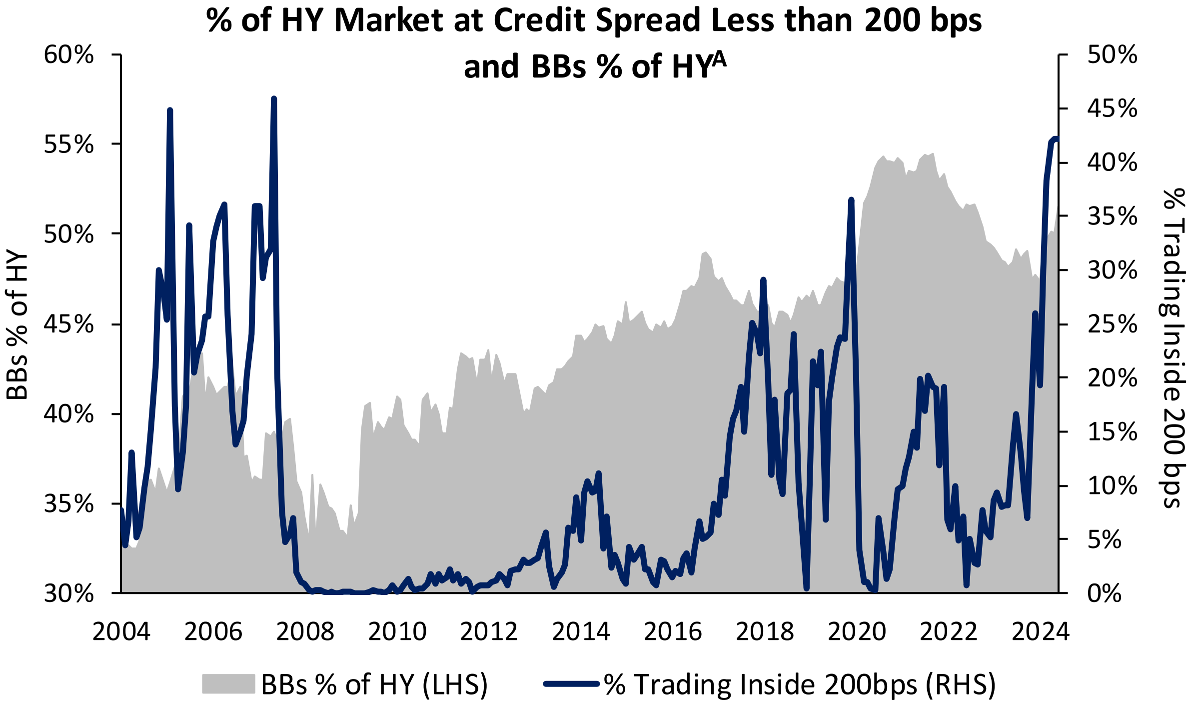
CrossingBridge Funds Q2 2024 Commentary

Chimney Climbing

Skilled mountain climbers sometimes find themselves forced to employ sophisticated techniques. One in particular, known as "chimney climbing", requires that the mountaineer wedge their body between two opposing rock surfaces, pushing on each side in order to continue progressing upward. Figuratively, in today's fixed income market, we find ourselves in a similar position, "between a rock and a hard place".[1] Tight credit spreads as well as the inverted yield curve and elevated uncertainty caused by the interrelationship between economic activity, interest rates, and geopolitics make for a very challenging outlook. After a brief discussion of the tightening of credit spreads, as reflected in the high yield market, we provide specific examples of recent investments made during 2Q24 as further illustration of the ongoing investment themes in our portfolios.



[1] The phrase, "between a rock and a hard place", has its origin in Greek mythology. In The Odyssey, Homer described Scylla and Charybdis, two mythical sea monsters on opposite sides of the straight between Sicily and Calabria. In actuality these "monsters" were a rock shoal and a whirlpool that were so close together that they posed an unavoidable threat to passing ships requiring that ship captains choose between the lesser of two evils.

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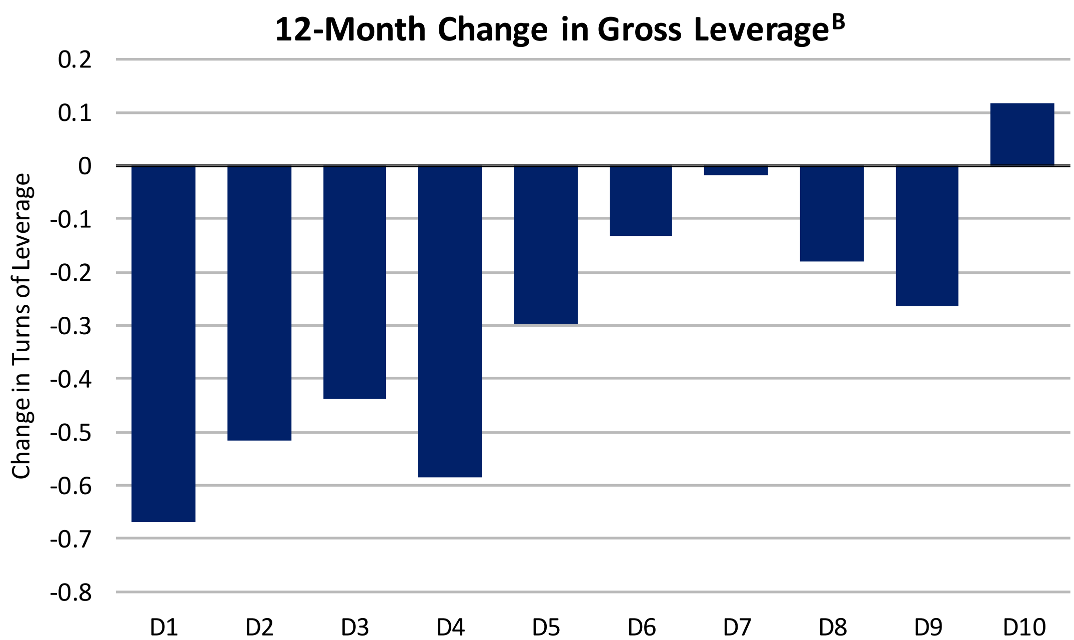
In our 1Q24 investors letter, "Getting off the Bench(mark)" we noted that high yield credit spreads were at their lowest level since the first half of 2007. The graph above amplifies this point. The portion of the high yield bond market that is trading at a credit spread below 200 basis points is greater than at any other time since the Great Financial Crisis.[2] The tightening in high yield credit spreads may be partly attributable to an increase in the concentration of BB bonds, which trade at narrower credit spreads due to better credit quality.



The previous peak in BB concentration, in 3Q21, was largely driven by "fallen angels", credits migrating down from investment grade to high yield.[C] In contrast, the recent rise in BB concentration is from credit quality improvement from the reduction in leverage as shown in the graph above.[D3] Gross

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[2] Please note: Even with all the uncertainty in the current environment, we are not predicting another financial crisis, but we think risk is being mispriced in most asset classes.

[3] Based on Bank of America's Credit Stress Indicator (CSI) which determines a level of credit stress among the 900 individual bond issuers in the BofA High Yield Index based on bond price volatility, access to the credit markets (including leverage and credit migration) and diffusion (measured by the difference between a specific issuer's credit spread and a group of credits in the same industry with similar credit rating). BofA then divides the high yield market into ten equal components by the number of issuers (not dollar-weighted by debt outstanding). The first decile (D1) includes the highest quality issuers with the lowest implied credit risk based on CSI while the lowest decile (D10) includes the issuers with the lowest credit quality, often on the verge of restructuring.

leverage[4] is at or below 2x EBITDA in the top three deciles (D1, D2, and D3), approaching investment grade levels. Therefore, the significant portion of the high yield market trading at a credit spread less than 200 basis points may be justified by the improvement in credit quality. At the opposite end of the spectrum, gross leverage for credits in the lowest two deciles (D9 and D10) averages 8x EBITDA.[E] Given today's inverted yield curve, a company looking to issue debt faces a conundrum: at a similar credit spread, floating rate debt will have a higher initial interest rate than a fixed rate bond because the base rate for floating rate debt, SOFR,[5] is about 100 basis points higher than the interest rate for the 5-year Treasury bond.[6] However, a floating rate allows the issuer to benefit from a decline in interest rates. A CFO choosing to issue floating rate debt over fixed, may be betting that rates will go down enough that the total cost of financing will be lower over time.

For fixed income investors, the higher rate on floating rate debt presents the opportunity to earn a higher yield than they would capture in fixed rate bonds of similar credit quality, but that yield advantage would decline if interest rates fell.

Mutual Fund Selected Characteristics[7]

	CBUDX	**CBLDX**	**CBRDX**	**RSIIX/RSIVX**
Yield to Worst (YTW)	7.02%	7.68%	8.68%	8.35%
YTW Duration	0.49	0.81	0.85	1.14
Yield to Maturity (YTM)	7.46%	8.69%	9.94%	9.47%
YTM Duration	0.89	1.68	1.91	2.05
Investment Grade	75.38%	40.96%	22.84%	25.06%
High Yield	22.61%	55.17%	69.39%	66.52%
Cash & Other	2.02%	3.87%	7.77%	8.42%
Floating Rate	17.6%	25.0%	33.5%	30.3%
Foreign Exposure	16.5%	27.3%	32.3%	31.7%
Dry Powder	**42.7%**	**25.4%**	**26.6%**	**24.0%**

[4] Gross leverage is defined as total debt divided by EBITDA. EBITDA is earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.
[5] Per the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities that is published on the New York Fed website at 8 a.m. every business day. It is the base rate for all U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate debt.
[6] Per Bloomberg, on June 30, 2024, the SOFR rate was 5.33% versus 4.38% for the 5-year U.S Treasury Bond.
[7] Dry Powder is defined as the sum of cash, cash equivalents, pre-merger SPACs, and maturities of 90 days or less.

Any 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling 914-741-1515. Please find the most current standardized performance for each fund as of the most recent quarter-end by clicking the following links: CrossingBridge Low Duration High Yield Fund, CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund, CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, RiverPark Strategic Income Fund, CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF.

The table above profiles our Funds at quarter-end. In the current environment we continue to pursue four main themes:

1) Floating rate debt – continuing to take advantage of the inverted yield curve
2) Foreign issuers – better credit characteristics with higher yield than U.S. counterparts
3) Event-driven debt – catalysts hold potential for higher rates of return
4) Higher credit quality issuers – leaning into investment grade opportunities

Traditionally, we have highlighted various positions with in-depth write-ups. Below we provide bullet points on a number of investments made during the quarter, in each case to illustrate an investment theme that we are pursuing throughout our portfolios. If you would like to discuss any of these positions in more depth, please don't hesitate in reaching out – we welcome the conversation.

Lower Risk, Higher Yield Investment Grade*

Alterna Funding LLC (TAX 2024-1A A) 6.26% due 5/16/39

- AAA-rated property tax lien asset-backed securitization with weighted-average life less than three years.
- Better credit spread (135 basis points), higher credit quality and lower interest rate risk than the BBB corporate bond index[8] - attractive relative value investment for portfolios that include investment grade in their mandate.
- Loan-to-value ratio less than 20%, secured by "super priority" liens on real property, portfolio diversified over eight states and Washington D.C.
- Managed by a well-established and experienced purchaser and servicer of tax liens.

[8] The ICE BofA BBB Corporate Index had a weighted average credit spread of 110 basis points and option-adjusted duration of 6.47 on 6/30/24. Compared to the weighted average life of Alterna Funding at less than 3 years, the BBB Index has significantly higher interest rate risk.

Floating Rate Secured Debt Yielding More Than Unsecured Bond

Crocs Inc. (CROX) 1st Lien Secured Term Loan due 2/20/29

- Secured loan to publicly owned global leader in innovative casual footwear.
- Term loan has 7.35% yield-to-maturity versus 6.36% yield-to-worst for unsecured CROX 4.25% Senior Notes due 3/15/29, benefitting from inverted yield curve.
- Low leverage (0.9x EBITDA) through the term loan for a company with enterprise value in excess of $10 bn and consistent history of repaying debt.

High Quality, Short Term High Yield

Sizzling Platter (SIZPLT) 8.5% Secured Note due 11/28/25

- Privately-owned franchisor of fast-food restaurant brands, including Little Caesars, Wingstop and Jamba.
- Strong operating metrics and cash flow generation with leverage significantly below the valuation of comparable franchisors[9]
- Multiple purchases at yields in the 6.5-6.6% range, anticipating repayment prior to "going current" on 11/28/24, but the bond has "cushion" characteristics as the yield would increase to 7.79% if it remained outstanding until maturity.[10]

Short Term High Yield and Credit Opportunity

Forum Energy Technologies (FET) 9% 1st Lien Note due 8/4/25 and 11% 2nd Lien Term Loan due 12/8/26

- Publicly owned, US-based oilfield equipment and consumables manufacturer with a diversified portfolio of consumable and activity-based equipment used in drilling, well construction/completion, and oil and gas transportation and processing.
- Announced acquisition of Canadian oil field servicing business, Variperm, in December 2023, increasing net leverage from 1.4x to 1.9x, but expected to result in a doubling of free cash flow.
- Began purchasing the 9% Notes near par in 1Q24 and added to the position at similar levels in 2Q24 based on strong credit quality and solid short-term yield. Management has indicated its intention to repay this bond by the end of 2024.

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[9] Carrols recently acquired Burger King at 6.9x EBITDA. Brinker trades at 6.6x EBITDA.

[10] A fixed income instrument "goes current" when it is within one year of maturity. In general, corporate management teams prefer to repay debt prior to it going current to alleviate any concerns of default. A "cushion bond" is a bond for which the yield increases the longer it remains outstanding.

- Opportunistically participated in the purchase of the 11% 2nd Lien Term Loan that was given to the private equity seller as part of the consideration in FET's purchase of Variperm. Given *pari passu* security interest on Asset Based Lending (ABL) collateral (receivables, inventory, cash) with the 9% Notes, believe this security offers potential for excess return for similar credit risk. The coupon on the 2nd Lien Term Loan steps up to 17% on the first anniversary of the Variperm transaction (1/5/25) and 17.5% on the second anniversary; however, we do not expect to receive the full benefits of these step ups given management's intention to repay the loan in 2025. Our purchases were made at an average YTM of 12%.

Post Reorganization Bonds, Foreign Issuer

<u>Mangrove Luxco III (MANGRV) 7.775% Senior Secured Notes due 10/19/25</u>

- Privately-owned German manufacturer of heat exchanger and other cooling & heating products through its Kelvion Products and Kelvion Thermal Solutions businesses, primarily serving North America and Western Europe end markets.
- Completed an out of court restructuring transaction in mid-2019 resulting in balance sheet deleveraging, debt maturity extension, and additional equity investment by sponsor Triton Partners. Post-restructuring, has reduced leverage from 4.2x EBITDA in 2021 to 1.5x at 1Q24, via EBITDA growth and allocating free cash flow to debt paydown, yet remained a CCC-rated credit.
- As part of the restructuring, issued 7.775% Senior Secured Notes which included a first lien on collateral and financial covenants.
- We began purchasing the notes in 1Q24 in the low- to mid-90s with yield-to-worst averaging 9.6% based on constructive view of several means by which the company could address the 2025 maturity. Added to the position in 2Q24 with additional purchases in the high-90s, with yield-to-worst averaging about 8.0% given strong ongoing performance and management intention to refinance the bonds in Summer 2024.
- Coinciding with S&Ps upgrade in the credit to B on July 2, 2024, the company conditionally called the Notes with anticipated repayment date of August 1, 2024. With the weighted average of our purchases below par, should an early repayment occur, it would result in a realized return in excess of the yield-to-maturity.

Short Term High Yield, Strong Collateral with Pending Event

NAI Entertainment Holdings (NAIEH) 1st Lien Term Loan due 5/8/25

- Wholly owned subsidiary of National Amusements, Inc. (NAI), Sheri Redstone's vehicle holding controlling ownership of Paramount Global (Paramount).
- Collateralized by the Redstone family's Class A voting and Class B non-voting shares of Paramount as well as movie theater and other real estate assets. Class A shares represent the controlling interest with respect to Paramount, which has been the subject of a widely publicized saga regarding its takeover or sale.
- Despite weakened operating cash flow from the theater business, collateral in the equity that was the critical controlling interest in Paramount gave us comfort that the loan was "money good."
- Began purchasing the Term Loan in 4Q23 at a yield-to-maturity in excess of 12% following an amendment process that provided lenders with a higher interest rate, better covenant protection and mandatory repayments in exchange for a waiver of certain events of default. Continued to add to the position in 1Q and 2Q24 at yields above 10%.
- Sale of Paramount or NAI could lead to repayment before or at maturity.

Core Value, Foreign Issuer

Gaming Innovation Group (dba Gentoo Media) (GIGNO) EURIBOR + 725 Senior Secured Floating Rate Note due 12/18/26 (EUR-denominated) and STIB + 725 Senior Secured Floating Rate Note due 12/18/26 (SEK-denominated)

- Publicly owned, Malta-based online marketing service that attracts and drives web traffic to iGaming operator clients. Generates revenue primarily by contracted revenue-share after successful player acquisition, as well as direct ad sales. Operates 100+ websites, reaching users across 20+ countries.
- Strong performance driven by fast growth of iGaming and Sports betting.
- High recurring revenue (65%+), high margin, low capital expenditures ("CAPEX") requirements, and highly scalable operations. Low leverage at 1.7x EBITDA versus total enterprise value of 9.5x EBITDA.
- Participated in issuance of SEK Note in December 2023, at 11.285% yield-to-maturity, and "tap" add-on issuance of the EUR Note in June 2024 at a yield-to-maturity of 9.29%.
- Planning 3Q24 spinoff of lower margin platform and sportsbook operations to focus on marketing business. Debt covenants post-spin-off require pro-forma leverage to remain below 2.5x EBITDA for the life of the bond.

Core Value, Foreign Issuer

Azerion Group NV (AZRN) EURIBOR + 675 Senior Secured Floating Rate Note due 10/2/26

- Publicly owned, Netherlands-based agent for digital advertising inventory serving on-line gaming providers with presence in most major European countries including Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands
- Asset-lite business generating significant free cash flow with 2.1x EBITDA net leverage at 1Q24; steady revenue and EBITDA growth both organic and via acquisitions.
- Good covenant protection: pro forma leverage must be below 3.0x EBITDA to incur additional debt while dividends to shareholders are only permitted if leverage is below 2.25x EBITDA.
- Originally purchased the Senior Note in September 2023 at 98.5, at a yield-to-maturity of 11.29%, and participated in June 2024 add-on issuance of Senior Secured Notes issued at a yield-to-maturity of 10.09%.

Core Value, Foreign Issuer

Neptune Bidco (aka Nofitech) (NOFINO) NIBOR + 675 Senior Secured Floating Rate Note due 6/28/28 (NOK-denominated)

- Norwegian provider of Recirculating Aquaculture System systems (i.e. infrastructure, fish tanks) to the land-based fish farming industry primarily in Norway, UK, US and Japan. Founded in 2011, provides end-to-end services from project design (via proprietary technology) through construction and ongoing servicing. Service revenues (15% of total) expected to increase over time.
- Supported by significant investment by two strong European private equity sponsors.
- Net leverage of 5.1x EBITDA but projected to decline rapidly via working capital release and free cash flow generation from contractual project backlog through 2025.
- Covenants permit a small amount of additional debt and minimal dividends or share repurchases.
- Participated in new issue in June 2024 at 11.48% yield-to-maturity.

Losing Footing

In high yield investing, as in mountain climbing, it is inevitable that one takes a misstep and experiences a slip or fall. That said, it is critical to recognize when investments have greater risk and size them appropriately or acknowledge that the risk profile has increased necessitating actions to mitigate the risk or avoid further loss. Sometimes you just have to "take your lumps" and move on. Thus, we profile one such recent investment.

Hughes Satellite Systems (SATS) 5.25% Senior Secured Notes due 8/1/26

- Operating subsidiary of Echostar providing broadband services to approximately 1 million customers, both home consumer and small-to-medium sized businesses, via its fleet of eight owned and leased GEO satellites. Controlled by Charles Ergen.
- In August 2023, announced corporate restructuring through which Echostar merged with DISH Network Corporation (DISH), another company controlled by Charles Ergen. Stated intention of the transaction was to capture cost and revenue synergies with the DISH pay TV business and the Boost Mobile and Gen Mobile retail wireless brands. Also gave Echostar access to $1.5 bn of cash on the Hughes balance sheet that could be used to address upcoming debt maturities in DISH's levered capital structure.
- Despite concerns about the potential for cash to be taken from Hughes to support DISH, we believed that Hughes would repay the 5.25% bonds at maturity given the collateral value of the Hughes satellite network, its solid cash flow generation and 1.5x gross leverage through the secured bonds. Initially purchased bonds in November 2023 at price of 88.5, with the yield to a near-term maturity of 10.20%. Added to the position in May 2024 at a price of 71.5 with yield-to-maturity of 22.56%. Given the distressed nature of the broader corporate structure and potential for aggressive action by the controlling shareholder, limited the position size.
- Following review of corporate disclosures made in 2Q24, we determined that, in addition to making dividend payments to DISH as anticipated, Hughes had also moved the new Echostar XXIV satellite out of the bonds' collateral pool and completed a series of asset transfers and a lease transaction adverse to Hughes bondholders. Concluding that, with these changes, the Hughes secured bonds might be the "fulcrum"[11] securities, rather than the unsecured bonds, we quickly sold the bonds in early June at price of 69.5, realizing a loss but eliminating the potential for a far worse outcome.
- Reflects the current challenges of investing in the leveraged finance market in which there is potential for both "creditor on creditor" violence between similarly situated lenders and "bad actor" risks from controlling shareholders seeking to maximize the option value in distressed companies.

[11] In a restructuring, the "fulcrum" security is that which is converted to equity (as opposed to being repaid in cash or with new debt), often the lowest priority claim to receive any recovery.

In this market, between a rock and a hard place, when traditional investing holds risks both macro and micro, we are pressed to use a wide array of skills and seek opportunities outside the mainstream in our attempt to capture return while preserving capital.

Seeking the handholds and footholds,

DKS

David Sherman and the CrossingBridge Team

Endnotes

[A] BB % of HY: ICE BofA BB US High Yield Index from 1/31/04 to 6/30/24
% of HY Trading at Credit Spread Less Than 200 Basis Points: *The Speculative Grade Beat – Turbulence Disrupts the Soft Landing*, Citigroup Global Markets, May 31, 2024; reflects the FTSE US High Yield Index from 1/31/04 to 6/30/24

[B] *Unmistakable Shift*, Bank of America, June 21, 2024, data from June 21, 2023 and June 21, 2024

[C] Bank of America, data from 1/31/00 to 6/30/24

[D] *Unmistakable Shift*, Bank of America, June 21, 2024

[E] *Unmistakable Shift*, Bank of America, June 21, 2024

SEC Yields as of 6/30/24 (Subsidized/Unsubsidized):

CrossingBridge Low Duration High Yield Fund (CBLDX): 7.82%7.82%

CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund (CBUDX): 6.17%/6.10%

CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund (CBRDX): 8.72%/8.15%

RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (RSIIX): 8.10%/8.10%

RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (RSIVX): 7.85%/7.85%

Security Description	CBUDX	CBLDX	CBRDX	RSIIX/RSIVX
AZERION GROUP NV 10.658 10/2/2026	-	1.86%	-	1.99%
CROCS INC 7.5668 2/20/2029	-	-	-	1.30%
FORUM ENERGY TECHNOLOGIE 2ND LIEN 11% 12/8/26	1.50%	2.43%	5.21%	2.52%
FORUM ENERGY TECHNOLOGIE 9 8/4/2025	2.12%	0.17%	-	-
GAMING INNOVATION GRP 10.965 12/18/2026	-	0.56%	-	-
GAMING INNOVATION GRP 11.266 12/18/2026	-	0.33%	-	-
MANGROVE LUXCO III 7.775 10/9/2025	3.15%	3.43%	6.44%	3.43%
NAI ENTER HOLDINGS LLC 8.1269 5/8/2025	2.57%	1.79%	2.78%	2.80%
NEPTUNE BIDCO AS 11.483626 6/28/2028	-	0.56%	-	-
SIZZLING PLATT/FIN CO 8.5 11/28/2025	-	2.33%	-	-
TAX 2024-1A A 6.26 5/16/2039	0.87%	0.26%	-	-

*The % represents the Funds' holdings as of 6/30/24

Disclosures

The Prospectus for the CrossingBridge Low Duration High YIeld Fund, CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Furation Fund, CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund and Strategic Income Fund can be found by clicking here. The Statement of Additonal Information (SAI) can be found by clicking here. To obtain a hardcopy of the Prospectus, call 855-552-5863. Please read and consider the prospectus carefully before investing.

The Prospectus for the CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF can be found by clicking here. The Statement of Additonal Information (SAI) can be found by clicking here. To obtain a hardcopy of the Prospectus, call 855-552-5863. Please read and consider the Prospectus carefully before investing.

The funds are offered only to United States residents, and information on this site is intended only for such persons. Nothing on this website should be considered a solicitation to buy or an offer to sell shares of the fund in any jurisdiction where the offer or solicitation would be unlawful under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

CrossingBridge mutual funds' disclosure: mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in foreign securities involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investment in lower-rated and non-rated securities presents a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Because the fund may invest in ETFs and ETNs, they are subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional mutual fund, including the risks that the market price of an ETF's and ETN's shares may trade at a discount to its Net Asset Value ("NAV"), an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact a fund's ability to sell its shares. The value of ETN's may be influenced by the level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity. The fund may invest in derivative securities, which derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve

various types and degrees of risks, and, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative, suddenly can become illiquid. Investments in asset backed, mortgage backed, and collateralized mortgage backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investing in commodities may subject the fund to greater risks and volatility as commodity prices may be influenced by a variety of factors including unfavorable weather, environmental factors, and changes in government regulations. Shares of closed-end fund frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the nav per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the fund will ever decrease or that when the fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the nav of those shares. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity.

CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF disclosure: investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. The fund invests in equity securities and warrants of SPACs. Pre-combination SPACs have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking combinations, and the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable combination. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the fund invests will complete a combination or that any combination that is completed will be profitable. Unless and until a combination is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets in U.S. Government securities, money market securities, and cash. Public stockholders of SPACs may not be afforded a meaningful opportunity to vote on a proposed initial combination because certain stockholders, including stockholders affiliated with the management of the SPAC, may have sufficient voting power, and a financial incentive, to approve such a transaction without support from public stockholders.
As a result, a SPAC may complete a combination even though a majority of its public stockholders do not support such a combination. Some SPACs may pursue combinations only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. The fund may invest in SPACs domiciled or listed outside of the U.S., including, but not limited to, Canada, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda and the Virgin Islands. Investments in SPACs domiciled or listed outside of the U.S. May involve risks not generally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. SPACs, such as risks relating to political, social, and economic developments abroad and differences between U.S. And foreign regulatory requirements and market practices. Further, tax treatment may differ from U.S. SPACs and securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

Smaller capitalization SPACs will have a more limited pool of companies with which they can pursue a business combination relative to larger capitalization companies. That may make it more difficult for a small capitalization SPAC to consummate a business combination. Because the fund is non-diversified it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer could cause the fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the fund held a more diversified portfolio.

Definitions: The S&P 500, or simply the S&P, is a stock market index that measures the stock performance of 500 large companies listed on stock exchanges in the united states. The **ICE BOFA Investment Grade Index** tracks the performance of us dollar denominated investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the us domestic market. The **ICE BOFA High Yield Index** tracks the performance of us dollar denominated below investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the us domestic market. **EBITDA** is a company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization is an accounting measure calculated using a company's earnings, before interest expenses, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are subtracted, as a proxy for a company's current operating profitability. **A Basis Point (BP)** is 1/100 of one percent. **Pari-Passu** is a Latin term that means 'on equal footing' or 'ranking equally'. It is an important clause for creditors of a company in financial difficulty which might become insolvent. If the company's **debts** are **Pari-Passu**, they are all ranked equally, so the company pays each creditor the same amount in insolvency. **LIBOR** is the average interbank interest rate at which a selection of banks on the London money market are prepared to lend to one another. **Yield to Maturity (YTM)** is the total return anticipated on a bond (on an annualized basis) if the bond is held until it matures. **Free Cash Flow (FCF)** is the cash a company produces through its operations, less the cost of expenditures on assets. In other words, Free Cash Flow is the cash left over after a company pays for its operating expenses and capital expenditures. **Duration** is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates. **Debtor-in-Possession (DIP)** financing is a special kind of financing meant for companies that are in bankruptcy. Only companies that have filed for bankruptcy protection under chapter 11 are allowed to access dip financing, which usually happens at the start of a filing. Dip financing is used to facilitate the reorganization of a Debtor-in-Possession (the status of a company that has filed for bankruptcy) by allowing it to raise capital to fund its operations as its bankruptcy case runs its course. **Yield to Call (YTC)** refers to the return a bondholder receives if the bond is held until the call date, which occurs sometime before it reaches maturity. The SEC Yield is a standard yield calculation developed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that allows for fairer comparisons of bond funds. It is based on the most recent 30-day period covered by the fund's filings with the SEC. The yield figure reflects the dividends and interest earned during the period after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is also referred to as the "standardized yield." **Yield to Worst** is the yield on the portfolio if all bonds are held to the worst date; Yield to Worst date is the date of lowest possible yield outcome for each security without a default.

ETF definitions: the ICE BOFA 0-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the U.S. government in its domestic market with maturities less than three years. **Gross Spread** is the amount by which a SPAC is trading at a discount or premium to its pro rata share of the collateral trust value. For example, if a SPAC is trading at $9.70 and shareholders' pro rata share of the trust account is $10.00/share, the SPAC has a gross spread of 3% (trading at a 3% discount). **Yield to Liquidation:** similar to a bond's yield to maturity, SPACs have a yield to liquidation/redemption, which can be calculated using the gross spread and time to liquidation.

Maturity: similar to a bond's maturity date, SPAC also have a maturity, which is the defined time period in which they have to complete a business combination. This is referred to as the **Liquidation or Redemption Date.** Price refers to the price at which the ETF is currently trading. The sec yield is a standard yield calculation developed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that allows for fairer comparisons of bond funds. It is based on the most recent 30-day period covered by the fund's filings with the SEC. The yield figure reflects the dividends and interest earned during the period after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is also referred to as the "standardized yield." **Weighted Average Life** refers to the weighted average time until a portfolio of SPACs' Liquidation or Redemption Dates.

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Any 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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling 914-741-1515. Please find the most current standardized performance for each fund as of the most recent quarter-end by clicking the following links: **CROSSINGBRIDGE LOW DURATION HIGH YIELD FUND**, **CROSSINGBRIDGE ULTRA-SHORT DURATION FUND**, **CROSSINGBRIDGE RESPONSIBLE CREDIT FUND**, **RIVERPARK STRATEGIC INCOME FUND**, **CROSSINGBRIDGE PRE-MERGER SPAC ETF**.

All performance data greater than 1 year is annualized.

Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in a declining market.

A stock is a type of security that signifies ownership in a corporation and represents a claim on part of the corporation's assets and earnings. A bond is a debt investment in which an investor loans money to an entity that borrows the fund for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate. A stock may trade with more or less liquidity than a bond depending on the number of shares and bonds outstanding, the size of the company, and the demand for the securities. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) does not approve, endorse, nor indemnify any security. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates.

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