

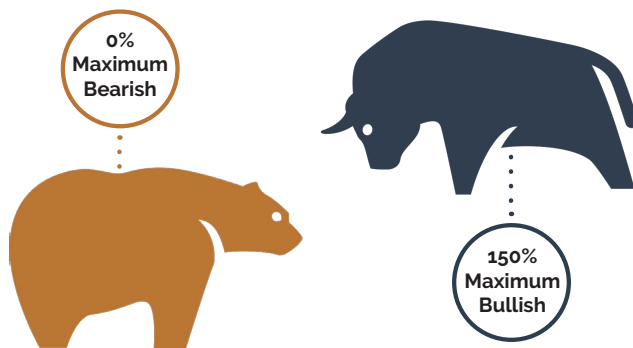
Model Performance (Net — as of 12/31/2023)

	QTR	YTD	1 YR	3YR	5YR	Since Inception*
VGA Sector Rotation - Hedged	10.04	11.52	11.52	11.71	18.14	15.13
Benchmark I - Hedged	4.26	0.45	0.45	-0.49	6.26	4.77
Benchmark II - Hedged	3.61	6.92	6.92	5.09	6.09	3.00
Morningstar US SA Long-Short Equity	6.72	14.95	14.95	6.14	8.17	5.95

*Inception Date: 8/1/2015.

Returns greater than one year are annualized. See disclosures for Model Performance information & Benchmark details.

Strategy Equity Ranges (Equity Exposure)



Key Statistics (Since Inception*)

	VGA Sector Rotation - Hedged	US SA Long-Short Equity
Annualized Return (%)	15.13	5.95
Standard Deviation	12.61	8.54
Sharpe Ratio	1.06	0.54
Sortino Ratio	1.78	0.79
Beta	0.84	0.78
Up Capture Ratio (%)	154.17	89.30
Down Capture Ratio (%)	88.68	74.59
Max Drawdown (%)	-11.26	-15.45

*Inception Date: 8/1/2015.

Calculation Benchmark: See disclosures for Benchmark details.

Strategy Overview

VGA's Sector Rotation strategy (hedged version) seeks long-term, risk-managed capital appreciation by investing in the top-ranked sectors of the S&P 500, as determined by VGA's proprietary sector ranking models.

Strategy Objective

The strategy seeks two primary objectives: 1) long-term, risk-managed capital appreciation, and 2) IQ Long / Short Equity Hedge Index over a full market cycle.

Strategy Summary

The strategy invests in an equity portfolio of S&P 500 sector exchange-traded funds (ETF's) to varying degrees based upon their total return potential, as determined by VGA's proprietary ranking models. Top-ranked sectors receive a higher portfolio weight and bottom-ranked sectors receive a lower weight (or are held in cash). The hedged version deploys a risk-managed approach whereby equity exposure is reduced when our macro models determine the investment backdrop has deteriorated.

Strategy Structure

The S&P 500's sectors are ranked by VGA's proprietary sector scoring models based on a blend of quantitative factors. The strategy owns each sector ETF in varying percentages vs. its S&P 500 sector weight, ranging from 0% to 150%, according to each sector's respective score.

STRATEGY INFORMATION

Inception: August 1, 2015

Category: Long-Short Equity



For More Information

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Monthly Returns (Net)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2023	2.30	-2.72	0.29	0.46	0.36	4.56	2.35	-1.65	-4.33	-2.17	8.40	3.76	11.52
2022	-4.38	-1.64	1.49	-3.09	0.24	-2.44	2.11	-2.10	-1.87	3.64	3.67	-4.36	-8.81
2021	-1.69	3.41	5.42	7.48	1.46	3.05	2.71	3.50	-5.04	8.44	-0.22	4.20	37.07
2020	-0.07	-3.76	0.39	1.46	5.03	2.59	6.55	8.80	-4.40	-1.87	0.51	5.35	21.54
2019	5.30	3.63	3.24	4.65	-7.68	8.30	2.12	-2.42	2.12	3.12	5.32	4.26	35.82
2018	8.51	-6.14	-3.86	0.67	3.13	0.57	3.52	4.39	1.06	-6.63	0.30	0.93	5.53
2017	2.29	4.93	0.20	1.40	2.46	1.15	2.66	0.86	1.75	3.35	4.11	1.50	30.04
2016	-3.38	-0.02	3.28	-0.66	2.40	0.20	4.10	0.25	-0.16	-1.28	4.72	2.26	11.99
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10.34	-0.26	4.41	0.03	-0.87	—

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The performance information provided in this document is modeled simulated performance ("modeled performance") produced by a model following what is believed to be a materially similar strategy as will be utilized by Vineyard Global Advisors. It does not represent the actual performance of any fund or account and no investor has experienced these results. Model performance represents the results of a model investment portfolio, and includes performance results generated by a model portfolio managed with the same investment philosophy used by the adviser for actual client accounts and consisting of the same securities recommended by the adviser to clients during the same time period, with variances in specific client objectives being addressed via the asset allocation process (i.e., the relative weighting of stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents in each account). This type of performance is hypothetical because although the model consists of the same securities held in client accounts, the asset allocation process results in performance results that were not actually achieved by any client. Models are often designed to represent the appropriate balance of securities for a client's portfolio based on defined investment objectives and risk tolerance. Models do not reflect actual trading, and therefore, do not reflect the impact that economic and market factors including concentration, lack of liquidity or market disruptions, may have on investment decisions. Actual events are difficult to predict and are beyond the control of Vineyard Global Advisors. Actual events may be different, perhaps materially, from those assumed. The information contained herein does not purport to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate the investment strategy and you should conduct your own independent analysis of the data referred to herein. The actual performance of any fund or account managed by Vineyard Global Advisors may be materially different from the modeled performance shown for a number of reasons including (i) differences in net asset values and expenses ratios, (ii) differences in the portfolio, fees, commissions and dividend accounting, (iii) permitted underlying securities and investment guidelines, (iv) different valuation methodologies and liquidity terms, and (v) changes in trading strategy over time. In particular, the modeled performance shown do not reflect any management or incentive fees, while any investment product offered by VGA will be subject to management fees and may be subject to incentive fees. Actual returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred. The periodic deduction of fees produces a compounding effect on the total rate of return net of management fees. There is no certainty or representation made that any investment product or account's performances will be or would have been similar to the modeled performance provided. The use of the modeled performance is provided solely for informational purposes and should not serve as the basis for a determination to invest in any investment product or account.

Benchmarks and financial indices are shown for illustrative purposes only and are provided for the purpose of making general market data available as a point of reference only. Such benchmarks and financial indices are unmanaged, assume reinvestment of income, do not reflect the impact of any trading commissions and costs, management and incentive fees, and have limitations when used for comparison or other purposes because they, among other reasons, may have a different trading strategy, volatility, credit or other material characteristics (such as limitations on the number and types of securities or instruments). No representation is made that any benchmark or index is an appropriate measure of comparison.

The performance figures reflect the following assumptions, the deduction of advisory fees at the rate of 0.75% annually. The figures assumed that dividends and other income were reinvested.

Benchmark Details

Benchmark I - Hedged, is a blend of the asset classes utilized by the VGA Sector Rotation – Hedged strategy. The specific index used in calculating the neutral benchmark includes; IQ Long/Short Beta Total Return Index (100%).

Date of benchmark change: March 1st, 2023

Description of change: The benchmark shown, "Benchmark I", utilized by the VGA Sector Rotation – Hedged strategy. The specific indices used in calculating the neutral benchmark includes; IQ Long Short Beta Total Return Index (100%). The benchmark previously utilized for comparison to the strategy consisted of the following; IQ Long/Short Equity Index (100%).

Reason for change: The modification of the benchmark was done as the prior benchmark was discontinued by the provider.

Benchmark II - Hedged, is a blend of the asset classes utilized by the VGA Sector Rotation – Hedged strategy. The specific index used in calculating the neutral benchmark includes; HFRX Equity Hedge Index (100%).

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.