



Buy the DIP

BTD Capital Fund (Ticker: DIP) is a long-only equity exchange traded fund (ETF) that offers investors the opportunity to capitalize on individual short-term mean reversions of large-cap U.S. stocks, using proprietary artificial intelligence (AI) technology to identify target investments.



Investment thesis

- We believe active ETFs, particularly when AI-driven, can consistently outperform indexing and thereby enhance core equity portfolio returns
- We feel that AI has many advantages over traditional active management, including speed, consistency and thoroughness.
- DIP provides investors access to these enhancements to active management in a strategy previously only available to sophisticated institutional or high net worth investors



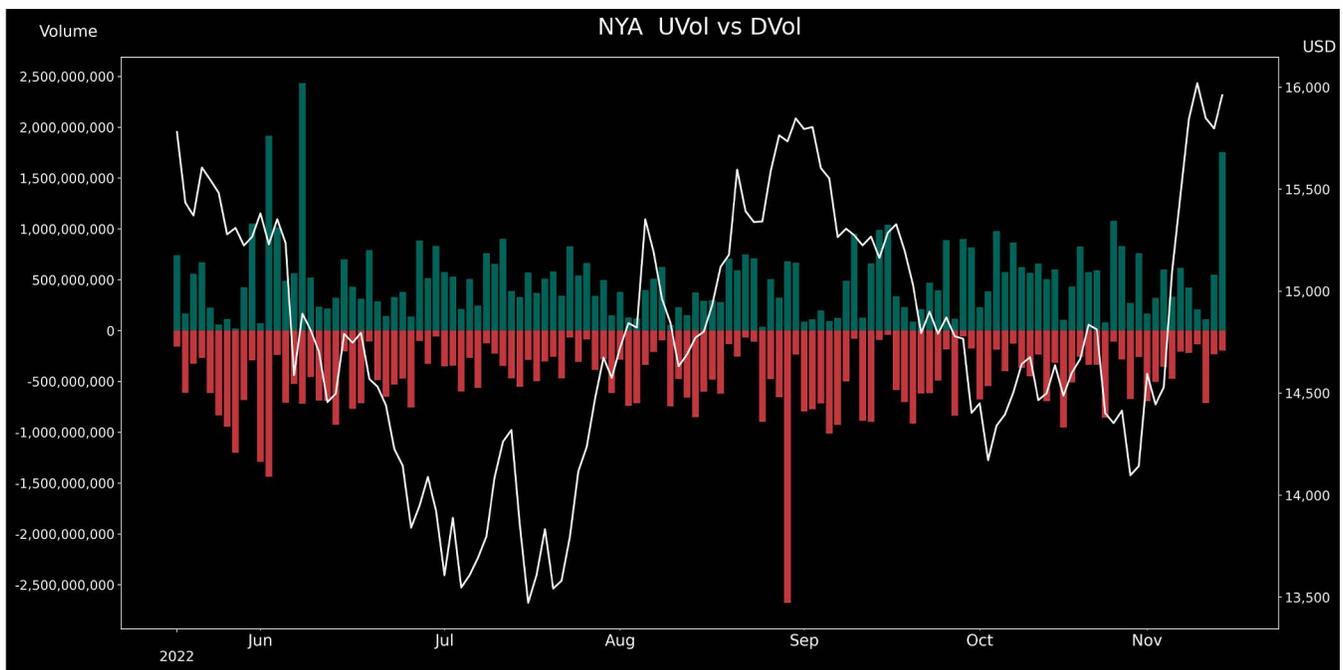


Seeking true individual stock dips, not timing the market

By definition, a security that is oversold is trading at a price below its perceived fair market value due to various external factors, including high-frequency trading, liquidity voids, and market panic. This creates potential opportunities to profit from a short-term mean reversion in price - what is commonly known as a "dip".

BTD Capital Fund seeks to "buy the dip" with respect to these individual oversold securities.

Regardless of the overall market movement, on most days there are stocks that are advancing and stocks that are declining. The accompanying chart highlights movements in New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) shares in the December 2021 through November 2022 period. The white line highlights the performance of all stocks trading on the NYSE while the green and red bars indicate up and down volume by dollars, respectively.

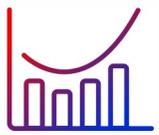


Past Performance is no guarantee of future results. You cannot invest direct in an index. Source: NYSEConnect



Of course, not all stocks that decline will bounce back. Some stocks are at fair market value at their new, lower price, based on corporate fundamentals; others may even continue to decline. Therefore, it is important to invest only in oversold stocks that we believe have a high probability of experiencing a mean reversion.

DIP seeks to separate the wheat from the chaff.



Where DIP shines: Using AI & Market Data to Identify True Dips

The DIP strategy is based upon extensive market data gathered from multiple proprietary feeds that provide indicators on more than 1,000 large-cap U.S. stocks. This spans more than 15 years of tick-level trading data and requires extensive statistical analysis for usability. The sheer volume of data collected for implementation in DIP requires sophisticated systems to analyze.

AI is used to make predictions based on this information and has the potential to help identify the trading patterns of true dip opportunities. The AI utilized in DIP is a type of dynamic machine learning that applies scientific statistical methods toward solving a particular problem.

AI can take many forms and be applied toward many objectives. Its deployment in the DIP strategy seeks to allow for the rapid identification of short-term price declines in individual stocks that it appears are likely to mean revert. The collection of algorithms comprising DIP's AI engine are also dynamic in that they 'learn' in real time - in other words, their predictive power may improve with its application over time.



Many theories have been advanced to try to explain why stocks become oversold and then mean revert. Some of these theories have been deployed as technical strategies, having to do with the stock trading environment, but few have been deployed using a sophisticated AI engine.

What patterns may indicate that an oversold stock has a high probability of experiencing a short-term reversal? Are these patterns consistent over time? Identifying these patterns takes a mind that can cross-reference massive amounts of data, which machine learning algorithms can do far faster and more efficiently than the human brain.

How Can AI Be Helpful in Identifying Dip Opportunities?

- AI can analyze mountains of data in real-time, in fractions of a second
- AI can detect and analyze data patterns which may not be evident to humans
- AI can quickly learn new relationships as market data and patterns shift
- AI is objective and is not swayed by human sentiment or emotion
- AI is 24/7, does not take a vacation or get sick, or leave a firm

Investment processes

DIP is an actively managed ETF that seeks to invest primarily in large-cap U.S. equity securities included in the S&P 500 and Nasdaq 100 that it has identified as oversold in the market, as well as U.S.-listed index ETFs. DIP utilizes a proprietary algorithm to select oversold securities for the fund, identify market conditions that inform the buying and selling of these securities, and employ risk management techniques to protect against major market corrections.

Index strategies may overlook these opportunities as they seek merely to replicate their indices' returns.



With DIP, individual securities will generally be held fewer than seven days, and the AI will direct their sale when they achieve its estimate of fair value.

DIP is more active than most ETFs; it has higher turnover because AI is driving the buy and sell decisions based on its ability to quickly parse far greater amounts of data than any human brain.

Risk mitigation

To manage portfolio risk and to protect against major market corrections, DIP employs a regime classification engine and a regime change detection engine.

The regime classification engine attempts to correctly identify the current regime of each security held by the fund. The engine is designed to identify how current market conditions can be classified (bull market, bear market, neutral market, or "unknown"). The regime change detection engine aims to determine whether the regime identified by the classification engine is likely to persist, or if not, in which direction it is likely to change. In other words, the engine is designed to identify if a change in classification is imminent.

The algorithm is designed to find opportunities even in broad market corrections. However, when such events arise, the portfolio balancing system will increase the allocation to a bespoke blend of broad-based index ETFs that replicate the large-cap U.S. market to reduce risk exposure and to limit the amount invested in the core strategy.

DIP's algorithm takes a Stratified Risk Distribution® approach to distribute the potential candidates for inclusion in the fund across sectors and industries to eliminate sector over-weighting.



Why Dip?

- **Identify Market Opportunities:** Our investment strategy is based on the belief that stocks tend to trade within a range, bound by successive highs and lows. BTDCapital Fund aims to identify the low-to-high inflection points which immediately precede a short-term bounce (mean reversion).
- **Right Stock for the Right Market Environment:** DIP looks to identify the trading environment for individual stocks, sectors, and the overall market to determine which low-to-high inflection points of oversold stocks are most likely to experience a mean reversion with the potential for short-term profit
- **All-Weather Fund Design:** DIP is designed to be able to perform well across all market conditions, even substantially downward trending markets, by utilizing a constantly rebalanced selection of large-cap stocks identified as DIP candidates, along with weighted Index ETFs to maintain market exposure
- **Use of Artificial Intelligence:** The AI technology behind DIP is able to analyze thousands of factors on hundreds of stocks simultaneously, identifying potentially profitable patterns and opportunities in fractions of a second
- **Access:** DIP offers investors access to a technology which, due to its complexity and cost of implementation, is generally available only to sophisticated institutional or high net worth investors
- **The Team:** Behind the algorithm are a diverse group of physicists, mathematicians, programmers, engineers, and scientists who build, train, and employ robust artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies designed to improve fund management decision-making.



Where DIP fits in your portfolio

- **Equity Exposure** - DIP aims to provide U.S. large-cap equity exposure with the opportunity to outperform the S&P 500 while minimizing downside risk.
- **Factor Exposure** - DIP looks to provide exposure to the short-term reversal factor.
- **Alternative Exposure** - DIP's goal is to provide investors with exposure to a strategy that offers potential for higher returns through the consistent and advanced application of Artificial Intelligence.

Disclosures:

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. For a prospectus or summary prospectus with this and other information about the Fund, please call (800)617-0004 or visit our website at www.kaiju.ai. Read the prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before investing.

The Fund is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the Fund's investment adviser. Kaiju ETF Advisors (the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser.

Investing involves risk, including loss of principal. The Fund is subject to numerous risks including but not limited to: Equity Risk, Large Cap Risk, Management Risk, and Trading Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Fund's principal investment strategies are dependent on the Sub-Adviser's understanding of artificial intelligence. The Fund relies heavily on a proprietary artificial intelligence selection model as well as data and information supplied by third parties that are utilized by such a model. Specifically, the Fund relies on the Kaiju Algorithm to implement its principal investment strategies. To the extent the model does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented, and the Fund may lose value. A "value" style of investing could produce poor performance results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the methodology used by the Fund to determine a company's "value" or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time. The Fund is expected to actively and frequently trade securities or other instruments in its portfolio to carry out its investment strategies. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains. The fund is new, with a limited operating history.