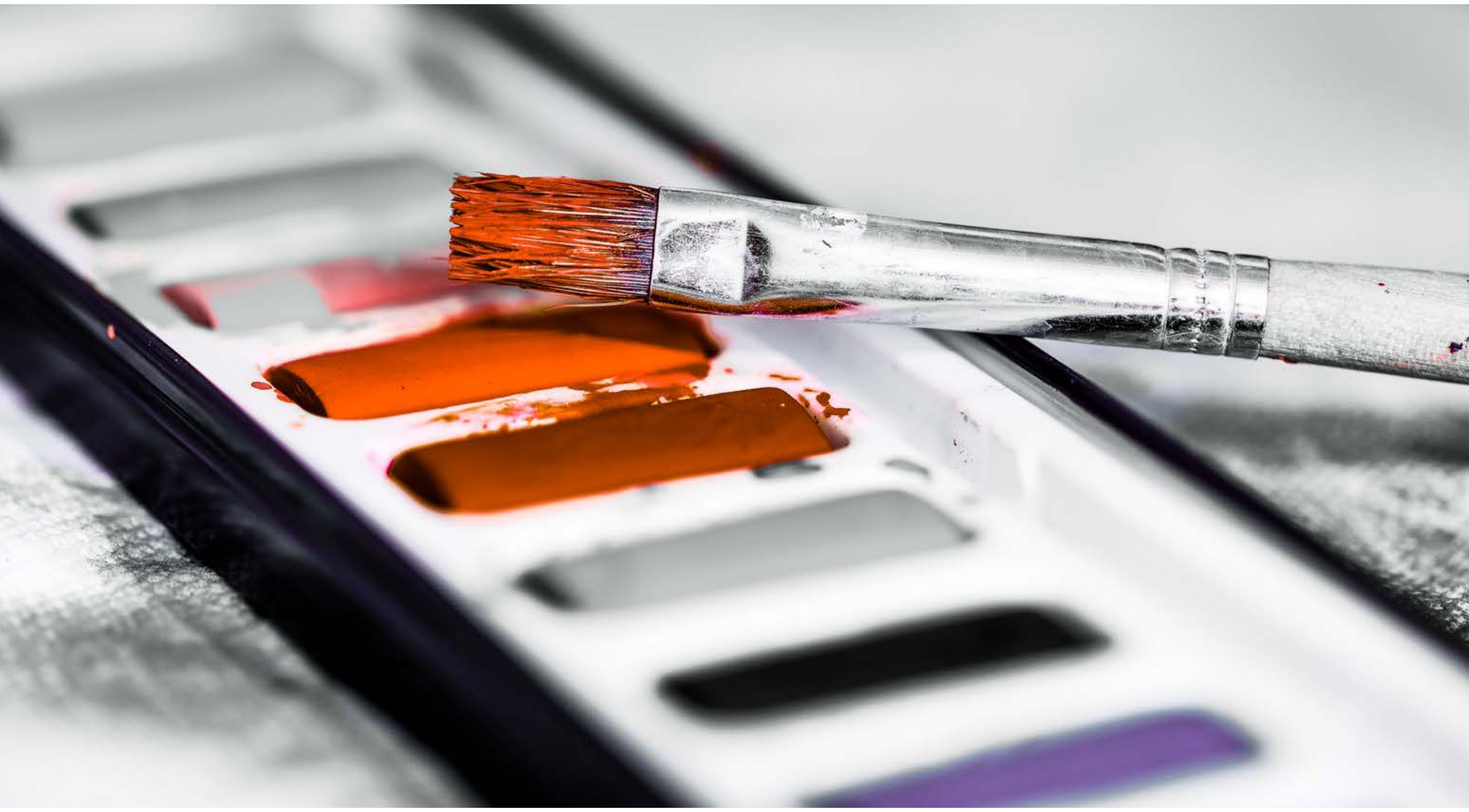
HARVEST
EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS



THE ART OF COVERED CALL WRITING

A SOURCE OF TAX EFFICIENT INCOME

HARNESSING THE POWER OF COVERED CALL OPTIONS

By Michael Kovacs, President & CEO

Harvest Portfolios Group Inc., manager of Harvest Exchange Traded Funds, uses a combination of strategies to produce growth and income in its funds.

Harvest starts with a careful selection of the stocks that make up its active ETFs choosing them through a criterion that includes, among others, global reach and sector dominance, free cash flow, a history of dividend growth and brand value.

An important part of the Harvest model is the use of covered call options to generate extra income. When strong, global businesses with growing dividend streams are combined with the call option strategy it is a powerful energizer. Harvest writes calls on up to 33% of each position on our **Equity Income ETFs**, generating an attractive tax efficient income while participating in the growth of the companies where it is invested.

Part I: Call Options explained

A call option is an agreement between two parties that give the option buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a stock at a fixed price within a specified time frame. The buyer pays a fee to the seller for that right. The seller keeps the fee regardless of what happens later.

Here's an easy way to look at it. Suppose you decide to buy a house and agree on a price. You pay the seller a small fee that allows you to lock in that price for the next 30 days while you think about it. In stock option terms, the fee is called a premium.

"Call option" is the right to buy a stock at a specific price for a specific period of time

If the price of the house goes up during those 30 days, you still pay the original price. The fee you paid gave you a 'call' or the right to do that. If the house price drops, you can walk away. You are out the amount of fee, nothing more.

Here's an example using a stock:

Share price rises: ABC is trading at $100 per share. You buy a call option contract that allows you to buy 1 share of ABC at $100 for the next 30 days. The price for the option contract is $3. If ABC rises to $105 within the 30 days, you would probably exercise the option and buy the stock for $100. Your total cost would be $100, plus $3, or $103 for something worth $105. You can sell ABC for a $2 profit or keep the shares.

Share price falls: Instead of rising, ABC falls to $90 in the 30 days. You would not want to exercise the option to buy it at $100, when you can get it for $90 on the market. So, the option expires worthless. Yes, you lost $3, but not the full $10 decline in the stock. In other words, you did not pay $100 for something that is worth less today.

Part II: Covered Call Options explained

A covered call option is similar, but approaches the investment decision from the perspective of the seller of the option rather than the buyer.

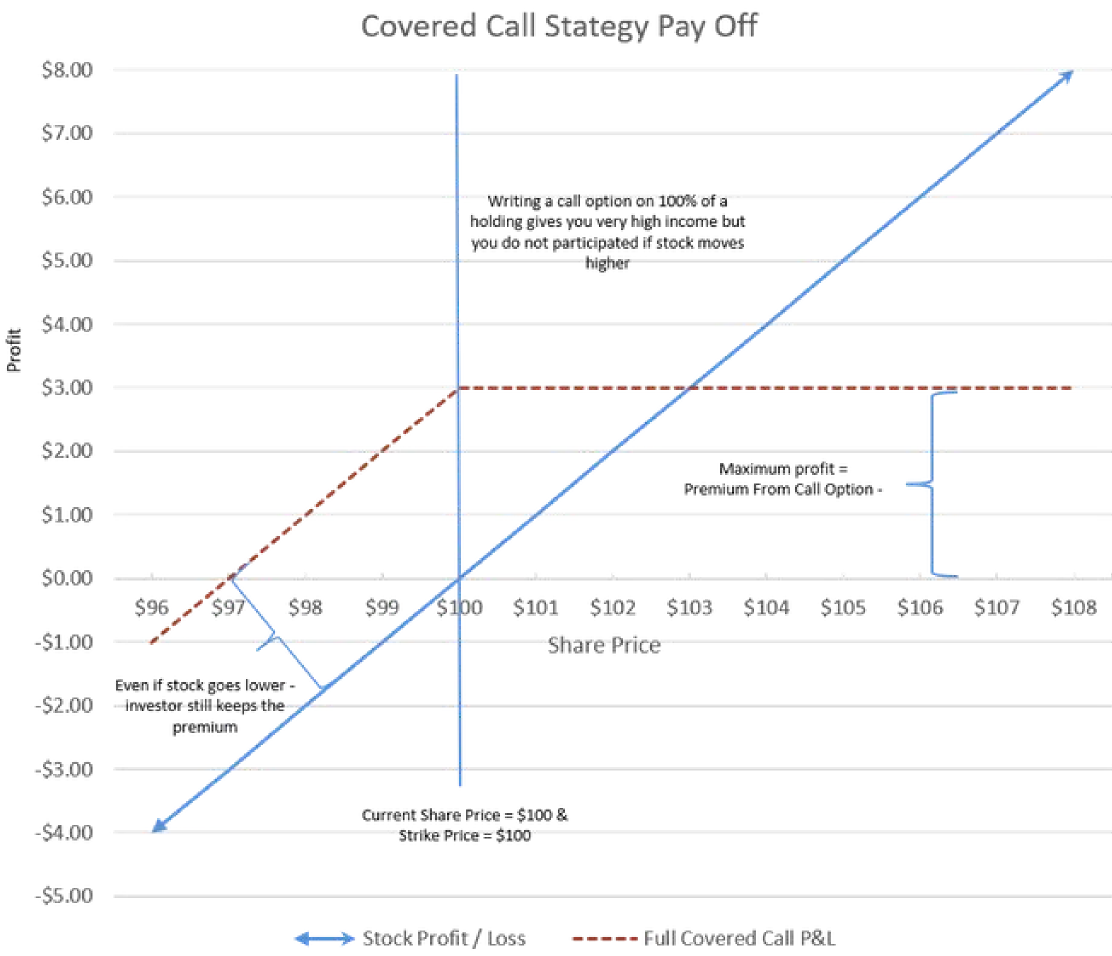
The seller of the house knows the price can go up or down in the 30 days. So in order to hold that price for the buyer, they want a fee. In exchange for the fee, the seller agrees to accept the agreed upon price should the house value rise. If at the end of the 30 days, the price falls and the house is worth less, the purchaser can walk away. The owner has the house, plus the fee.

Here's an example using a stock:

The stock owner has 100 shares of ABC and decides to sell a call option on the shares for $3 per share. So, the stock owner gets $3 per share which they keep whatever happens.

If ABC goes up to $105, the buyer may exercise the right to buy at $100 which means the owner has to sell at $100. If that happens, the stock owner lost out on the price increase, but was 'covered' and kept the $3 'premium.'

The graphic below highlights the profit and loss for an investor who sells a call option on their *entire* position. Their profit is $3 – but if the stock moves up to $105 – their profit is still only $3. On the other hand, there is certainty in the $3.



In this example, you wrote covered calls on all your holdings and you can note that in this case the maximum profit is the $3.00 even if the stock price goes higher.

The art of the Covered Call Strategy

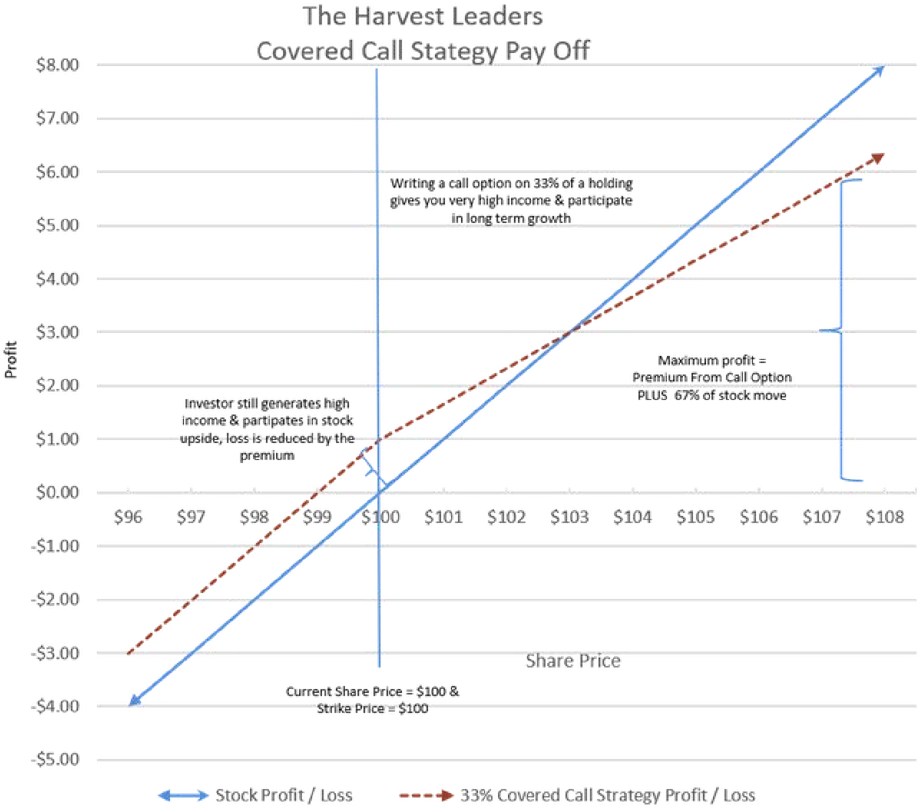
There are a number of moving parts when writing covered calls and at Harvest, we integrate them into our long-term view of investing.

All our income funds are equity income funds, which means they are invested in stocks or the shares of businesses we believe have great long-term dynamics and are leaders in their fields.

A key feature of the Harvest Leaders strategy is that all our equity income ETFs will only write covered calls to a maximum of 33% on any position. This means that we are able to earn additional income by writing on a portion of the position and will always have a minimum of 67% exposure to the underlying securities.

ETF Name	TSX Symbol	Investment Thesis	Investment Style
Harvest Healthcare Leaders Income ETF	HHL	Equity Income / Global Healthcare Leaders	Active
Harvest Healthcare Leaders Income ETF (US)	HHL.U	Equity Income / Global Healthcare Leaders	Active
Harvest Brand Leaders Plus Income ETF	HBF	Equity Income / Global Brand Leaders	Active
Harvest Brand Leaders Plus Income ETF (US)	HBF.U	Equity Income / Global Brand Leaders	Active
Harvest Energy Leaders Plus Income ETF	HPF	Equity Income / Global Energy Leaders	Active
Harvest Energy Leaders Plus Income ETF (US)	HPF.U	Equity Income / Global Energy Leaders	Active
Harvest Tech Achievers Growth & Income ETF	HTA	Equity Income / Global Technology	Active
Harvest Tech Achievers Growth & Income ETF (US)	HTA.U	Equity Income / Global Technology	Active
Harvest Global REIT Leaders Income ETF	HGR	Equity Income / Global REIT Leaders	Active
Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF	HUBL	Equity Income / US Bank Leaders	Active
Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF (US)	HUBL.U	Equity Income / US Bank Leaders	Active
Harvest Global Resource Leaders ETF	HRES	Equity Income / Global Resource Leaders	Active
Harvest Equal Weight Global Utilities Income ETF	HUTL	Equity Income / Global Utilities Leaders	Passive

The chart highlights how the Harvest Leaders ETF’s can generate high income but still participate in the long-term growth of the companies we invest in.



In practice, not all premiums are the same. They depend on such things as: How much time to expiry, how close the strike price is to the stock price and expectations of the stock's volatility. The last point is key. When a stock is expected to be more volatile, the premiums are higher.

The Harvest option strategy draws on years of experience to assess these variables and applies a proven proprietary process to generate tax advantaged income for investors. As an example, if one of the Harvest Leaders ETF’s has 20 Stocks, we will write call options selectively each month and at different levels. The Harvest investment team reviews all the activity around the stock when making their decision.

These include:

- Has a particular stock sold off or rallied recently?
- Are there earnings or business announcements in the near term?
- What is the premium on the options?
- Why are the premiums higher or lower than other companies or during other times in the past?

This is all part of the monthly process around decisions to write options on each fund. For Harvest's ETFs the covered call writing process is a tax efficient means to generate additional income for unit holders. This is because the income generated by writing covered calls is considered capital gains which is a preferred method of receiving income.

Our objective at Harvest is to provide long-term capital growth through business ownership and attractive tax efficient steady income by collecting dividends and writing covered calls every month.

For more information on our Call Option Writing strategy; please download our flyer;

https://harvestportfolios.com/wp-content/uploads/call_option/Call_Option_Writing_Strategy.pdf

Income happens here.

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