



WEBs Investments

Defined VolatilitySM

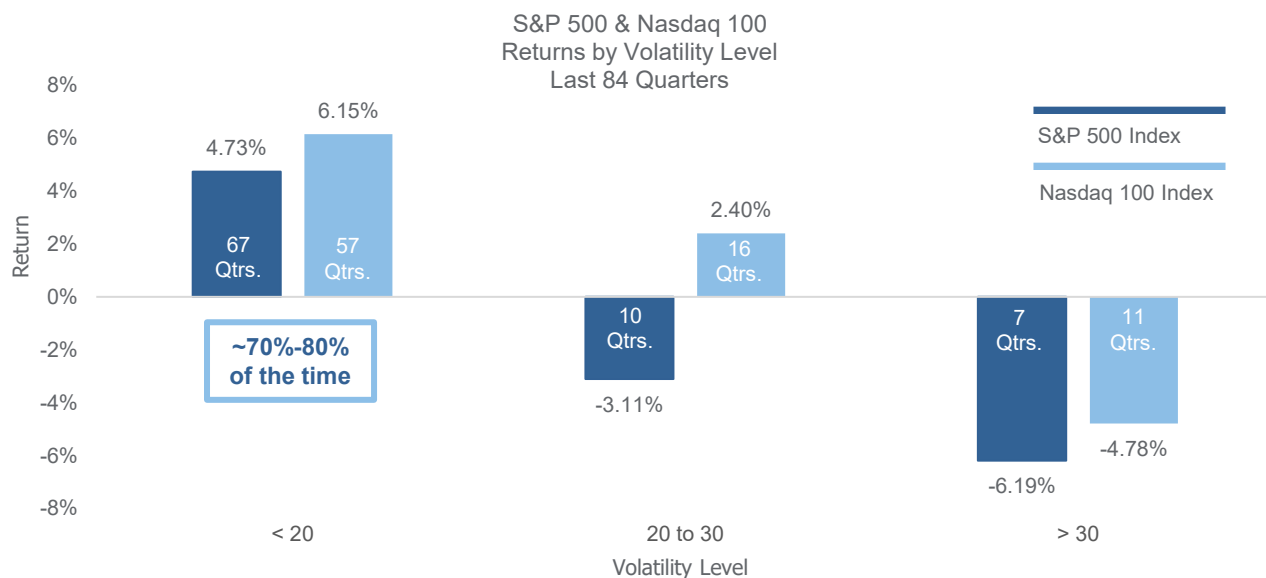
An Overview | 2026

Managing equity exposure through changing market conditions is one of the most persistent challenges in portfolio construction. The WEBs Defined Volatility strategy offers a rules-based, systematic solution, one that adjusts exposure automatically based on what markets are actually doing, not what investors expect them to do. Using realized volatility as an objective signal, the strategy scales equity exposure up when risk is rewarded and pulls back toward cash when markets become turbulent. No emotion. No prediction. No constant trading.

The Approach

Defined Volatility is built on a well-documented market observation: equities perform better during periods of low realized volatility and struggle when volatility is elevated. Rather than relying on sentiment-driven measures like the VIX, the strategy reads the market's actual day-to-day behavior and adjusts equity exposure accordingly. The process is fully rules-based, transparent, and requires no discretionary judgment.

The Historical Evidence: Equity Returns by Volatility Regime



Data Source: S&P 500 (fmpcloud.io) & Nasdaq. Data as of 12/31/2025. Performance quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Realized vs. Implied Volatility: Why the Distinction Matters

Realized Volatility (What WEBs Uses)

Measures actual historical price movement. Objective, observable, and directly tied to market behavior — a stable and actionable signal for systematic allocation decisions. ✓

Implied Volatility / VIX (Sentiment-Driven)

Reflects forward-looking investor sentiment and fear. Prone to emotional spikes on headlines alone — a less reliable foundation for disciplined portfolio decisions. ✗





The Mechanism: How Exposure Is Adjusted



Measure

Calculate 1-month realized (annualized) volatility from daily price returns of the underlying index.



Compare

1-month realized volatility to a specific target (~20 for S&P 500) using a proprietary ratio.

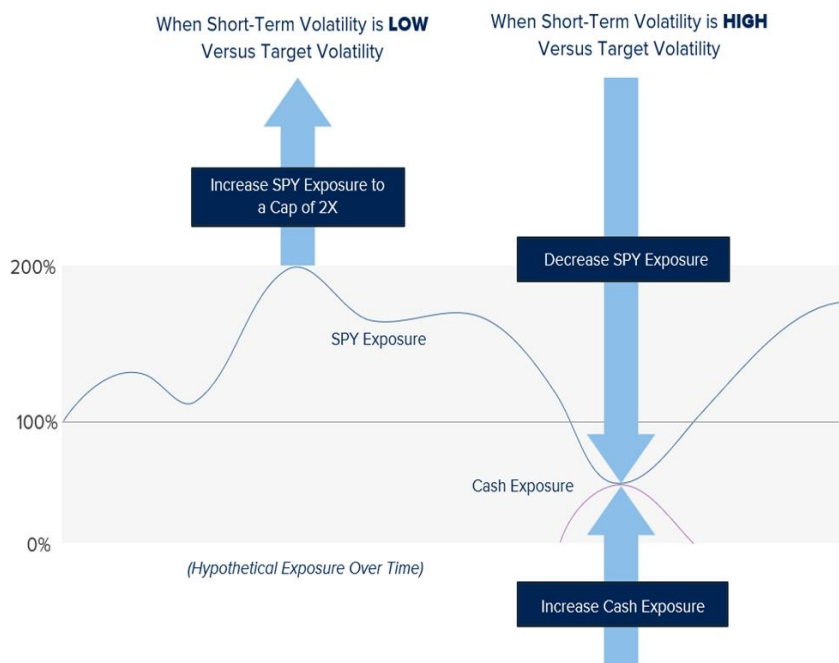


Adjust

Scale equity exposure up (max 2x via swaps) when volatility is low; shift toward cash when it rises above target.

Example | Defined Volatility

Using S&P 500 as the Underlying



Where Defined Volatility Adds Value

A 20-year attribution study of the Syntax Defined Volatility indices (January 2005 – December 2025) examines annualized relative returns across each exposure level. The results reveal a consistent and intuitive pattern: the strategy adds meaningful outperformance both when it is defensively positioned (0–75% exposure, holding more cash during market declines) and when it is aggressively positioned (100–200% exposure, leveraging into calm, upward-trending markets). The modest underperformance in the 75–100% range typically occurs during sideways or choppy markets — when the strategy is transitioning between defensive and aggressive positioning, a natural and expected characteristic of the systematic framework.

Defined Volatility Exposure Level	vs. S&P 500 TR (Annualized Relative Return)	vs. Nasdaq 100 TR (Annualized Relative Return)
0% – 50%	+4.05%	+0.90%
50% – 75%	+0.87%	+0.06%
75% – 100%	–0.54%	–1.61%
100% – 125%	+0.94%	+2.65%
125% – 150%	+2.81%	+6.20%
150% – 175%	+14.90%	+4.94%
175% – 200%	+3.14%	+7.40%

Source: Syntax Defined Volatility US Large Cap 500 Index vs. S&P 500 TR; Syntax Defined Volatility Triple Qs Index vs. Nasdaq 100 TR. Jan 2005–Dec 2025. Annualized relative returns by exposure level. Index data for illustrative purposes; you cannot invest directly in an index. Performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For the most recent month-end performance, please call (844) 455-9327 or visit the Fund's website at www.websinv.com.

At exposure levels of 150–175%, the strategy generated +14.90% annualized relative outperformance vs. the S&P 500 — capturing the compounding benefit of systematic leverage during historically favorable, low-volatility environments.





Performance Through Real Market Crises

Because Defined Volatility reduces exposure systematically as volatility rises, the strategy has historically limited downside significantly while fully participating in recoveries. The Global Financial Crisis and COVID-19 provide the most compelling illustrations of how the process behaves under real stress.

Market Crisis	Defined Volatility Drawdown	S&P 500 Drawdown	Down Market Capture
Global Financial Crisis (2008)	39%	53%	74%
COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)	16%	30%	53%

Source: Defined Volatility in the above table is represented by the Syntax Defined Volatility US Large Cap 500 Index and measured against the S&P 500. Performance shown is simulated index performance, not actual fund returns. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Great Financial Crisis (2008): As volatility climbed through 2008, the strategy automatically reduced equity exposure ahead of the worst declines. Maximum drawdown was ~39% vs. ~53% for SPY — a 14-point improvement. When volatility ultimately subsided, the strategy systematically rebuilt exposure and leveraged into the recovery.

COVID-19 (2020): Volatility spiked dramatically in a compressed window. The strategy responded quickly and automatically — limiting the drawdown to ~16% vs. ~30% for the S&P 500. As volatility normalized, exposure rebuilt in a disciplined, rules-driven fashion in time to capture the strong recovery.

Key Benefits: Why Defined Volatility Belongs in a Portfolio

The Defined Volatility strategy is designed to address the real-world challenges that investors face — not just in theory, but in practice. It manages three distinct problems simultaneously: risk during turbulent markets, opportunity cost during calm ones, and the behavioral challenges that cause investors to make poor timing decisions. WEBs has built a suite of ETFs to deliver this framework across markets and sectors.



Volatility-Responsive Allocation

Dynamically adjusts exposure as markets shift—bringing structure and discipline to managing risk in real time.



Targets a consistent volatility level

Helps investors stay invested through changing conditions by removing emotional decisions around when to de-risk or re-enter.



Balances Growth & Discipline

Seeks to capture more upside in calmer markets while softening drawdowns during stress—aiming for stronger long-term performance.



Enhances core allocations

Integrates volatility targeting directly into equity exposure, complementing traditional index or balanced strategies with built-in risk control.



Practical, ETF-based design

Provides daily liquidity, transparency, and tax efficiency in a simple, rules-based structure built for long-term portfolios.

About WEBs Investments Inc.

Founded in 2024 by ETF industry veterans Ben Fulton, Keith Cunningham, Kevin Rich, and Tony Trevisan, WEBs specializes in using volatility metrics to create investment strategies tailored for financial advisors and retail investors.

With over a century of combined Wall Street experience in ETF innovation, financial analytics, and product structuring, the team partnered with Westwood — bringing 40+ years of investment management expertise — to bring these products to market.

Defined Volatility

ETFs offered by WEBs across broad market and sector indices

S&P 500 | Nasdaq 100 | All 11 S&P Sectors

Learn More at websinv.com

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Disclosures

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To determine if this Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors and charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's prospectus or summary prospectus which may be obtained by downloading at websinv.com or calling 844-455-9327. Please read the prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before investing.

Past performance of an index is not indicative of future results. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. The index data is used for illustrative purposes and does not represent the performance of any specific investment product or strategy. The index is presented for comparison purposes only and may not be reflective of the investment strategy or risk profile of any WEBs Investments product.

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The Funds are passively managed ETFs listed for trading on the Exchange. The Fund implements its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments that achieve the investment results of the Index. The Fund will, from time to time as determined by the Index, hold cash, cash-like instruments or high-quality fixed income securities to the extent the Underlying ETF concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Underlying ETF. Because the Fund seeks exposure to the Underlying ETF, the Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance and associated risks of the Underlying ETF. A significant portion of the Underlying ETF is represented by securities of companies in the information technology sector. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" which means that the Fund may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers than is permissible for a "diversified" fund. If for any reason the Fund is unable to rebalance all or a portion of its portfolio, or if all or a portion of the portfolio is rebalanced incorrectly, the Fund's investment exposure may not be consistent with the Fund's investment objective. In these instances, the Fund may have investment exposure to the Index that is significantly greater or less than what is intended in its strategy. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to leverage risk than if it had been properly rebalanced and may not achieve its investment objective. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and could incur substantial losses. The Fund's returns will likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the returns of the Underlying ETF. These differences can be significant, the Fund could lose money regardless of the performance of its Underlying ETF and as a result of portfolio rebalancing, fees, the Underlying ETF's volatility, compounding and other factors, the Fund is unlikely to match the performance of the Underlying ETF.

WEBs Defined VolatilitySM ETFs are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC. (Member FINRA).

