

Redwood Systematic Macro Trnd (SMarT) I (USD)

Standard Index
Morningstar Mod Tgt
Risk TR USD

Category Index
Morningstar Mod Tgt
Risk TR USD

Morningstar Cat
US Fund Tactical
Allocation

Performance 06-30-2026					
Quarterly Returns	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total %
2024	5.16	1.34	4.12	-2.01	8.72
2025	-3.18	-4.02	4.44	0.51	-2.45
2026	0.51	6.66	—	—	7.20
Trailing Returns	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Monthly	12.54	4.93	3.67	—	7.19
Q 06-30-2026	12.54	4.93	3.67	—	7.19
+/- Std Index	-3.05	-8.00	-2.49	—	—
+/- Cat Index	-3.05	-8.00	-2.49	—	—
% Rank Cat	78	96	72	—	—
No. in Cat	236	219	202	—	—

	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
7-day Yield	—	—
30-day SEC Yield	—	—

Performance Disclosure

The security-level performance data shown is net of asset-based fees.

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of the three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call 855-733-3863 or visit www.redwoodmutualfunds.com.

Fees and Expenses

Asset-Based Fees	
Annual Fee %	0.00

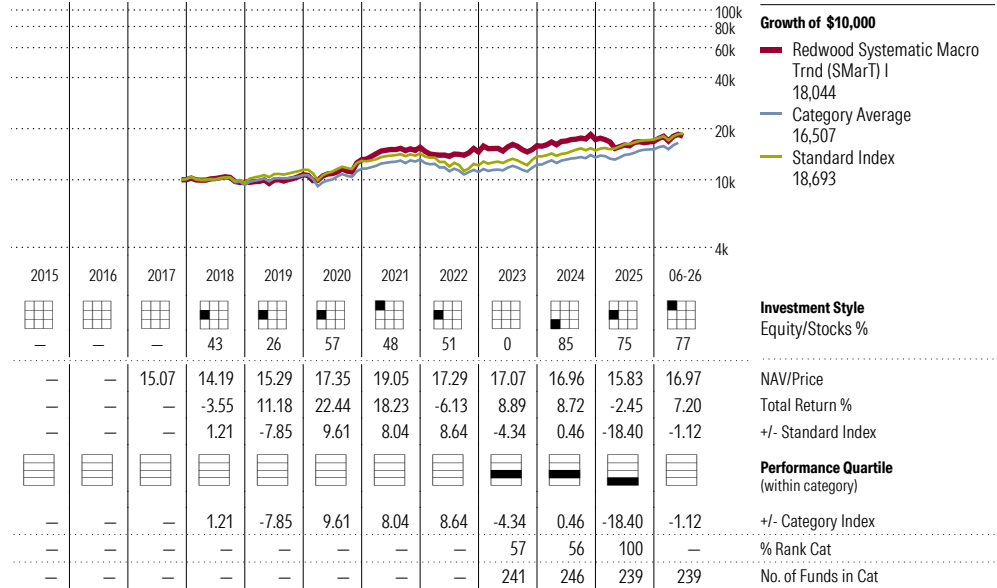
Fund Expenses	
Management Fees %	1.00
12b1 Expense %	NA
Gross Expense Ratio %	1.24

Risk and Return Profile			
	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
	219 funds	202 funds	145 funds
Morningstar Rating™	1★	2★	—
Morningstar Risk	+Avg	Avg	—
Morningstar Return	Low	Avg	—

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Standard Deviation	12.65	12.43	—
Mean	4.92	3.67	—
Sharpe Ratio	0.08	0.05	—

MPT Statistics	Standard Index	Best Fit Index
Portfolio is Net of Fees		
Alpha	-7.67	—
Beta	1.08	—
R-Squared	63.47	—

	12-Month Yield
Potential Cap Gains Exp	-10.47%



Portfolio Analysis 01-31-2026

Asset Allocation %	Net %	Long %	Short %	Share Chg since 10-2025	Share Amount	Holdings :	Net Assets %
Cash	10.41	10.69	0.28	—	—	5,541 Total Stocks, 1,254 Total Fixed-Income, 134% Turnover Ratio	—
US Stocks	35.66	35.66	0.00	—	296,181	iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	24.73
Non-US Stocks	49.64	49.64	0.00	—	333,109	Schwab International Small-Cap Eq	13.48
Bonds	13.85	13.85	0.00	—	105,134	Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US SmCap E	13.29
Other/Not Clsfd	-9.56	1.49	11.04	—	627,131	Redwood Private Real Estate Debt	13.05
Total	100.00	111.32	11.32	—	13,765	Alphabet Inc Class A	3.86

Equity Style	Portfolio Statistics	Port Avg	Rel Index	Rel Cat
Value Blend Growth	P/E Ratio TTM	18.4	0.85	0.83
	P/C Ratio TTM	10.1	0.67	0.66
	P/B Ratio TTM	2.1	0.72	0.60
	Geo Avg Mkt Cap \$mil	40995	0.44	0.20

Fixed-Income Style	Avg Eff Maturity	Avg Eff Duration	Avg Wtd Coupon	Avg Wtd Price
Ltd Mod Ext	—	—	—	—
High Med Low	—	—	—	—

Credit Quality Breakdown —	Bond %
AAA	—
AA	—
A	—
BBB	—
BB	—
B	—
Below B	—
NR	—

Regional Exposure	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Americas	45.4	0.72
Greater Europe	31.8	1.98
Greater Asia	22.8	1.08

Sector Weightings	Stocks %	Rel Std Index
Cyclical	36.6	1.02
Basic Materials	7.9	1.75
Consumer Cyclical	11.4	1.38
Financial Services	12.2	0.71
Real Estate	5.1	0.83
Sensitive	45.7	0.94
Communication Services	10.5	2.21
Energy	4.8	1.16
Industrials	14.2	1.08
Technology	16.3	0.61
Defensive	17.7	1.13
Consumer Defensive	5.7	1.26
Healthcare	7.8	0.96
Utilities	4.2	1.44

Operations

Family:	Redwood Investment Management, LLC	Base Currency:	USD	Purchase Constraints:	A
Manager:	Multiple	Ticker:	RWSIX	Incept:	11-02-2017
Tenure:	8.7 Years	ISIN:	US90214Q8814	Type:	MF
Objective:	Growth	Minimum Initial Purchase:	\$2,500	Total Assets:	\$115.67 mil

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Standardized Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. They depict performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect sales charges and ongoing fund expenses.

If adjusted for taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced. For variable annuities, additional expenses will be taken into account, including M and E risk charges, fund-level expenses such as management fees and operating fees, contract-level administration fees, and charges such as surrender, contract, and sales charges. The maximum redemption fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or an IRA. After-tax returns exclude the effects of either the alternative minimum tax or phase-out of certain tax credits. Any taxes due are as of the time the distributions are made, and the taxable amount and tax character of each distribution are as specified by the fund on the dividend declaration date. Due to foreign tax credits or realized capital losses, after-tax returns may be greater than before-tax returns. After-tax returns for exchange-traded funds are based on net asset value.

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If money market fund(s) are included in the Standardized Returns table below, each money market fund's name will be followed by a superscripted letter that links it to the applicable disclosure below:

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Government Money Market Funds that have chosen to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by a "L") and Retail Money Market Funds (designated by a "L"):

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The Fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen not to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by a "N"):

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Annualized returns 03-31-2026

Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized as of date	7-day Yield Unsubsidized as of date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	Max Front Load %	Max Back Load %	Net Exp Ratio %	Gross Exp Ratio %	Max Redemption %
Redwood Systematic Macro Trnd (SMarT) I (USD, RWSIX)	—	—	12.54	3.67	—	7.19	11-02-2017	NA	NA	1.24	1.24	NA
Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD			—	—	—	—	02-18-2009					
Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD			—	—	—	—	05-01-2019					
MSCI EAFE NR USD			21.27	7.91	8.38	—	03-31-1986					
S&P 500 (TR) (1970)			—	—	—	—	01-30-1970					
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			—	—	—	—	02-28-1941					

Annualized returns 03-31-2026

Return after Tax (%)	On Distribution					On Distribution and Sales of Shares			
	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception
Redwood Systematic Macro Trnd (SMarT) I (USD, RWSIX)	10.55	1.01	—	4.92	11-02-2017	7.34	1.70	—	4.66

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For example, if the one-year investment performance return before any fees (referred to as true gross return) was 10% and the portfolio was assessed an annual advisory fee of 1.50% that was deducted quarterly, the fee would reduce the portfolio's one-year performance to approximately 8.36%. Any taxes, expenses, costs and/or other fees not included would decrease the performance further. You should speak with your financial professional to understand the impact that fees and expenses have on performance returns, including those shown in this report, before making investment decisions. Additional information on the types of fees, time periods, types of returns, and calculation methodologies that may be used in this report is further provided below.

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If this report includes performance from a Morningstar Separate Account, Public Model, or Private Model database, the portfolio's net performance included could reflect the: • Net performance data reported by portfolio manager • Net performance calculated from the application of the portfolio manager's reported

fee data to their reported gross performance data, or • Net performance calculated from the application of the advisory fee input in this report by your financial professional or their advisory firm to the portfolio manager's reported gross performance data.

If this report includes performance from a Financial Professional-Created Model, the net performance is calculated by applying the advisory fee to the historical returns of the investment holdings and allocations, which are input by your financial professional.

Your financial professional can provide you with further information about how net performance was calculated for this report.

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You should refer to the disclosure document of the separate account manager, model manager, other portfolio manager, and/or your financial professional, as applicable, for specific information regarding fees and expenses and discuss with your financial professional the methodologies used to calculate the performance returns reflected in this report.

Performance Return Time Periods

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Performance for periods longer than one year is annualized based on the number of years. Performance for periods less than one year is cumulative, based on the number of days between the start and end dates.

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The following further describes the criteria, methodology, assumptions, risk and limitations used in calculating various types of investment performance returns that may be presented in this report. It may be inappropriate to compare the different types of investment performance returns and you should consult with your financial professional to discuss these differences.

Benchmark Returns: Returns for user-created custom benchmarks are calculated by applying weightings supplied by your financial professional to each benchmark's returns every month. Custom benchmarks are rebalanced monthly. Returns for custom benchmarks created by the Auto Benchmark feature uses the portfolio's characteristics to assign a benchmark or blend of benchmarks and appropriate weights for each based on Asset Allocation or Category. Auto Benchmark created benchmarks are rebalanced monthly.

Alternative Investment Returns: For alternative investments whose return data is not current to the most recent month end, performance for that portfolio is calculated to the date of the investment with the least current data. If alternative investment returns are reported quarterly to Morningstar, Morningstar converts the returns of each holding in the portfolio to quarterly returns before calculating portfolio-level returns.

Extracted Performance: Extracted performance means the performance results of a subset of investments extracted from a portfolio, this includes performance attribution. The performance results of the total portfolio from which the performance was extracted may be obtained by contacting your financial professional.

Financial Professional-Created Model Returns: Performance data for these

models are not reported to Morningstar's databases. Instead, performance for the model is calculated based on the allocation and investment holdings input by your financial professional, which does not reflect actual trading. Financial professional-created model performance does not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors may have had on your financial professional's decision-making process were actually managing client assets in this financial professional-created model.

The performance and risk information shown for a financial professional-created model will differ from that of an investor account during the same period for a number of reasons including the model and investor having different trading and rebalancing patterns and fees and expenses. In addition, an investor account could have different holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. Thus, performance and risk figures for models and investor accounts or even different models may not be fully comparable to each other.

Investors should refer to the investment prospectus or equivalent document for a model's underlying securities, applicable disclosure documents of their financial professional, and fee schedules of their account custodian or similar entity for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

Hypothetical Performance Returns: Hypothetical performance is investment performance returns not actually achieved by any portfolio of the financial professional. Hypothetical performance may include, but is not limited to, model performance returns, backtested performance returns, targeted or projected performance returns, and/or pre-inception returns. Additional information on these types of hypothetical performance is further provided in these disclosures.

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Hypothetical performance returns do not reflect actual trading and may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors had on the decision-making process for this portfolio. For example, the ability to withstand losses or adhere to a particular investment strategy in spite of losses are material points which can also adversely affect markets in general or the implementation of any specific investment or investment strategy.

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The performance and risk information shown for a model will differ from that of an investor account during the same period for a number of reasons including

the model and investor having different trading and rebalancing patterns and fees and expenses. In addition, an investor account could have different holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. Since different model managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures, performance of the model may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Thus, performance and risk figures for models and investor accounts or even different models may not be fully comparable to each other.

Model managers have the option to report performance to Morningstar's Model database on a monthly basis and portfolio data at least quarterly. The investor should refer to the investment prospectus or equivalent document for a model's underlying securities, applicable disclosure documents of the investor's financial professional, and fee schedules of the account custodian or similar entity for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

Morningstar's Separate Account and Private Model Database Returns: Separate account and other portfolio managers can report performance data as a composite of similarly managed accounts to Morningstar's Separate Account or Private Model databases. Composite performance may differ from the returns realized by a specific account in the composite over the same period for a number of reasons. Likewise, performance and risk information of certain separate account or other portfolio managers may include only composites of larger accounts, which may or may not have more holdings, different diversification, different trading patterns and different performance than smaller accounts with the same strategy. Different managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures and may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Thus, the performance and risk figures for different separate account or other portfolio managers may not be fully comparable to each other. Morningstar does not review or verify any reported performance or other information submitted to the Separate Account or Private Model databases.

The investor should refer to the investment prospectus (or equivalent document) for the portfolio's underlying securities, applicable disclosure documents of the separate account manager, other portfolio manager, and the investor's financial professional, and fee schedules of the account custodian or similar entity for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

Non-Load Adjusted Return: Expressed in percentage terms, Morningstar's calculation of non-load adjusted return is determined by taking the change in a security's net asset value (NAV), assuming the reinvestment of all income (in the form of dividends or interest payments) and capital gains distributions (on the actual reinvestment date used by the fund) during the period, and dividing by the initial NAV. For variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, non-standardized returns illustrate performance that is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administrative fees and underlying fund-level expenses for various time periods. Returns are not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end or deferred loads) or redemption fees. Total returns do account for the expense ratio, which includes management, administrative, 12b-1 fees, and other costs that are automatically taken out of fund assets. Non-load adjusted returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns). If adjusted for sales charges, redemption fees, and the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be reduced. If applicable, the advisory fee input by your financial professional is also applied to the returns.

Pre-Inception Returns:

Multi-Share Extended Performance

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the inception of the share class of the fund shown in this report ("Report Share Class"). If pre-inception returns are shown, a performance stream consisting of the Report Share Class and older share class(es) is created. Morningstar adjusts pre-inception returns downward to reflect higher expenses in the Report Share Class, we do not hypothetically adjust returns upwards for lower expenses. For more information regarding calculation of pre-inception returns please see the Morningstar Extended Performance Methodology.

When pre-inception data is presented in the report for a Report Share Class, the header at the top of the report will indicate this. In addition, the pre-inception data included in the report will appear in italics.

While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures of a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail shares tend to have higher operating expenses and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. The underlying investments in the share classes used to calculate the pre-performance string will likely vary from the underlying investments held in the fund after inception. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the fund itself.

Predecessor/Successor Extended Performance of a Fund

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on unadjusted historical returns for funds apart of predecessor/successor corporate actions. In these situations, the fund changes its legal structure or domicile for business reasons. In this case, the original portfolio ceases to exist, and all shareholders are transferred into the new structure. An example of this is an open-end to exchange-traded fund conversion. If pre-inception returns are shown for predecessor/successor situations, the unadjusted performance of the predecessor vehicle is prepended to the successor. For example, if a mutual fund converts into an ETF, the actual NAV total-return of the mutual fund is used to extend the performance of the ETF. Morningstar only grants extended performance for predecessor/successor situations between regulated investments that share the same management and strategy. For more information regarding calculation of pre-inception returns please see the Morningstar Extended Performance Methodology.

There is no visual adjustment of pre-inception performance in predecessor/successor situations. In these cases, the shareholders of the original portfolio structure were transferred into the new structure when the original structure was discontinued. Therefore, the unadjusted performance of the original portfolio best describes what those investors experienced.

Predecessor Performance (Portfolio): Predecessor performance of a portfolio means investment performance achieved by a group of investments consisting of an account (or a private fund) that was not advised at all times during the period by the investment adviser reporting the performance. Additional information may be obtained by contacting your financial professional.

Related Performance: Related performance means performance results of one or more related portfolios, either on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis or as a composite aggregation of all portfolios falling within stated criteria. All or some related portfolios, those with substantially similar investment policies, objectives, and strategies, may be excluded from the related performance, so long as in doing so the related performance is not materially higher than if all related portfolios had been included in the reported performance returns. For additional information, contact your financial professional.

Calculation Methodologies

The investment strategy performance returns shown are based on input provided to Morningstar by the separate account manager or other portfolio manager and typically reflect the performance of a composite of similarly managed accounts. When shown as actual performance, a single investment strategy is shown or compared investment strategies are shown individually without blending different strategies into one portfolio. Returns derived from the provided composite returns are calculated using time-weighted returns. Advisory fees used in "Net" performance calculation are input by the separate account manager, other portfolio manager, or your financial professional. Returns are not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end or deferred loads), redemption fees, or to reflect the effects of taxation. If such charges, fees, and the effects of taxation were included, they would reduce the performance quoted. For more information about how a separate account manager or other portfolio manager calculates composite performance for a specific strategy, refer to their disclosure document and discuss with your financial professional the methodologies used to calculate the performance returns reflected in this report.

The index benchmark does not reflect expenses, advisory fees, or sales charges. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. An investment strategy may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by the separate account manager or your financial professional.

Total Return: Expressed in percentage terms, Morningstar's calculation of total return is determined by taking the change in a security's net asset value (NAV), assuming the reinvestment of all income (in the form of dividends or interest payments) and capital gains distributions (on the actual reinvestment date used by the fund) during the period, and dividing by the initial NAV. For variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, non-standardized returns illustrate performance that is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administrative fees and underlying fund-level expenses for various time periods. Unless otherwise noted, returns are not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end or deferred loads) or redemption fees. Total returns do account for the expense ratio, which includes management, administrative, 12b-1 fees, and other costs that are automatically taken out of fund assets. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns). If adjusted for sales charges, redemption fees, and the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be reduced. If applicable, the advisory fee input by your financial professional is also applied to the returns.

Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns Disclosure Statement

Calculation Methodologies

Standardized Returns: Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since inception periods, and it demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experienced if the security was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges. If applicable, the advisory fee input by your financial professional is not applied to standardized returns.

For mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges, and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Standardized returns for each portfolio

holding are shown in this report.

For money-market mutual funds, standardized return is total return adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses. Current 7-day yield more closely reflects the current earnings of the money-market fund than the total return quotation.

For Variable Annuity subaccounts, standardized return is total return based on the inception date within the separate account and is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administration fees and actual ongoing fund-level expenses.

For ETFs, the standardized returns reflect performance, both at market price and NAV price, without adjusting for the effects of taxation or brokerage commissions. These returns are adjusted to reflect all ongoing ETF expenses and assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, the effects of taxation would reduce the performance quoted.

The charges and expenses used in the standardized returns are obtained from the most recent prospectus and/or shareholder report available to Morningstar. For mutual funds and VAs, all dividends and capital gains are assumed to be reinvested. For stocks, stock acquired via divestitures is assumed to be liquidated and reinvested in the original holding.

After-Tax Returns: In the Standardized and Tax-Adjusted Returns section, Morningstar calculates after-tax returns for individual securities using the highest applicable federal marginal income tax rate plus the investment income tax and Medicare surcharge. As of 2018, this rate is 37% plus 3.8% investment income plus 0.9% Medicare surcharge, or 41.7%. This rate changes periodically in accordance with changes in federal law.

Data Definitions

7-day Yield

The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds.

Back Load %

The back-end sales charge or deferred load is imposed when an investor redeems shares of a fund. The percentage of the load charged generally declines the longer the fund shares are held by the investor. This charge, coupled with 12b-1 fees, commonly serves as an alternative to a traditional front-end load.

Expense Ratio

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Front-end Load %

The initial sales charge or front-end load is a deduction made from each investment in the fund and is generally based on the amount of the investment.

Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

Mutual Fund Detail Report

Disclosure Statement - Advisory Portfolio

The Mutual Fund Detail Report for Advisory Portfolios provides supplemental information about a fund currently underlying, or proposed for, your advisory portfolio. Your financial professional can provide you with information and disclosures about the advisory portfolio and/or other investment options underlying or proposed for the portfolio. The fund's current prospectus or an equivalent statement includes additional information and should be read carefully. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Mutual Fund Detail Report.

Calculation Methodologies

Investment returns are time-weighted total returns, which measures the performance of the security during an interval (for example, daily or monthly) and then geometrically links the interval performance together to produce a return for a stated period. The returns assume the reinvestment of all income (in the form of dividends or interest payments) and capital gains distributions, and are adjusted to reflect ongoing fund expenses and advisory fees. The ongoing fund expenses include management, administrative, 12b-1 fees, and other costs that are deducted from assets. Returns are not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end or deferred loads), redemption fees, or to reflect the effects of taxation. If such charges, fees, and the effects of taxation were included, they would reduce the performance quoted.

Investment adviser representatives typically include an annual advisory fee, but such fees are generally not applicable to broker/dealer representatives who charge fees based on specific trades. The advisory fees are referred to as "Asset-Based Fees" and/or "Annual Fee" in this report. The Annual Fee percentage is input by your financial professional, and it is quoted annually and calculated monthly, assuming sale of shares payment at the month end. Inception month assumes full month advisory fees.

The index benchmark does not reflect expenses, advisory fees or sales charges. The category average does not reflect advisory fees or sales charges. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

Risk and Return Statistics

Risk measures (such as alpha, beta, R-squared, standard deviation, mean, or Sharpe ratio) are calculated for securities or portfolios that have at least a three-year history. MPT statistics (Alpha, Beta, R-Squared) are derived from investment returns adjusted for advisory fees.

12b1 Expense %

A 12b-1 fee is a fee used to pay for a mutual fund's distribution costs. It is often used as a commission to brokers for selling the fund. The amount of the fee is taken from a fund's returns.

Alpha

Alpha is a measure of the difference between a security or portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta.) Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager.

Analyst-Driven %

The Analyst-Driven % data point displays the weighted percentage of a vehicle's pillar ratings assigned directly or indirectly by analysts. For example, if the People and Parent ratings are assigned directly or indirectly by analysts but the Process rating is assigned algorithmically, the Analyst-Driven % for an actively managed vehicle would disclose that 55% of the pillar weight was assigned by analysts and the Analyst-Driven % for a passively managed vehicle would disclose that 20% of the pillar weight was assigned by analysts.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

Average Effective Duration

Duration is a time measure of a bond's interest-rate sensitivity. Average effective duration is a weighted average of the duration of the fixed-income securities within a portfolio.

Average Effective Maturity

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of the maturities of all bonds in a portfolio.

Average Weighted Coupon

Average weighted coupon is generated from the fund's portfolio by weighting the coupon of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. Coupons are fixed percentages paid out on a fixed-income security on an annual basis.

Average Weighted Price

Average weighted price is generated from the fund's portfolio by weighting the price of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. This number reveals if the fund favors bonds selling at prices above or below face value (premium or discount securities, respectively). A higher number indicates a bias toward premiums. This statistic is expressed as a percentage of par (face) value.

Best Fit Index

Alpha, beta, and R-squared statistics are presented for a broad market index and a "best fit" index. The Best Fit Index identified in this report was determined by Morningstar by calculating R-squared for the fund against approximately 100 indexes tracked by Morningstar. The index representing the highest R-squared is identified as the best fit index. The best fit index may not be the fund's benchmark, nor does it necessarily contain the types of securities that may be held by the fund or portfolio.

Beta

Beta is a measure of a security or portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (proxied using an index.) A beta of greater than 1 indicates more volatility than the market, and a beta of less than 1 indicates less volatility than the market.

Credit Quality Breakdown

Credit Quality breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings in the fund's portfolio and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. It shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit-quality rating as assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the Other/Not-Classified category.

Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Geometric Average Market Capitalization

Geometric Average Market Capitalization is a measure of the size of the companies in which a portfolio invests.

Growth of 10,000

Growth of 10,000 graph compares the growth of an investment of 10,000 (in the base currency of the fund) with that of an index and/or with that of the average for all funds in its Morningstar Category. If pre-inception data is included in the analysis, it will be graphed. Fund market value in the graph is reduced when shares are sold to pay advisory fees. Unlike fund, index benchmark or category average market values are not impacted by advisory fees.

Management Fees %

The management fee includes the management and administrative fees listed in the Management Fees section of a fund's prospectus. Typically, these fees represent the costs shareholders paid for management and administrative services over the fund's prior fiscal year.

Mean

Mean is the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

Morningstar Medalist Rating™

The Morningstar Medalist Rating is the summary expression of Morningstar's forward-looking analysis of investment strategies as offered via specific vehicles using a rating scale of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Neutral, and Negative. The Medalist Ratings indicate which investments Morningstar believes are likely to outperform their Morningstar Category average on a risk-adjusted basis over time. Investment products are evaluated on three fundamental pillars (People, Parent, and Process) and the Medalist Rating Price Score, which forms the basis for Morningstar's conviction in those products' investment merits and determines the Medalist Rating they're assigned. Pillar ratings take the form of Low (-2), Below Average (-1), Average (0), Above Average (+1), and High (+2). Pillars may be evaluated via an analyst's qualitative assessment (either directly to a vehicle the analyst covers or indirectly when the pillar ratings of a covered vehicle are mapped to a related uncovered vehicle) or using algorithmic techniques. The cost of an investment product is evaluated using the Medalist Rating Price Score, which is a continuous score running from negative 2.5 to positive 2.5 based on the percentile rank of a vehicle's expense ratio within its Morningstar Category. Morningstar combines the pillar scores and Medalist Rating Price Score using predetermined weights for actively and passively managed vehicles to calculate a weighted score. Then the weighted score is compared to a set of fixed numeric thresholds employed consistently across Morningstar Categories and regions, with separate thresholds for actively and passively managed investments. Rating thresholds are reviewed at least annually. Buffers and ratings caps are employed to prevent frequent ratings changes. When analysts directly cover a vehicle, they assign the fundamental pillar ratings based on their qualitative assessment, subject to the oversight of the Analyst Rating Committee, and monitor and reevaluate them approximately once a year. When the vehicles are covered either indirectly by analysts or by algorithm, the ratings are assigned monthly. For more detailed information about the Medalist Ratings, including their methodology, please go to <https://global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures>.

The Morningstar Medalist Ratings are not statements of fact, nor are they credit or risk ratings. The Morningstar Medalist Rating (i) should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating an investment product, (ii) involves unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause expectations not to occur or to differ significantly from what was expected, (iii) are not guaranteed to be based on complete or accurate assumptions or models when determined algorithmically, (iv) involve the risk that the return target will not be met due to such things as unforeseen changes in changes in management, technology, economic development, interest rate development, operating and/or material costs, competitive pressure, supervisory law, exchange rate, tax rates, exchange rate changes, and/or changes in political and social conditions, and (v) should not be considered an offer or solicitation to buy or sell the investment product. A change in the fundamental factors underlying the Morningstar Medalist Rating can mean that the rating is subsequently no longer accurate.

Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

Morningstar Rank

Morningstar Rank is the total return percentile rank within each Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is zero and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. Historical percentile ranks are based on a snapshot of a fund at the time of calculation.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. For more information about the Morningstar Rating for funds, including its methodology, please go to

global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures

Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Style Analysis

The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment style as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened cell in the style box matrix indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

For portfolios holding fixed-income investments, a Fixed Income Style Box is calculated. The vertical axis shows the credit quality based on credit ratings and the horizontal axis shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by effective duration. There are three credit categories- "High", "Medium", and "Low; and there are three interest rate sensitivity categories- "Limited", "Moderate", and

"Extensive" resulting in nine possible combinations. As in the equity Style Box the combination of credit and interest rate sensitivity for a portfolio is represented by a darkened cell in the matrix.

Morningstar uses credit rating information from credit rating agencies (CRA's) that have been designated Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO's) by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States. For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <https://www.sec.gov/ocr/ocr-learn-nrsros.html>. Additionally, Morningstar will use credit ratings from CRA's which have been recognized by foreign regulatory institutions that are deemed the equivalent of the NRSRO designation.

To determine the rating applicable to a holding and the subsequent holding weighted value of a portfolio two methods may be employed. First is a common methodology approach where if a case exists such that two rating organizations/agencies have rated a holding, the lower rating of the two should be applied; if three or more CRA's have rated a holding the median rating should be applied, and in cases where there are more than two ratings and a median rating cannot be determined the lower of the two middle ratings should be applied. Alternatively, if there is more than one rating available an average can be calculated from all and applied. Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. Credit ratings for any security held in a portfolio may change over time.

Morningstar uses the credit rating information to calculate a weighted-average credit quality value for the portfolio. This value is based only upon those holdings which are considered to be classified as "fixed_income", such as government, corporate, or securitized issues. Other types of holdings such as equities and many, though not all, types of derivatives are excluded. The weighted-average credit quality value is represented by a rating symbol which corresponds to the long-term rating symbol schemas employed by most CRA's. Note that this value is not explicitly published but instead serves an input in Style Box calculation. This symbol is then used to map to a Style Box credit quality category of "low," "medium," or "high". Funds with a "low" credit quality category are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be equivalent to the commonly used High Yield classification, meaning a rating below "BBB", portfolios assigned to the "high" credit category have either a "AAA" or "AA+" average credit quality value, while "medium" are those with an average rating of "AA" inclusive to "BBB-". It is expected and intended that the majority of portfolios will be assigned a credit category of "medium".

For assignment to an interest-rate sensitivity category Morningstar uses the average effective duration of the portfolio. From this value there are three distinct methodologies employed to determine assignment to category. Portfolios which are assigned to Morningstar municipal-bond categories employ static breakpoints between categories. These breakpoints are "Limited" equal to 4.5 years or less; (ii) "Moderate" equal to 4.5 years to less than 7 years, and "Extensive" equal to more than 7 years. For portfolios assigned to Morningstar categories other than U.S. Taxable, including all domiciled outside the United States, static duration breakpoints are also used. The values differ from the municipal category values, : (i) "Limited" equals less than or equal to 3.5 years, "Moderate" equals greater than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years, "Extensive" is assigned to portfolios with effective durations of more than 6 years. Note: Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled portfolios (excluding those in Morningstar convertible categories) may be assigned using average modified duration when average effective duration is not available.

For portfolios Morningstar classifies as U.S Taxable Fixed-Income, interest-rate sensitivity category assignment is based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). The classification assignment is dynamically determined relative to the benchmark index value. A "Limited" category will be assigned to portfolios whose average effective duration is

between 25% to 75% of MCBI average effective duration, where the average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI the portfolio will be classified as "Moderate", and those portfolios with an average effective duration value 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as "Extensive".

P/B Ratio TTM

The Price/Book Ratio (or P/B Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/B Ratio of the stocks in its portfolio. Book value is the total assets of a company, less total liabilities. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its outstanding stock by the company's book value, and then adjusting for the number of shares outstanding. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation. It shows approximately how much an investor is paying for a company's assets based on historical valuations.

P/C Ratio TTM

The Price/Cash Flow Ratio (or P/C Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/C Ratio of the stocks in its portfolio. The P/C Ratio of a stock represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a company's operations. It shows the ability of a company to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

P/E Ratio TTM

The Price/Earnings Ratio (or P/E Ratio) for a fund is the weighted average of the P/E Ratios of the stocks in its portfolio. The P/E Ratio of a stock is the stock's current price divided by the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share. A high P/E Ratio usually indicates the market will pay more to obtain the company's earnings because it believes in the company's abilities to increase their earnings. A low P/E Ratio indicates the market has less confidence that the company's earnings will increase, however value investors may believe such stocks have an overlooked or undervalued potential for appreciation.

Percentile Rank in Category

Percentile Rank is a standardized way of ranking items within a peer group, in this case, funds within the same Morningstar Category. The observation with the largest numerical value is ranked zero the observation with the smallest numerical value is ranked 100. The remaining observations are placed equal distance from one another on the rating scale. Note that lower percentile ranks are generally more favorable for returns (high returns), while higher percentile ranks are generally more favorable for risk measures (low risk).

Performance Quartile

Performance Quartile reflects a fund's Morningstar Rank.

Potential Capital Gains Exposure

Potential Capital Gains Exposure is an estimate of the percent of a fund's assets that represent gains. It measures how much the fund's assets have appreciated, and it can be an indicator of possible future capital gains distributions. A positive potential capital gains exposure value means that the fund's holdings have generally increased in value while a negative value means that the fund has reported losses on its book.

Quantitatively-Driven Content

This report may contain a Morningstar Medalist Rating derived quantitatively (collectively, "Quantitatively-Driven Content"), meaning it was generated in whole or in part by a series of statistical models intended to replicate Morningstar's analyst output.

Ms. Madison Sargis, Head of Analytics, is responsible for overseeing the methodology that supports the Quantitatively-Driven Content. Ms. Sargis is guided by the Morningstar, Inc. Code of Ethics in carrying out her responsibilities. Morningstar's Manager Research, Investment, and Analytics

Group includes research employees of various Morningstar, Inc. subsidiaries who prepare analysis on investment products and quantitative research employees of Morningstar, Inc. or its subsidiaries who aim to help investors by providing innovative research, models, and software.

R-Squared

R-squared is the percentage of a security or portfolio's return movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the security or portfolio and the benchmark. This figure is helpful in assessing how likely it is that beta and alpha are statistically significant. A value of 1 indicates perfect correlation between the security or portfolio and its benchmark. The lower the R-squared value, the lower the correlation.

Regional Exposure

The regional exposure is a display of the portfolio's assets invested in the regions shown on the report.

Sector Weightings

Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

Share Change

Shares Change represents the number of shares of a stock bought or sold by a fund since the previously reported portfolio of the fund.

Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return (a measure of a security or portfolio's return in excess of the U.S. Treasury three-month Treasury Bill) to determine the reward per unit of risk.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security or portfolio's returns. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return.

Investment Risk Disclosures

Morningstar makes no representation concerning the appropriateness of any investment or investment strategy. Other types of investments or investment strategies may be more appropriate depending upon an investor's specific situation, including the investor's investment objectives, financial status, tax situation, and risk tolerance. These disclosures cannot and do not list every conceivable factor that may affect the results of any investment or investment strategy. Additional risks will arise, and an investor must be willing and able to accept those risks. You should speak with your financial professional to understand the risks and limitations on investing in any particular investment or investment strategy, including those that are shown in this report, before making investment decisions.

Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares/units, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Portfolio statistics change over time. Securities are not

FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution. Portfolio statistics change over time.

The risks associated with investing are numerous and include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Bonds: Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates.

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the manager. This can include distressed or event-driven strategies, long/short strategies, using arbitrage (exploiting price inefficiencies), international investing, and use of leverage, options and/or derivatives. Although the goal of hedge fund managers may be to reduce volatility and produce positive absolute return under a variety of market conditions, hedge funds may involve a high degree of risk and are suitable only for investors of substantial financial means who could bear the entire loss of their investment.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior loans are impacted by the risks associated with fixed income in general, including interest rate risk and default risk. They are often non-investment grade; therefore, the risk of default is high. These securities are also relatively illiquid. Managed products that invest in bank loans/senior debt are often highly leveraged, producing a high risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations. Any repayment of notes is subject to the issuer's ability to repay its obligations. ETNs

do not typically pay interest.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments are designed to meet multiples of the return performance of the index they track and seek to meet their fund objectives on a daily basis (or other time period stated within the prospectus objective). Leveraged ETFs pursue daily leveraged investment objectives which means they are riskier than alternatives which do not use leverage. They seek daily goals and should not be expected to track the underlying index over periods longer than one day. The leverage/gearing ratio is the amount of excess return that a leveraged investment is designed to achieve in comparison to its index performance (i.e. 200%, 300%, -200%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding has the ability to affect the performance of the fund to be either greater or less than the index performance multiplied by the multiple stated within the funds objective over a stated time period. Leveraged ETFs are not suitable for all investors and should be utilized only by sophisticated investors who understand leverage risk and who actively manage their investments.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Long-Short: Due to the strategies used by long-short funds, which may include but are not limited to leverage, short selling, short-term trading, and investing in derivatives, these funds may have greater risk, volatility, and expenses than those focusing on traditional investment strategies.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund and ETF trading may be halted due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell a fund.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs, and closed-end funds traded on the secondary market is subject to the forces of supply and demand and thus independent of the NAV. This can result in the market price trading at a premium or discount to the NAV, which will affect an investor's value.

Market Risk: The market prices of ETFs can fluctuate as a result of several factors, such as security-specific factors or general investor sentiment. Therefore, investors should be aware of the prospect of market fluctuations and the impact it may have on the market price.

Target-Date Funds: Target-date funds typically invest in other mutual funds and are designed for investors who are planning to retire during the target date year. The fund's target date is the approximate date when investors expect to begin withdrawing their money. A target-date fund's investment objective/strategy typically becomes more conservative over time, primarily by reducing its allocation to equity mutual funds and increasing its allocations in fixed-income mutual funds. An investor's principal value in a target-date fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the fund's target date.

High double- and triple-digit returns: High double- and triple-digit returns were the result of extremely favorable market conditions, which may not continue to be the case. High returns for short time periods must not be a major factor when making investment decisions.

Benchmark Disclosure

Benchmarks or indexes are shown for illustrative purposes only. Such benchmarks and indexes are not available for direct investment and the performance does not reflect costs, fees or expenses associated with investing

in the instruments that comprise the benchmark or index. Benchmarks and indexes provide historical market data that serves as point of reference to compare the performance of a particular investment and/or investment strategy. No representation is made by Morningstar that any benchmark or index selected by you or your financial professional and/or displayed in this report is an appropriate measure for comparison.

A list of commonly used benchmarks and indexes is provided below; however, this list does not represent all available benchmarks and indexes or may not represent the indexes used in this report. Additional information may be obtained by contacting your financial professional.

Morningstar Mod Tgt Risk TR USD

The Morningstar Moderate Target Risk Index represents a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in a static allocation appropriate for U.S. investors who seek average exposure to equity market risk and returns.

Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

The index measures the performance of fixed-rate, investment-grade USD-denominated securities with maturities greater than one year. It is market-capitalization weighted. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

This Europe, Australasia, and Far East index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 21 non-U.S., industrialized country indexes.

This disclosure applies to all MSCI indices: Certain information included herein is derived by Morningstar in part from MSCI's Index Constituents (the "Index Data"). However, MSCI has not reviewed any information contained herein and does not endorse or express any opinion such information or analysis. MSCI does not make any express or implied warranties, representations or guarantees concerning the Index Data or any information or data derived therefrom, and in no event will MSCI have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

S&P 500 (TR) (1970)

A market capitalization-weighted index composed of the 500 most widely held stocks whose assets and/or revenues are based in the US; it's often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: State Street® SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Three-month T-bills are government-backed, short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY (as of 6/30/2026)

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception (11/2/2017)
Redwood Systematic Macro Trend ("SMarT®") Fund I Share (RWSIX)	12.54%	3.67%	N/A	7.19%

The performance data quoted here represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. For performance information current to the most recent month, please contact the Fund's administrator's shareholder services toll-free at (855)733-3863. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

The Fund's total annual operating expense ratio for Class I is 1.24%.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Redwood Systematic Macro Trend ("SMarT") Fund. This and other important information about the Fund is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 1-855-733-3863. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing. The Redwood Systematic Macro Trend ("SMarT") Fund is distributed by Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, Member FINRA/SIPC. Redwood Investment Management, LLC is not affiliated with Northern Lights Distributors, LLC.

All indices shown may perform differently than the Fund for a variety of reasons and therefore are for illustrative purposes only. There is no assurance that any investment will achieve its investment objectives.

Please refer to the Fund's prospectus for a full list of risk with details. The following is additional information to the risk described above. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. The Fund's anticipated weighting towards small-sized companies subjects the Fund to the risk that small and medium-sized companies typically have less experienced management, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, and less publicly available information than larger companies. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities or derivatives owned by the Fund.

To the extent the Fund uses leveraging techniques, its net asset value may be more volatile because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of changes in interest rates and any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's investments. There is risk that investments in real estate investment trusts (REITs) will make the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. The Fund's investments may also include the risk of participating in bank loans, borrowing, swaps, and derivative contracts. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities and emerging market securities present greater investment risks than investing in the securities of U.S. issuers and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than the securities of U.S. companies, due to less information about foreign companies in the form of reports and ratings than about U.S. issuers; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements; smaller markets; nationalization; expropriation or confiscatory taxation; currency blockage; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's or ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an investment company or ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the investment company or ETF holds. The value of securities or other investments selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance.