

ULTRA SHORT INCOME ETF INVESTING UNLOCKING THE POWER OF CASH TIERING

Many believe that the Federal Reserve appears to be at or near the end of the tightening cycle.¹ Therefore, risk-conscious investors may be looking for ways to position themselves for a changing rate environment. A cash-tiering approach to income generation and liquidity management – which incorporates ultra short income ETF (exchange-traded fund) investing – can be a viable strategy to consider.

CASH-TIERING STRATEGY

Investors can view the current interest rate environment as a potential opportunity to evaluate their strategic cash allocations. Cash tiering, or cash segmentation, may help them align expected cash needs and time horizons with investment objectives.

Given the current interest rate environment, we think investing in an ultra short duration income ETF stands out as a pragmatic solution for cash-allocation strategies with time horizons longer than nine months.

CONTRIBUTORS

STEPHEN MURPHY, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager,
Dreyfus

JOHN HOSA, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager,
Dreyfus

JOHN TOBIN
Chief Investment Officer,
Dreyfus

OKSANA MILLER
Senior Product Strategist,
Dreyfus

Cash-Tiering Approach in the Liquidity Bucket of Portfolio

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Investment objectives may not be achieved. No investment strategy or risk management technique can guarantee returns or eliminate risk in any market environment. See the fund's prospectus for complete details.

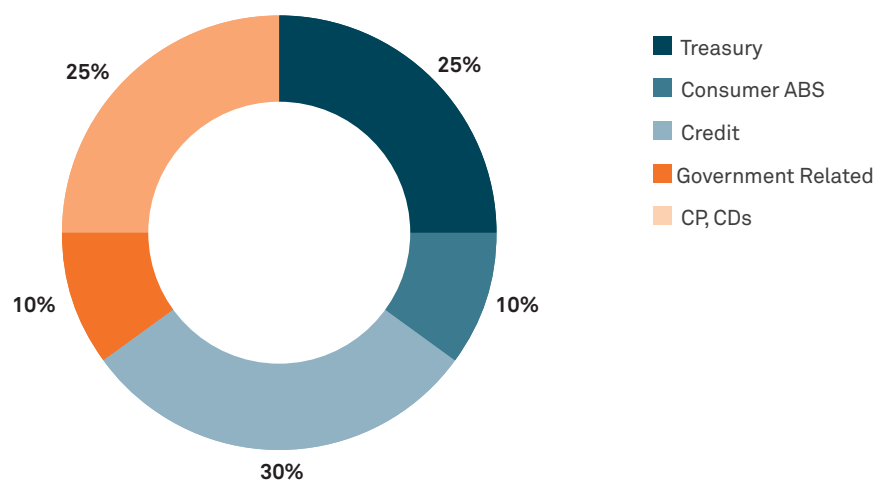
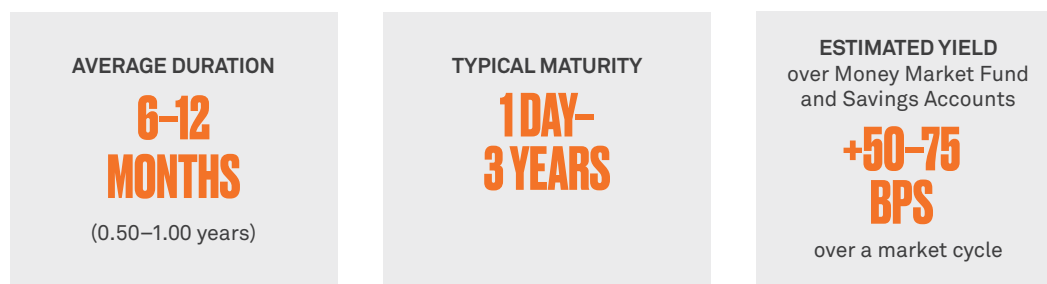
¹ A market cycle is defined as the overall state of the economy as it goes through four stages in a cyclical pattern: expansion, peak, contraction and trough.

ULTRA SHORT INCOME ETF STRATEGY

Ultra short duration income investments are fixed-income strategies that have an average duration of six to 12 months — offering yields above traditional short-term investments such as money market funds or savings accounts. These investments are designed to seek higher returns with healthy liquidity.

Ultra Short Income ETF Investment Example

Typical characteristics for a representative account



Portfolio composition is subject to change. For illustrative purposes only. The fund may have significant differences in investment objectives and portfolio securities selection than what is shown. See fund's prospectus for complete details.

Ultra short income ETFs feature characteristics that might appeal to investors who seek to:

Generate stable income

Ultra short duration income ETFs can offer attractive yields. The funds do so by having the ability to buy corporate credit and longer-duration securities with a maximum maturity of five years.

Mitigate interest rate risk

Due to their shorter durations, ultra short duration income ETF investments are less sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. **This characteristic helps mitigate the impact of interest rates, potentially providing stability.**

Manage credit risk

By investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed-income securities, ultra short duration income ETFs can help reduce credit risk and enhance risk-adjusted returns. Additionally, the ETF structure allows for broad exposure to various issues and sectors, thereby providing investors with a diversified income stream.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF ULTRA SHORT INCOME ETFs

1 Intraday liquidity

ETFs are traded on stock exchanges, allowing investors to buy or sell shares throughout the trading day at market prices. This feature provides enhanced liquidity compared with traditional mutual fund vehicles, which are typically priced and traded only once per day.

2 Price transparency

ETFs provide real-time price transparency, as their prices are continuously updated throughout the trading day. Investors can monitor the ETF's market value and make informed investment decisions based on current market conditions.

3 Cost efficiency

ETFs generally have lower expense ratios compared with actively managed investment solutions (e.g., mutual funds).² This cost efficiency is primarily due to the investment approach typically employed by ETFs, which aims to replicate the performance of a specific index or asset class.

4 Tax efficiency³

The structure of ETFs may provide potential tax advantages for investors. ETFs are designed to minimize capital gains distributions because they allow for in-kind creation and redemption of shares. This mechanism may help to defer taxable events, potentially reducing the tax burden for investors. Additionally, ETFs offer tax-efficient strategies, such as tax-loss harvesting, which may help to optimize after-tax returns.

5 Diversification benefits and risk management

ETFs offer investors access to a diversified portfolio of ultra short duration income investments. This diversification helps mitigate individual issuer risk and may enhance risk-adjusted returns. Additionally, ETFs provide transparency regarding the underlying holdings, allowing investors to assess the credit quality and diversification strategy of the portfolio. This transparency empowers investors to make informed decisions and manage risks effectively.

Cash segmentation and our differentiated investment solution

Today's interest rate environment requires partnership with a trusted and experienced investment manager. By combining our focused liquidity expertise with a full range of product solutions, we partner with investors to help them plan for achieving their investment goals and optimizing their return potential through cash tiering (cash segmentation) while maintaining healthy liquidity levels.

Within the liquidity bucket of clients' portfolios, we believe the BNY Mellon Ultra Short Income ETF (BKUI) may be a cash allocation solution worth considering for a time horizon of nine months or more.

² Source: Morningstar Direct, eVestment.

³ BNY Mellon, its affiliates and associates do not provide tax advice. Consult with your own professional tax advisers before investing.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a mutual fund carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus, or a summary prospectus, if available, that contains this and other information about a fund, contact a financial professional or visit im.bnymellon.com/ETF. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. Not all classes of shares may be available to all investors or through all broker-dealer platforms.

ETFs trade like stocks, are subject to investment risk, including possible loss of principal. The risks of investing in the ETF typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss.

ETF shares are listed on an exchange, and shares are generally purchased and sold in the secondary market at market price. At times, the market price may be at a premium or discount to the ETF's per share NAV. In addition, ETFs are subject to the risk that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained. Buying or selling ETF shares on an exchange may require the payment of brokerage commissions.

Risks

Bonds are subject to interest rate, credit, liquidity, call and market risks, to varying degrees. Generally, all other factors being equal, bond prices are inversely related to interest-rate changes and rate increases can cause price declines. The risks of investing in this ETF typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the ETFs invest.

Fixed-income market risk. The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in redemption requests, including requests from Authorized Participants who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the fund's share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions. Federal Reserve policy in response to market conditions, including with respect to interest rates, may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Policy and legislative changes worldwide are affecting many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets and the practical implications for market participants may not be fully known for some time.

Interest rate risk. Prices of bonds and other fixed rate fixed-income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect fixed-income securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the fund's investments in these securities to decline. During periods of very low interest rates, which occur from time to time due to market forces or actions of governments and/or their central banks, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the US, the fund may be subject to a greater risk of principal decline from rising interest rates. When interest rates fall, the fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the fund's income. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed-income securities is generally greater for securities with longer effective maturities and durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time.

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The fund will issue (or redeem) fund shares to certain institutional investors known as "Authorized Participants" (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of fund shares known as "Creation Units." BNY Mellon Securities Corporation ("BNYMSC"), a subsidiary of the BNY Mellon, serves as distributor of the fund. BNYMSC does not distribute fund shares in less than Creation Units, nor does it maintain a secondary market in fund shares. BNYMSC may enter into selected dealer agreements with Authorized Participants for the sale of Creation Units of fund shares.

BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and may also be used as a generic term to reference the corporation as a whole or its various subsidiaries generally. BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC is the investment adviser and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation is the distributor of the ETF funds, both are subsidiaries of BNY Mellon.

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The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC, and the fund's sub-adviser is Dreyfus, a division of Mellon Investments Corporation (Mellon), which is an affiliate of the Adviser.

The Adviser has engaged its affiliate, Dreyfus, a division of Mellon Investments Corporation (Sub-Adviser), a registered investment adviser and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon with its principal office located at One Boston Place, 15th Floor, Boston, MA 02108, to serve as the fund's sub-adviser. The Sub-Adviser, subject to the Adviser's supervision and approval, provides investment advisory assistance and research and the day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

BNYMSC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the BNY Mellon, serves as the fund's distributor. The ETF funds will issue (or redeem) fund shares to certain institutional investors known as "Authorized Participants" (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of fund shares known as "Creation Units." BNY Mellon Securities Corporation ("BNYMSC"), a subsidiary of the BNY Mellon, serves as distributor of the fund. BNYMSC does not distribute fund shares in less than Creation Units, nor does it maintain a secondary market in fund shares. BNYMSC may enter into selected agreements with Authorized Participants for the sale of Creation Units of fund shares.

No investment strategy or risk-management technique can be guaranteed to be successful in any market environment.

Charts are provided for illustrative purposes.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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