Blue Current

BLUE CURRENT ASSET MANAGEMENT

2026 – Q2 Quarterly Letter

Blue Current SMA Strategy

2026 – Q2

Dear Investors,

Please see our updated performance as of June 30, 2026.

BLUE CURRENT STRATEGY PERFORMANCE	QTD	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Blue Current Global Div Growth Composite (net)	**9.03%**	**8.59%**	**21.39%**	**18.83%**	**11.61%**	**10.99%**	**10.33%**	**Jan-09**
BCGDX	**8.42%**	**8.35%**	**21.54%**	**19.81%**	**12.53%**	**11.58%**	**-**	**Sep-14**
MSCI World High Dividend Yield Net Index	*4.51%*	*8.85%*	*18.09%*	*13.68%*	*8.76%*	*8.75%*	*9.52%*	
MSCI World Net Index	*13.76%*	*9.69%*	*21.34%*	*19.22%*	*11.47%*	*13.13%*	*11.98%*	
Blue Current US Div Growth Composite (net)	**7.29%**	**7.58%**	**14.91%**	**14.68%**	**10.29%**	**11.69%**	**10.27%**	**May-14**
Russell 1000 Value Net Index	*13.72%*	*15.94%*	*26.41%*	*17.15%*	*10.52%*	*10.79%*	*9.62%*	
Blue Current Intl Div Growth Composite (net)	**6.72%**	**7.08%**	**20.95%**	**18.11%**	**NA**	**NA**	**13.26%**	**Dec-21**
MSCI EAFE Value Net Index	*7.49%*	*9.63%*	*26.95%*	*21.64%*	*NA*	*NA*	*15.92%*	
S&P International Dividend Aristocrats Net Index	*5.39%*	*6.53%*	*17.56%*	*17.19%*	*NA*	*NA*	*10.39%*	
MSCI EAFE Net Index	*10.82%*	*9.44%*	*20.23%*	*16.54%*	*NA*	*NA*	*10.64%*	

The Global Composite and the US Composite performance are shown net of a pro-rata 1% fee
The International Composite performance is shown net of a pro-rata 0.5% fee
**Performance through 6/30/26 unless otherwise noted*

We remind you, however, that our strategy is not managed to any specific equity index; instead, it focuses on identifying companies that we believe will pay a stable, increasing dividend and are expected to generate an attractive total return.

US HOLDS STEADY

The first half of 2026 has been another powerful reminder of the US equity market's long-term resilience. After a challenging first quarter marked by geopolitical conflict, higher oil prices, and an equity market drawdown, risk assets rebounded meaningfully in the second quarter as the economy remained on solid footing, earnings proved stronger than expected, and several of the most acute concerns moderated.

In many ways, this is another example of markets climbing a wall of worry – advancing not because the backdrop was free of risk, but because the most concerning downside risk scenarios did not materialize. One important example has been the energy shock tied to Iran. While the conflict remains fluid, energy transit through the Strait of Hormuz has steadily improved over recent months, and other countries (such as Brazil) have stepped up production to offset Middle East supply weakness, creating a lower price ceiling than investors initially feared at the onset of the crisis. We imagine that the key OPEC producers currently handcuffed to the Strait will find other means to move energy into safer waters, including adding new pipeline infrastructure and/or forging new alliances with existing infrastructure assets in the region.

Despite energy volatility, the US economy continues to expand at a healthy pace. Real GDP rose 2.7% year-over-year in Q1 and is expected to have grown by roughly 2.2% in Q2[1]. Consumer spending has remained strong, business investment has been supported by the AI-related capex cycle, and the labor market has remained resilient, with unemployment at 4.2%[2]. While we believe that AI deployment and adoption are still in the earlier innings, the fear of massive job cuts due to AI replacement may be exaggerated. Inflation has been volatile, moving higher in April and May but coming in much lower than analysts' expectations in June. Inflation can be tolerated by the consumer when real wage growth is positive, and with the softened June inflation reading, real wage growth has turned positive again. Credit card spending data, combined with delinquency and charge-off statistics provided by the banking sector, speaks to a strong consumer who continues to spend. Chase credit card data show that US consumer spending has accelerated for six consecutive quarters through June[3].

Don't dismiss the benefits that AI infrastructure spending provides to the broader US industrial economy and employment base. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), blue-collar wages accelerated 4.9% year-over-year in June, outpacing the total private sector (+3.5%). Blue-collar wage growth has been accelerating for over 12 months and is a byproduct of both industrial onshoring and data center expansion. In our view, demand for mechanics, welders, electricians, and HVAC technicians will continue to grow, spurred by a reignited US manufacturing base and a dwindling supply of experienced (and interested) workers.

Narrowing inflation has provided some near-term cover for new Fed Chairman Warsh to hold rates steady for now, but the European Central Bank (ECB) has taken a more hawkish stance by lifting interest rates 25 basis points during its June meeting. This marked the ECB's first hike in three years, a clear reversal of the easing bias that had defined 2025, and it came as the eurozone economy contracted 0.2% in Q1, an uncomfortable combination. While the US can claim energy independence, minimizing the impact from the closure of the Strait, Europe is much more exposed to higher oil and gas prices. Led by rising fuel costs, headline inflation rose to 3.2% in June, prompting the ECB to raise its full year 2026 inflation forecast to an average rate of 3%[4]. Should inflation remain elevated, we may see another hike at the September meeting.

Manufacturing momentum is also fading across the eurozone. The composite PMI stood at a healthy 51.9 in February, but by March had slipped to 50.5, the weakest reading in ten months as new orders contracted for the first time in eight months. This deterioration continued into the summer as the June PMI composite fell to 50.0. When the composite is broken down into its two components, the manufacturing index remains modestly above 50 but is weakening, while the services index is now below 50, signaling contraction[5]. It is too early to know whether the slowdown reflects apprehension stemming from the Iran conflict or is signaling a broader economic slowdown after a strong 2025.

Germany's fiscal bazooka announced last year is being deployed but at a slower rate than what was previously expected. Through April, it is estimated that only €11 billion of the €48 billion earmarked for 2026 from the Special Fund for Infrastructure and Climate Neutrality program has been deployed, noting weakness in key growth segments of the economy such as energy and infrastructure. By contrast, defense spending appears to be accelerating with more than €100 billion being budgeted for 2026[6]. We have been following Germany's stimulus plans since they were announced by Chancellor Merz's government and we continue to believe that this is an incredible opportunity for Germany to flex its balance sheet, creating new pockets of growth capable of repositioning the economy to be less dependent on the auto sector.

Japan's economic challenges remain the same: curbing the depreciation of the yen while enacting broad stimulus programs capable of driving growth and keeping real wage growth elevated. Prime Minister Takaichi's cabinet approved its annual economic and fiscal policy blueprint in July, laying out a long-term plan to lift growth through public-private investments while defining the government's approach to fiscal discipline. The agenda centers on large-scale fiscal stimulus targeted across 17 strategic sectors, alongside efforts to recalibrate foreign-labor policy. The government also enacted a supplementary budget of ¥3.1 trillion to shield households from rising energy costs[7]. Japan's answer to higher prices has been through consumer subsidies – not an approach that we favor, as it prevents a proper demand response. An area that we do favor spending is Japan's national defense, which appears to have broad support across political factions. In 2026, it is estimated that Japan will spend between ¥10 trillion and 11 trillion, which is close to 2% of GDP. This level is nearly unchanged over 2025, but spending is expected to accelerate in 2027 and in subsequent years as the country pushes closer to spending 3.5% of GDP[8].

Similar to the ECB, the Bank of Japan lifted interest rates by 25bps in June to 1.0%, the highest level since 1995. The decision to lift rates was spurred to two prevailing thoughts: higher rates should be an impediment to higher inflation, and should strengthen the yen, which has been in a weakening trend for several years. The yen has shown little response to the rate hike, and inflation continues to be a challenge. It is hard to imagine that Japan can continue to balance elevated spending, higher debt levels, and a weakening yen simultaneously.

BLUE CURRENT PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES

At Blue Current, we use our broad knowledge of cash flow growth rates to invest in a niche universe of what we believe to be high-quality, dividend-paying companies with sustainable business models and dividend policies. Our primary objectives are to pay a stable and increasing dividend each quarter and to deliver attractive, long-term capital appreciation.

The concentrated portfolio invests in 35 to 45 companies domiciled across developed markets that meet our stringent quality requirements. We focus on companies that we believe have a history of rewarding shareholders and have the financial ability to continue to increase their dividends over time. Furthermore, we focus on each company's earnings potential and strive to purchase the stock of each of those businesses when it is trading at a discount to what we see as its true value.

PORTFOLIO ATTRIBUTION

Below we highlight the main contributors and detractors to Q2 performance.

AVG CONTRIBUTORS BY SECURITY - QTD					
GLOBAL	**bps**	**US**	**bps**	**INTERNATIONAL**	**bps**
CONTRIBUTORS		**CONTRIBUTORS**		**CONTRIBUTORS**	
Taiwan Semiconductor	165	Highwoods Properties	135	Taiwan Semiconductor	216
Qualcomm Inc	110	Qualcomm Inc	129	Siemens	116
Morgan Stanley	98	Morgan Stanley	102	UBS Group	107
Highwoods Properties	90	Eli Lilly and Co	82	National Bank of Canada	82
Siemens	86	Broadcom Inc	62	BNP Paribas	54
DETRACTORS		**DETRACTORS**		**DETRACTORS**	
Shell Plc	-41	Chevron Corp	-37	Shell Plc	-54
Thales SA	-34	Walmart Inc	-19	Deutsche Telekom	-47
BAE Systems	-26	Constellation Brands	-19	BAE Systems	-43
Walmart Inc	-19	Baker Hughes Comp	-13	Kawasaki Heavy Ind	-33
Hitachi Ltd	-19	RTX Corp	-5	Singapore Telecom	-33

INVESTMENT COMMENTS & OUTLOOK

The first half of 2026 presented a challenging backdrop for our portfolios and specifically tested our views on the metrics that we have always favored to select securities for our respective portfolios. Our skillset is identifying and investing in companies that we believe will benefit from underappreciated catalysts not currently reflected in present valuations. We like companies with strong competitive positioning, healthy balance sheets and cash flow that can support dividend payments and future dividend growth. We are not a deep value or a growth manager. We will pay an above-market multiple for stocks that we believe can demonstrate above-market growth, but the stock still must conform to the above principles. Over the past year, investors have favored high-growth and high-momentum equities, many of which are AI-infrastructure beneficiaries or AI-bottleneck stocks such as memory manufacturers. Many of these stocks either do not pay a dividend or pay a very paltry dividend and are not included in our investment universe. Even if a company does pay an adequate dividend, we find it very difficult to underwrite a stock that has high earnings expectations embedded in the share price. To be right on the stock, one must believe that the earnings will grow 150% rather than the 100% growth Wall Street analysts expect. We prefer to sit that one out and let others decide if that is the bet they are willing to make with investor capital.

We don't want our investors to think that we are avoiding or neglecting exposure to AI across our portfolios. We've done the work and estimate that AI and related themes, including infrastructure, represent roughly 20% of our US and global portfolios, and close to 15% of our international portfolios. Not all of these stocks are the same either, it's a mix of semiconductors, hardware, infrastructure, and even software. Depending on your views, you may argue that level of exposure is too low or too high but for context, on June 30th, it is estimated that semiconductor stocks (a narrow slice of the overall technology sector) represented 20% of the S&P 500 and that broader technology and communication services (including Meta) combined represented 45% of the S&P 500 Index[9]! These are incredibly high allocation weights within US indices, rivaling what was experienced during the dot-com bust in 1999/2000 – although we agree that the fundamentals of today's companies are much improved when compared to what was experienced during that period.

We are not opposed to adding AI and related exposures if we see earnings expectations and valuations become more aligned with our investment approach. Maybe it happens or maybe not, but we want investors to know how we are positioned and that we intend to be embrace the investment processes that we have been following since Blue Current launched in 2009. The alternative is that investors sour on the AI infrastructure theme and, rather than risk being the last dollar in, decide to take profits and redistribute the capital into other less expensive sectors and regions. That rotation may be playing out in the third quarter but still too early to know. The benefits that come with AI development are significant and have a trickle-down impact on many other industries not considered to be part of the AI ecosystem. These other beneficiaries would include construction, engineering, manufacturing, transportation (trucking and railroad), healthcare, and numerous service-based business models that are needed to support the above industries. This cohort is more symbolic of the second-derivative investments that Blue Current has worked to identify and select.

Aside from technology, the other themes represented across our portfolios include financials (the largest sector weight across all three strategies), defense, and industrial onshoring. Healthcare is also becoming a larger theme across our portfolios as the sector benefits from AI adoption, specifically improving patient outcomes, enabling drug discovery, and adding process efficiencies that are capable of driving productivity and return-on-capital metrics.

As a global investor, it is hard not to acknowledge the technology leadership position that the US is building relative to other developed-market peers – a gap that only seems to be widening as US companies spend more capital on AI development. Except for China, it is hard to think of a country that is spending anywhere close to what is occurring in the US. There is a credible argument that the US is overzealous and overspending and that a day of capital reckoning will come, but it is still unknowable when that day will come (if ever) and how punitive the damage will be. Even if it comes to fruition that companies overspent on the development of LLMs and the compute buildout, the second- and third-derivative benefits from AI spending bring significant benefits that must be appreciated. The two obvious benefits are a more US-centric semiconductor manufacturing capability (less dependence on Taiwan) and renewed investment in our utility grid accelerated by insatiable AI demand. There are many other advancements being pulled forward as the demand for compute and processing power pushes companies to innovate and challenge one another. Biases and long-dated processes are being rethought and redesigned to accommodate a fast-moving world that demands participants keep up or risk obsolescence.

While the US may be footing a large percentage of the bill, the benefits will accrue on a global scale, thereby broadening the global investment opportunity set to ensnare companies that are using AI to improve productivity, accelerating growth potential and free cash flow. We are very cognizant of the opportunity set for those companies that did not exhaust their balance sheets but are able to leverage AI to improve and drive growth. All of these factors make the case to think broadly and have a global perspective on the ever-changing opportunity set.

Thank you for your interest in Blue Current. For more information on our strategy, please visit http://www.bluecurrentportfolios.com.

Sincerely,

Dennis Sabo, CFA
Portfolio Manager

Harry Jones
Portfolio Advisor

Blue Current Global Dividend

Year	Blue Current Global Dividend Gross Return	Blue Current Global Dividend Net Return	MSCI World High Div Yield Net Index Return	MSCI World Net Index Return	Blue Current Global Dividend Standard Deviation	MSCI World High Div Yield Net Standard Deviation	MSCI World Index Net Standard Deviation	Internal Dispersion	Number of Portfolios	End of Period Composite Assets (In Millions)	End of Period Firm Assets (In Millions)
2009	16.11%	14.97%	32.48%	29.99%	NA 2	24.23%	21.70%	NA 1	< 6	$2	$11
2010	13.85%	12.71%	6.29%	11.76%	NA 2	25.89%	24.05%	NA 1	< 6	$2	$33
2011	9.67%	8.58%	3.89%	-5.54%	14.98%	21.81%	20.44%	NA 1	< 6	$19	$78
2012	12.50%	11.40%	12.24%	15.83%	12.58%	15.33%	16.98%	0.49%	16	$31	$191
2013	30.14%	28.88%	21.91%	26.68%	10.53%	11.88%	13.73%	0.29%	46	$71	$268
2014	4.40%	3.35%	2.48%	4.94%	8.84%	10.44%	10.37%	0.31%	57	$115	$337
2015	-1.04%	-2.03%	-3.20%	-0.87%	10.37%	11.16%	10.80%	0.64%	58	$123	$325
2016	10.05%	8.98%	9.29%	7.51%	10.00%	10.46%	10.92%	0.61%	56	$145	$384
2017	20.66%	19.48%	18.14%	22.40%	9.14%	9.59%	10.38%	0.23%	106	$230	$555
2018	-10.23%	-11.13%	-7.56%	-8.71%	9.74%	9.14%	10.53%	0.47%	140	$205	$305
2019	26.24%	25.01%	23.15%	27.67%	10.69%	9.80%	11.29%	0.65%	164	$252	$364
2020	6.81%	5.75%	-0.03%	15.90%	18.19%	15.69%	18.27%	0.57%	162	$231	$399
2021	19.15%	17.96%	15.83%	21.82%	17.45%	15.50%	17.06%	0.57%	137	$243	$450
2022	-8.48%	-9.39%	-4.74%	-18.14%	19.76%	17.40%	20.72%	0.45%	128	$219	$413
2023	15.03%	13.87%	9.10%	23.80%	14.21%	13.81%	16.75%	0.85%	145	$264	$514
2024	16.16%	15.02%	7.95%	18.67%	13.81%	13.41%	16.88%	0.80%	139	$316	$619

N.A.1 - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.
N.A.2 - The three-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the composite gross returns and the benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period. The three-year annualized standard deviation is not presented for periods with less than 36 months of data.

Source: Blue Current Asset Management. See GIPS® disclosure at the end of this report.

Blue Current Global Dividend Strategy Composite includes all fully discretionary, fee paying accounts under management following a common investment objective, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Blue Current Asset Management offers pre-defined equity strategies using a team-managed approach. Prior to January 1, 2018, the GIPS Firm Definition included certain fixed income strategies; however, it was determined that these strategies were managed differently and did not meet the pre-defined, team-based approach required for inclusion in the GIPS Firm. The GIPS "firm" definition is the foundation to ensure all portfolio accounts within the division of Blue Current Asset Management are assigned to a composite. The Composite invests primarily in domestic or international securities the portfolio manager feels have the potential to deliver outperformance due to a combination of price appreciation and current income in the form of a dividend. The composite will typically invest in securities with a current dividend yield in excess of the broad equity markets with a history of consistently increasing the dividend rate and with what we believe to be strong fundamentals at an attractive price (i.e. low use of leverage, operating margins in excess of 5%, free positive cash flow yield, a price to earnings ratio at or below the market average, and earnings growth).

The Blue Current Global Dividend Strategy Composite was created and incepted on 1 January 2009. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using the highest allowable annual management fee of 1% applied monthly. The annual composite dispersion presented is a gross asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The investment management fee schedule for the composite is 1% on the first $5 million, 0.7% on the next $5 million, 0.65% on the next $10 million, 0.55% on the next $30 million, 0.45% on the next $50 million. Fees for assets over $100 million are at a rate customized to the client. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The benchmark MSCI World Index includes 1650 stocks located across 23 developed countries and captures approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. MSCI uses the maximum withholding tax rate applicable to institutional investors in calculating MSCI net dividends. Withholding taxes may vary according to the *investor's domicile. Composite returns are calculated net of withholding tax and represent investors domiciled primarily in the United States. The MSCI Indices uses withholding tax rates applicable to GHI Country holding companies. The benchmark MSCI World High Dividend Yield Index is based on the MSCI World Index, its parent index, and includes large and mid-cap stocks across 23 Developed Markets countries. The index is designed to reflect the performance of equities in the parent index (excluding REITs) with higher dividend income and quality characteristics than average dividend yields that are both sustainable and persistent. The index also applies quality screens and reviews 12-month past performance to omit stocks with potentially deteriorating fundamentals that could force them to cut or reduce dividends. MSCI uses the maximum withholding tax rate applicable to institutional investors in calculating MSCI net dividends.*

Blue Current claims compliance with the Global investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Blue Current has been independently verified for the periods January 2009 to December 2024. The verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Blue Current Global Dividend Strategy Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 2009 to December 2024. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report. Note: Blue Current firm AUM has been amended. Ashland Partners & Company verified for the periods January 2009 to December 2016 and ACA Performance Services has verified performance from January 2017 to December 2024. The firm's list of composite descriptions and broad distribution pooled funds is available upon request. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

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For additional information, please refer to bluecurrentportfolios.com.

Disclosure and Risk Summary

The views expressed in this document, and the description of data supporting these views, are those of SCS Capital Management, LLC (together with its affiliates, "SCS"). The materials contained herein do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any security. Securities may not be offered, sold or delivered to any prospective investor who does not satisfy certain minimum financial and sophistication criteria, or in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorized. SCS does not provide tax, accounting or legal advice and prospective investors should consult their professional advisers as to the tax or legal consequences of any potential investment.

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Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this document may be forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements that reference past trends or activities should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will necessarily continue in the future. Any economic or market forecast presented herein reflects the judgment of SCS as of the date of this material and is subject to change.

Risks

All investments risk loss of capital and there is no guarantee that an investment will achieve its investment objective. Equity investments carry market risk, meaning stock prices may decline due to factors such as negative company news, industry developments, or broader economic downturns. Strategies that focus on dividend-paying stocks may face additional risks, including higher exposure to specific sectors, leading to concentration risk as compared to the broader equity market. Investing internationally introduces further risks. Holdings in non-U.S. stocks may be affected by political instability, currency fluctuations, liquidity issues, inflation, economic shifts, social unrest, changes in government policy, and differing accounting standards. This strategy may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), which are subject to the same currency and economic risks as the underlying foreign securities. Dividend payments are not guaranteed and may vary. Focusing on dividend-paying stocks can potentially lead to underperformance relative to portfolios that do not consider dividend history. Additionally, companies known for paying dividends may not benefit as much during broad market rallies. Rising interest rates or economic weakness could lead such companies to cut or eliminate their dividends unexpectedly. While dividend yield contributes to overall performance, it should not be the sole factor in investment decisions.

Performance and Fees

Performance presented prior to February 1, 2025 represents the track record achieved by the Blue Current division of Edge Capital Group LLC ("Edge") and is considered to be predecessor performance. Edge merged with SCS Capital Management LLC on February 1, 2025. The Blue Current investment team continues to manage substantially the same strategy and accounts post-merger. Performance for the most recent time period presented may be based on estimated returns and is subject to change. Performance of individually managed accounts will vary based on constraints, timing, funding levels and other factors and may be lower or higher than any performance shown herein. Unless otherwise indicated, performance shown is net of fees and expenses incurred at the underlying fund or account level and includes the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. ***Past performance may not be indicative of future results.***

Hypothetical Performance

Hypothetical performance results have many inherent limitations, some of which are described below. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve gains or losses similar to those shown. In fact, there are frequently sharp differences between hypothetical performance results and the actual results subsequently achieved by any particular investment program. One of the limitations of hypothetical performance results is that they are generally prepared with the benefit of hindsight. In addition, hypothetical trading does not involve financial risk, and no hypothetical trading record can completely account for the impact of financial risk in actual trading. For example, the ability to withstand losses or to adhere to a particular trading program in spite of investment losses are material points which can also adversely affect actual results. There are numerous other factors related to the markets in general or to the implementation of any specific investment program which cannot be fully accounted for in the preparation of hypothetical performance results and all of which can adversely affect actual results.

Index Performance

Index returns are sourced from Bloomberg Financial Markets, eVestment, Factset or the index's proprietary website. Indices are presented for informational purposes to show general trends in the markets for the period shown and are not intended to imply that a portfolio is constructed to match the index either in composition or level of risk. A variety of factors may cause an index to be an inaccurate benchmark for a particular portfolio and an index may not necessarily reflect the actual investment strategy of a portfolio. Indices reflect reinvestment of dividends and distributions but are unmanaged, not investable, and have no management fees or expenses. A description of any index presented in these materials is available from SCS upon request.

PAST PERFORMANCE CANNOT BE CONSTRUED AS AN INDICATOR OF FUTURE RESULTS BECAUSE OF, AMONG OTHER THINGS, POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES IN MARKET CONDITIONS, INVESTMENT STRATEGY, AND REGULATORY CLIMATE. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE FUND WILL ACHIEVE ITS INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. INDEX INFORMATION (I) IS INCLUDED MERELY TO SHOW THE GENERAL TREND IN THE EQUITY MARKETS FOR THE PERIODS INDICATED AND IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPLY THAT THE FUND'S PORTFOLIO WILL BE SIMILAR TO THE INDICES IN EITHER COMPOSITION OR RISK AND (II) HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE.

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ENDNOTES

[1] Real GDP data sourced from FRED.
[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
[3] JP Morgan Chase
[4] Bloomberg
[5] S&P Global
[6] CNBC
[7] Reuters
[8] IPdefenseforum.com
[9] Morningstar.com