk-adjusted return.

Sortino Ratio: Statistic that differs from the Sharpe ratio in that it only considers the standard deviation of the downside risk, rather than that of the entire (upside + downside) risk. Generally, the higher the Sortino ratio, the more attractive the risk-adjusted return.

Alpha: Refers to the excess returns earned on an investment above the benchmark return when adjusted for risk.

Beta: Measures the volatility, or systematic risk, of a portfolio compared to the market as a whole.

Up Capture Ratio: Measures an investment manager's relative performance during bull markets.

Down Capture Ratio: Measures an investment manager's relative performance during bear markets.

Dividends: The distribution of reward from a portion of the company's earnings and is paid to a class of its shareholders. Dividends can be issued as cash payments or as shares of stock, though cash dividends are the most common.

Buybacks: Also known as share repurchase. When a company buys its own outstanding shares to reduce the number of shares available on the open market, thus increasing the proportion of shares owned by investors. Companies buy back shares for a number of reasons, such as to increase the value of remaining shares available by reducing the supply or to prevent other shareholders from taking a controlling stake.

Dividend Yield: Generally, the total interest and dividend payments over a specific time period divided by the most recent period's ending share price.

Buyback Yield: Generally, the dollar value of net buybacks over a specific time period divided by the company's total market capitalization. Related to the calculation of buyback yield at the ETF level, in cases where a company issues shares in connection with a strategic acquisition, Cambria may adjust shares outstanding to exclude such issuance when it is deemed non-recurring and attributable to the acquisition.

Shareholder Yield is the sum of the TTM Dividend Yield plus Buyback Yield.

At the portfolio level, Dividend Yield, Buyback Yield, and Shareholder Yield are calculated based on a 12 month look back for each holding in the portfolio as of the previous quarter end.

TTM: Trailing twelve months

Long Position: A position in a security in which one buys and owns the security.

Price/earnings ratio (P/E Ratio): The ratio of a company's stock price to the company's per share earnings.

Price/book ratio (P/B Ratio): The ratio of a company's stock price to the company's book value.

Price/sales ratio (P/S Ratio): The ratio of a company's stock price to the company's revenue.

Price/cash flow ratio (P/CF Ratio): The ratio of a company's stock price to the company's per share cash flow.

Enterprise Value/EBITDA: The ratio of a company's enterprise value (A measure of a company's total value) to the company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

30-Day SEC Yield is based on the most recent 30-day period and reflects the investment income earned after deducting a fund's expenses for the period. Cambria uses Morningstar's published category average. If that data point is unavailable, Cambria establishes what it believes to be all of the funds that constitute the Morningstar category and computes the average using the most recently available data.

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