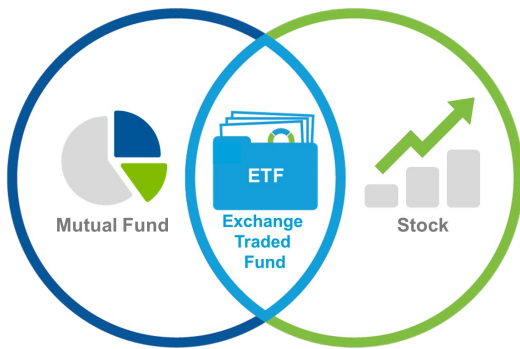




ETF ESSENTIALS

WHAT IS AN ETF?

An ETF is like a **mutual fund** but **trades like a stock**.



Like a mutual fund:

- Investors with similar objectives pool their money.
- Professional managers invest per the fund's objectives.

Trades like a stock:

- Shares trade via exchange all day.
- Investors may use market orders, limit orders, stop loss, and algorithmic strategies.

ETF MANAGEMENT STYLES

Not all ETFs share the same management style or goals.



Passive ETFs seek to **REPLICATE** a benchmark.



Active ETFs seek to **OUTPERFORM** a benchmark.



Smart beta ETFs seek to **ENHANCE RETURNS** relative to a cap-weighted benchmark by creating and tracking a **CUSTOM INDEX**.

TYPES OF ETFs

ETF products span a range from conventional to specialized.



Stock: Invest in many categories of equities; strong long-term performance.



Bond: Invest in many categories of fixed income; tend to be passive.



Alternative: Invest in currency, long-short equity, options, etc.



Multi-Asset: Invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds and/or alternatives.



Sector: Allow investors to focus on a specific sector of the economy.



Commodity: Track a physical commodity, often using derivatives.



Inverse/ Leveraged: Seek to invert (-1x) or amplify (2x or 3x) the daily return of an index.

ETF ESSENTIALS

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

ETFs may provide benefits beyond those provided by conventional mutual funds.



DIVERSIFICATION: May invest in numerous securities across asset classes, within asset classes and across regions.



FLEXIBILITY: Offer stock-like liquidity and trading.



TRANSPARENCY: Disclose holdings daily, allowing investors to make more informed asset allocation decisions.



COST EFFECTIVENESS: May offer lower expense ratios and broad market exposure through a single security.

POTENTIAL RISKS

There are potential risks when investing in ETFs that investors should be aware of.



MARKET RISK: ETFs will move up and down with the markets based on their underlying holdings.



EXPECTATIONS-RELATED RISK: Investors may misunderstand what ETFs are, how they work, and how different types of ETFs may perform.



STRUCTURE/COUNTERPARTY RISK: Some ETF structures are subject to the risk that a counterparty may default.

COMMON USES FOR ETFs

Investors may use ETFs to pursue a wide range of investment objectives.



A broadly diversified ETF may function well as a **long term core holding** in an investor's portfolio.



A specialized ETF may be used to **tilt a portfolio's allocations** to pursue a short-term objective.



ETFs may be used to **implement specific portfolio strategies**, such as market rotation.



Passive and active are **complementing strategies**. An investor may use ETFs to mix both.

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