

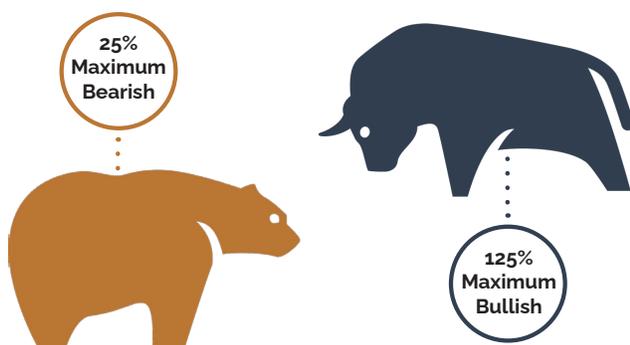
Performance (Net — as of 12/31/2022)

	QTR	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	Since Inception*
VGA Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend - Hedged	7.32	-0.51	-0.51	8.60	6.64	8.26
Benchmark I - Hedged	11.10	-10.28	-10.28	4.34	4.94	5.36
Benchmark II - Hedged	9.97	-5.76	-5.76	5.23	5.74	7.01
US SA Long-Short Equity	4.96	-11.25	-11.25	4.25	4.17	4.79

*Inception Date: 8/1/2015.

Returns greater than one year are annualized. See disclosures for Benchmark details.

Strategy Equity Ranges (Equity Exposure)



Key Statistics (Since Inception*)

	VGA Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend - Hedged	US SA Long-Short Equity
Annualized Return (%)	8.26	4.79
Standard Deviation	11.03	8.50
Sharpe Ratio	0.68	0.46
Sortino Ratio	1.08	0.66
Beta	0.71	0.60
Up Capture Ratio (%)	87.43	63.55
Down Capture Ratio (%)	73.76	61.80
Max Drawdown (%)	-16.82	-15.45

*Inception Date: 8/1/2015.

Calculation Benchmark: See disclosures for Benchmark details.

Strategy Overview

The Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend Strategy (hedged version) seeks risk-managed income plus moderate long-term growth of principal by owning a targeted portfolio of high-quality, dividend-paying stocks.

Strategy Objective

The strategy has two primary objectives: 1) risk-managed income, and 2) moderate long-term growth of principal.

Strategy Summary

The strategy invests in a targeted portfolio of approximately 45 dividend-paying stocks from the Russell 3000 Value index selected through a proprietary screening process developed by VGA to identify companies with attractive current yield plus total return potential. The hedged version deploys a risk-managed approach whereby equity exposure is systematically adjusted based on input from our macro models. The strategy also seeks to provide value by emphasizing stocks from top-ranked industry sectors, as determined by VGA's proprietary sector-ranking models.

Strategy Structure

The dividend-paying stocks represent 75% of the portfolio and a dynamic hedge position represents the other 25% of the portfolio. The hedge position utilizes inverse exchange traded funds (ETF's), cash, or long ETF equity positions to scale equity exposures across five levels from 25% net long (during maximum bearish environments) to 125% net long (during maximum bullish environments), as depicted in the graphic to the left. The portfolio is rebalanced quarterly, although individual positions may be adjusted opportunistically.

STRATEGY INFORMATION

Inception: August 1, 2015

Category: Long-Short Equity



For More Information

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Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend (Hedged)

Q4 2022 Fact Sheet

Monthly Returns (Net)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2022	-1.25	0.56	-0.18	-0.48	2.91	-4.30	-0.19	-1.87	-2.58	7.73	3.43	-3.69	-0.51
2021	-1.14	5.09	6.73	3.55	3.13	-1.61	1.36	0.33	-3.81	5.64	-2.02	6.66	25.82
2020	-2.83	-9.59	-5.31	2.16	2.30	-0.53	3.07	3.17	-0.60	-1.01	9.70	3.08	2.31
2019	1.90	1.95	1.57	2.51	-6.18	3.45	0.68	-2.38	0.58	0.11	1.88	3.37	9.40
2018	3.56	-3.53	-1.70	-0.34	2.02	-0.22	2.85	1.65	0.12	-5.78	3.81	-3.47	-1.57
2017	2.22	3.29	-0.25	-0.12	0.68	1.06	1.17	-0.08	3.45	1.77	2.51	1.43	18.45
2016	-0.66	2.53	3.22	-0.24	0.49	1.38	3.58	-0.90	-0.11	-2.48	5.15	2.01	14.58
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4.18	-0.83	5.27	-1.39	-2.42	—

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Benchmark Details

Benchmark I - Hedged is a blend of the asset classes utilized by the VGA Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend – Hedged strategy. The specific index used in calculating the neutral benchmark includes; IQ Long/Short Equity Index (100%)

Benchmark II - Hedged is a blend of the asset classes utilized by the VGA Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend – Hedged strategy. The specific indices used in calculating the neutral benchmark include; Citigroup 1-Month Treasury Bill Index (20%), Russell 3000 Value Index (80%).

Date of benchmark change: October 1st, 2017

Description of change: The benchmark shown, "Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend Neutral Benchmark", is a blend of the asset classes utilized by the VGA Russell 3000 Enhanced Dividend (net) strategy. The specific indices used in calculating the neutral benchmark include; Citigroup 1-Month Treasury Bill Index (20%), Russell 3000 Value Index (80%). The benchmarks previously utilized for comparison to the strategy consisted of the following; Russell 3000 Value Total Return Index (100%).

Reason for change: The modification of the benchmark was done to better reflect the asset classes utilized in the strategy.

Morningstar US SA Long-Short Equity: Long-short equity portfolios hold sizeable stakes in both long and short positions in equities, exchange traded funds, and related derivatives. Some funds that fall into this category will shift their exposure to long and short positions depending on their macro outlook or the opportunities they uncover through bottom-up research. At least 75% of the assets are in equity securities or derivatives, and funds in the category will typically have beta values to relevant benchmarks of between 0.3 and 0.8.

Definitions

Standard Deviation: statistical measure of volatility used as an indicator of the 'risk' associated with a return series. Standard deviation of return measures the average deviations of a return series from its mean.

Information Ratio: measure of the consistency of excess returns, the information ratio of a manager series vs. a benchmark series is the quotient of the annualized excess return and the annualized standard deviation of excess return.

Significance Level: significance level of a manager series vs. a benchmark series indicates the level of confidence with which the statement " the manager's annualized excess return over the benchmark is positive" or " the manager's annualized excess return over the benchmark is negative," as the case may be, holds true. A manager with consistent under- or over-performance compared to its benchmark over a long period of time would have a high significance level.

Explained Variance: any variance in the difference between manager and style benchmark represents a failure of the style benchmark variance to explain the manager variance. Hence, the quotient of variance of excess return over variance of manager represents the unexplained variance. The variance explained is 1 minus the unexplained variance.

Beta: represents the systematic risk of a portfolio and measures its sensitivity to a benchmark. A portfolio with a beta of one is considered to be as risky as the benchmark and would therefore provide expected returns equal to those of the market benchmark during both up and down periods.

Alpha: measure of risk (beta)-adjusted return. Alpha measures the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and what it might be expected to deliver based on its level of risk.

R-Squared: provides a measure of how closely two portfolios track each other. Specifically, the R-squared of a manager versus a benchmark is a measure of how closely related the variance of the manager returns are with the variance of the benchmark returns. The higher the R-squared, the more appropriate the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: measure of reward per unit of risk, where standard deviation represents risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better.

Up Capture / Down Capture: measures how well a manager was able to replicate or improve on phases of positive benchmark returns and how badly the manager was affected by phases of negative benchmark returns.

Sortino Ratio: analog to the Sharpe ratio, with the standard deviation replaced by the downside deviation.

Max drawdown length: number of months used in the sub-period to calculate the maximum drawdown.

Max drawdown recovery length: number of periods it takes to reach the recovery level from maximum drawdown end date.

Max Drawdown: maximum loss (compounded, not annualized) that the manager incurred during any sub-period of the entire time period. Conceptually, this is the biggest " peak to trough" loss.

Gain to loss ratio: ratio of the average monthly gain in an up period to the average monthly loss in a down period.

Pain Index: represents the frequency, the depth, and the width of the manager's drawdowns. The pain index is an attempt to capture in one single number as much of the information that is contained in the drawdown graph as possible. The lower the pain index, the better.

Pain Ratio: The pain ratio is a risk-return ratio which uses the pain index as the measure of risk. The higher the pain ratio, the better.