Institutional Presentation

PACER PACIFIC ASSET FLOATING RATE HIGH INCOME ETF (FLRT)

PACER ETFs

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An investment in the Funds is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of principal. Pacer ETF shares may be bought and sold on an exchange through a brokerage account. Brokerage commissions and ETF expenses will reduce investment returns. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for ETF shares will be developed or maintained. The risks associated with this fund are detailed in the prospectus and could include factors such as floating rate loan risk, CLO risk, asset-backed securities risk, CMBS risk, high yield securities risk, fixed income risk, foreign securities risk, market risk, ETF risks, liquidity risk, privately issued securities risk, management risk, and sector risk.

Pacer Advisors, Inc. is the fund advisor. Aristotle Pacific Capital serves as investment sub-advisor to the Fund.

The Fund is the successor to the Pacific Global Senior Loan ETF, a series of Pacific Global ETF Trust, and its investment performance as a result of the reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund at the close of business on October 22, 2021. In addition, the Pacific Global Senior Loan ETF was the successor to the investment performance of AdvisorShares Pacific Asset Enhanced Floating Rate ETF, a series of AdvisorShares Trust, as a result of the reorganization of the series of AdvisorShares Trust into a series of Pacific Global ETF that occurred on December 27, 2019 (together, the "Predecessor Fund").

From the Predecessor Fund's inception to October 22, 2021, the Predecessor Fund invested at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in senior secured floating rate loans. After the reorganization, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in senior secured floating rate loans and other adjustable rate securities. Other than each Fund's respective 80% policy and the associated risks with investing in adjustable rate securities, the Funds had similar investment objectives, strategies, and policies.

Distributor: Pacer Financial, Inc., member FINRA, SIPC, an affiliate of Pacer Advisors, Inc.

NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NOT BANK GUARANTEED

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Pacer Advisors
Advisor

Bruce Kavanaugh - Head of Investment Operations
Danke Wang - Portfolio Manager

Firm Introduction

- Founded in 2005
- Located in Malvern, Pennsylvania
- $39.6bn assets under management as of 9/30/25
- Focused on ETF distribution
- 7 investment professionals

Aristotle Pacific Capital
Sub-Advisor

Bob Boyd – Managing Director
Ying Qiu – Managing Director

Firm Introduction

- Founded in 2007
- Located in Newport Beach, California
- $102bn assets under management as of 9/30/25
- Focused on corporate credit
- 30 investment professionals
- Commitment to manage capacity

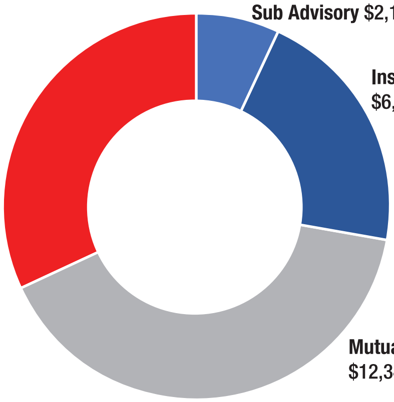
Strategies

- Focused on corporate debt
- Primary disciplines are Bank Loans, High Yield, Investment Grade, and Structured Products
- Bank Loan Strategy is longest tenured and largest discipline
- Diversified among institutional clients, mutual funds, and sub-advisory
- Actively seek to minimize defaults and downside risk by focusing on large companies with a margin of safety. Since its inception (2007), the Bank Loan Strategy has had three defaults and outperformance in periods of negative market returns.

Strategy	AUM ($m)	Inception	Vehicle Availability[1]
Structured Products	9,747	2016	SA, CF, CLO
Bank Loan Strategies	8,914	2007	SA, CF, MF, ETF
Strategic Credit Strategy	4,390	2012	SA, MF, CIT, CF
Core Plus Bond Strategy	3,550	2011	SA, MF, CIT
Short Duration Strategies	1,956	2012	SA, MF
High Yield Bond Strategies	1,247	2007	SA, MF, CF
Investment Grade Strategies	829	2008	SA, MF
Credit Opportunities Strategy	54	2024	SA
Total AUM	**30,687**		

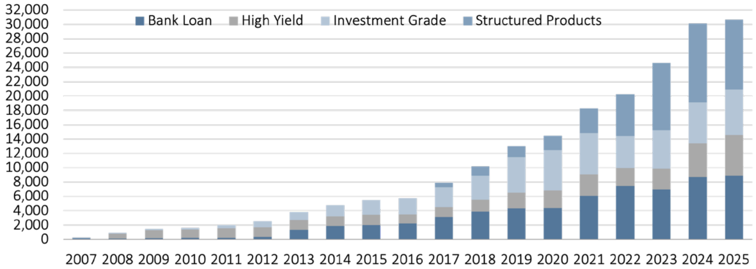
BY TYPE

as of 9/30/25



FIRM AUM BY DISCIPLINE ($M)[2]

as of 9/30/25

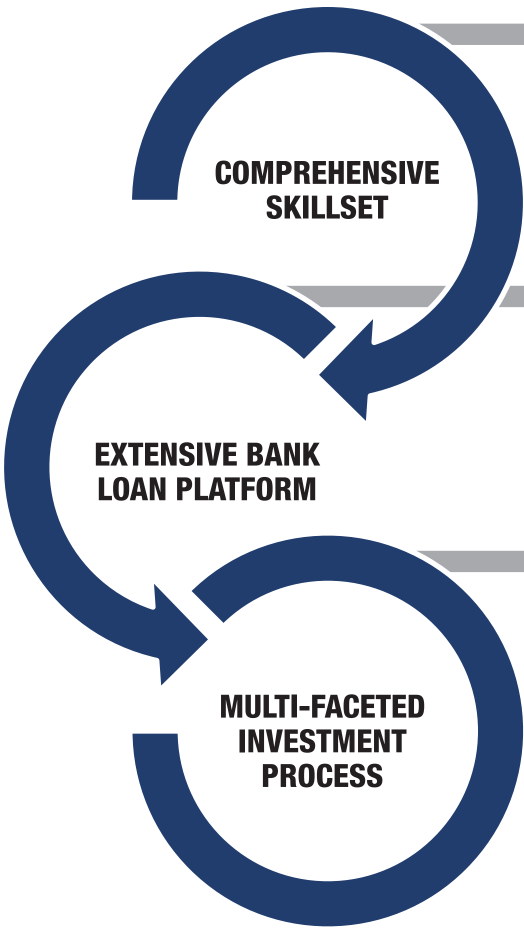


The AUM totals for each strategy may contain marketed and non-marketed composites. As of September 30, 2025, total AUM presented includes that of Aristotle Pacific and its CMVs.

[1] Separate Accounts ("SA"); Commingled Private Fund ("CF"); Registered Mutual Fund ("MF"); Collateralized Loan Obligation ("CLO"); Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF"); Collective Investment Trust ("CIT").

[2] Excludes Money Market Funds previously managed by Aristotle Pacific Capital. NOT ALL STRATEGIES AND NOT ALL VEHICLES WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ALL CLIENTS AND/OR INVESTORS.

Focused Skillset & Experience



- Bank Loan Credit Research
- Bank Loan Expertise
- Structured Product Expertise
- Structured Product Analysis
- Deal structuring
- Manager underwriting
- Risk Analysis
- Trading

- Experienced Portfolio Management & Trading
- Strong Track Record
- Specialized Credit Research
- Wide Perspective

- Bank loan credit analysis
- CLO deal structure analysis
- Portfolio and risk analysis
- Manager analysis
- Relative Value Analysis

Historically Low Default Rate in the Bank Loan Strategy

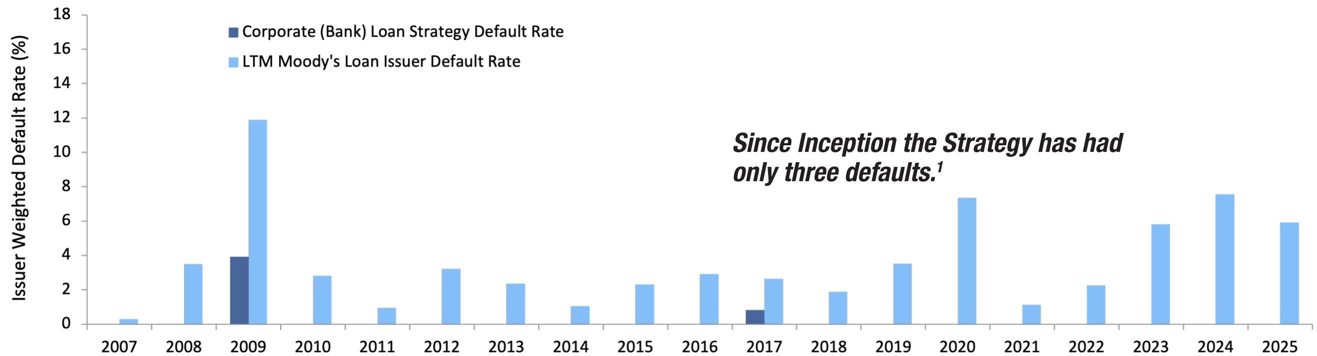
We believe loss avoidance is a critical factor in our long-term performance.

Since inception, the Bank Loan Strategy has experienced three defaults, two occurring in 2009 and one in 2017.

The since inception default rate is 0.28% versus the Moody Default rate of 3.69% during the same time period.

YEAR-BY-YEAR DEFAULT RATES

as of 9/30/25



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD 2025
Strategy Distressed Sales Rate (%)[2]	0	0	2.46	0	0	0	0.87	0	4.59	0.87	0.91	0.25	0	4.07	0	0.61	0.95	1.04	0.51
Strategy Issuer Default Rate (%)	0	0	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LTM Moody's Issuer Default Rate (%)	0.30	3.50	11.89	2.82	0.94	3.21	2.35	1.05	2.30	2.91	2.63	1.87	3.52	7.36	1.11	2.26	5.82	7.55	5.92
Strategy Number of Issuer Defaults[1]	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moody's Number of Issuer Defaults	2	31	101	21	4	21	17	9	26	33	26	23	46	92	15	29	79	92	43

(1) Idearc, Charter Communications, and Ocean Rig

(2) Distressed Sales Rate is calculated on an annual basis. The YTD 2025 distressed sales rate is not annualized. Aristotle Pacific Capital defines a distressed sale as a greater than 20 point loss from cost.

We have historically focused on larger issuers because it provides greater flexibility.

FACILITY SIZES

as of 9/30/25

By Facility/Loan Size	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20	4Q20	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	1Q23	2Q23	3Q23	4Q23	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24
$300m or less	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$301-500m	8	20	24	19	10	8	4	4	9	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	4	6	6	4	0	0	0
$501m-$1bn	30	25	21	28	25	18	19	28	21	15	11	12	12	18	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	11	10	9	12	14	13	10	11	13
$1-5bn	56	46	48	47	53	61	67	55	62	77	81	81	81	74	75	76	76	75	72	75	75	75	75	76	69	63	73	74	73	74
$5bn+	5	8	5	4	11	13	9	12	8	5	6	4	4	5	10	9	9	9	13	9	11	12	13	10	13	17	10	16	16	13

Key Characteristics

Default rates	Due to securitization structure, credit support, and covenants, CLO default rates have historically been significantly lower than similarly rated debt securities.
Yield	Historically, CLOs have provided a meaningful yield pickup over similarly rated corporate and high yield securities due to complexity premium.
Floating Rate	CLO coupons are generally based off 3-month rates.

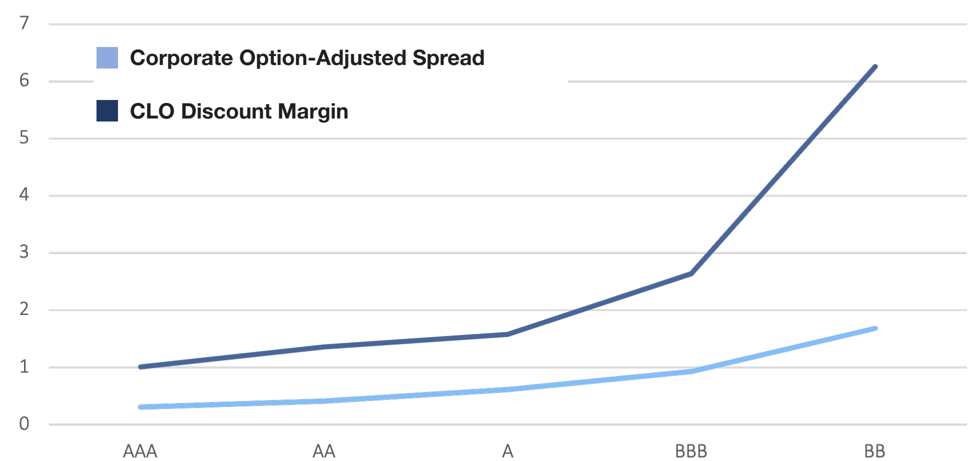
HISTORIC IMPAIRMENT AND LOSS RATES

Moody's US CLO 10yr Cumulative Impairment & Loss Rates (1993 - 2024)

	Impairment Rates		Loss Rates	
Cohort Rating	**10yr Cumulative**	**Annualized**	**10yr Cumulative**	**Annualized**
AAA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BBB	2.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%
BB	7.2%	0.7%	4.8%	0.5%
B	28.9%	2.9%	13.5%	1.4%
CCC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Investment Grade	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Speculative Grade	10.0%	1.0%	6.1%	0.6%
All	2.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%

CREDIT CURVES

as of 9/30/25



Sources: Moody's, June 23, 2025; Barclays Live, September 30, 2025; CLOIE Monitor, October 1, 2025. Past performance is no guarantee, prediction or indication of future results.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

- A Collateralized Loan Obligation or “CLO” is a pool of broadly syndicated senior secured loans that are structured into securities with various risk and return expectations.
- The CLO is divided into various securities or “tranches.” Senior and mezzanine tranches behave like other fixed income instruments (coupons, regular interest payments, maturities) while the subordinated tranche behaves like equity given its junior position in the capital structure and lack of fixed coupon.
- CLO portfolios are actively managed by the collateral manager, who typically can buy loans and sell loans as they would for non-CLO portfolios, primarily during the reinvestment period which generally lasts for up to five years, after which the securities begin to amortize sequentially over a longer period of time.
- The asset class is large and well developed, having been created in the 1990s. The primary buyers of CLOs are insurance companies, banks, pension funds, and asset managers. The size of the U.S. CLO market is approximately $824bn.[1]

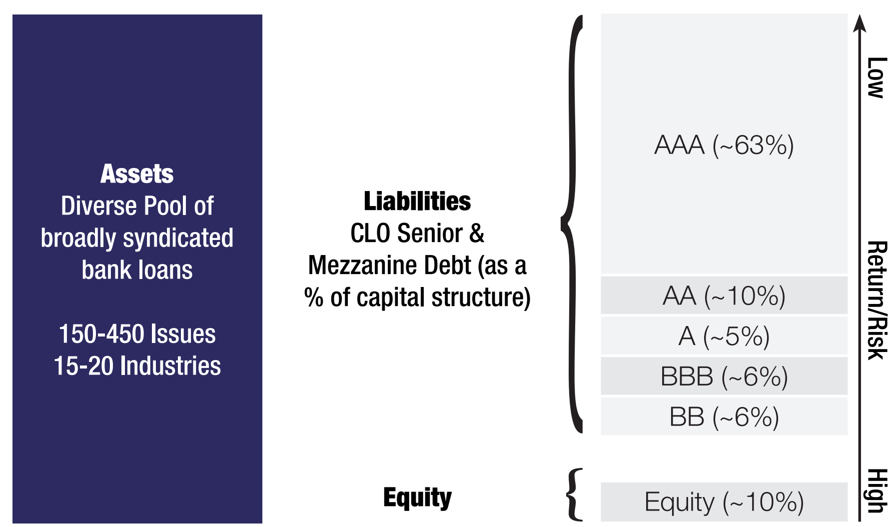
BANK LOANS[2]

QUIKRETE CEMENT & CONCRETE PRODUCTS™

CARNIVAL CORPORATION & PLC

Charter COMMUNICATIONS

GENERAL CLO BALANCE SHEET[3]



(1)Source: BAML, September 30, 2021
(2)The logos shown are trademarks of their respective companies
(3)Example structure used is Trestles CLO II, Ltd.

Ability to Shift Among Sectors While Maintaining Liquidity

SENIOR SECURED BANK LOANS

- Focused on the largest, most liquid issues in the market
- Floating rate
- Senior Secured
- Large, established companies
- Excellent trading liquidity, but long settlement periods

CLO DEBT SECURITIES

- Established CLO issuers
- Strong underlying collateral
- Very attractive relative yield
- Less liquid, but quick settlement

HIGH YIELD BONDS

- Generally lower duration
- Good liquidity and settlement times
- Strong issuers

PACER PACIFIC ASSET FLOATING RATE HIGH INCOME ETF

Fund Details as of 9/30/25

30-Day SEC Yield	6.82%
Yield to Worst	6.83%
Yield to Maturity	6.86%

30-Day SEC Yield is the Fund's annualized total net investment income per share for the 30-day period ended on the last day of the month.
Yield to worst is the minimum rate of return that can be received on a bond without the issuer defaulting.
Yield to maturity is the total rate of return to an owner holding a bond to maturity expressed as a percentage of cost.

					Total Returns (%) as of 9/30/25			Total Returns (%) as of 9/30/25				
	Ticker	Total Expenses	Fund Inception		1 Month	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Fund Inception
Pacer Pacific Asset Floating Rate High Income ETF	FLRT	0.60%	2/18/15	NAV	0.59	1.73	4.71	6.74	10.89	6.32	4.80	4.46
				Market Price	0.55	1.29	4.67	6.88	10.85	6.28	4.79	4.46
S&P/LSTA Leverage Loan 100					0.61	2.03	5.31	7.93	10.37	6.62	5.37	4.86

Returns less than 1 year are cumulative. Returns greater than 1 year are annualized.
Performance quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so shares may be worth more or less when redeemed or sold. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Visit http://www.paceretfs.com for the most recent month-end performance. Index returns are for illustrative purposes only. Index performance does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs, or expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

NAV (net asset value) is the value of one share of the Fund calculated daily. The NAV return is based on the NAV of the Fund. It may not reflect the actual return for the investor.
Market Price is the price investors can buy and sell ETF shares for in the stock market and is used to calculate market return. It is based on the price at the Cboe listed exchange market close. This is when NAV is determined for most ETFs. If shares trade at another time, the return may differ. Market and NAV returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in the Fund at Market Price and NAV respectively.

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