Tapestry Demonstration Fund
Institutional Performance Tear Sheet

Return Analytics

Metric	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Annualized Return Since Inception	17.64%	15.54%	14.15%	10.55%
Inception to Date Return	187.47%	155.66%	136.43%	91.91%
2020 Return	21.36%	18.40%	16.54%	19.93%
2021 Return	18.52%	28.70%	22.40%	14.78%
2022 Return	-3.99%	-18.13%	-17.70%	-20.46%
2023 Return	8.33%	26.23%	24.47%	16.88%
2024 Return	28.58%	25.01%	19.23%	11.52%
2025 Return	21.84%	17.85%	21.63%	12.79%
2026 YTD Return	22.67%	10.19%	11.56%	19.21%
Annualized Return Last 3 Years	27.19%	20.59%	20.37%	17.49%
Annualized Return Last 1 Year	21.28%	22.30%	23.62%	36.92%
Best Month Return	12.17%	12.82%	12.83%	18.42%
Worst Month Return	-6.50%	-12.35%	-13.17%	-21.73%

AI Commentary:
Since inception, Tapestry Demonstration Fund has compounded at 17.64% annualized versus 15.54% for the S&P 500, 14.15% for MSCI ACWI, and 10.55% for Russell 2000, translating into a 187.47% cumulative gain versus 155.66%, 136.43%, and 91.91%, respectively. For allocators, the key point is that the fund has delivered a modest but persistent edge versus large-cap and global equities while materially outpacing small caps over the full period. That spread is meaningful given the fund’s lower realized volatility profile, suggesting the return outcome has not required “paying up” in risk to the same degree as equities.

The year-by-year path shows a profile that appears differentiated from traditional beta. The fund lagged sharply in strong equity environments such as 2021 (18.52% versus 28.70% for the S&P 500) and 2023 (8.33% versus 26.23%), while holding up notably in 2022 (-3.99% versus -18.13%). More recently, 2024 and 2025 were strong absolute years (28.58% and 21.84%) and 2026 YTD is also strong (22.67% versus 10.19% for the S&P 500), indicating the strategy can participate in up markets, but not in a consistently “high capture” way. This pattern is consistent with a return stream that is not designed to maximize participation in all risk-on regimes, but to be more selective and potentially defensively positioned when broad equity risk is not well compensated.

The shorter-horizon figures reinforce a “cyclical participation” feature. Over the last three years the fund’s annualized return is 27.19%, ahead of the S&P 500 (20.59%) and MSCI ACWI (20.37), which is consistent with the fund benefitting from the 2022 defense and the subsequent recovery. Over the last year, however, the fund is slightly behind the S&P 500 (21.28% versus 22.30%) and lags materially the Russell 2000 (36.92%), highlighting potential opportunity cost during segments of aggressive equity rallies, particularly where smaller-cap beta is rewarded. A diligence consideration is whether the fund’s return engine is expected to continue producing excess returns primarily through drawdown avoidance and selectivity, and whether allocators are comfortable with intermittent lag during momentum-driven equity phases.

Definitions and Interpretation

Annualized Return Since Inception
Definition: Measures the compound annual growth rate of the return stream from inception through the latest period.
Why It Matters: Shows the long-term annualized return generated by the strategy.
Allocator Interpretation: Higher annualized return versus benchmarks may indicate stronger long-term compounding.

Inception to Date Return
Definition: Measures the total cumulative return from the beginning of the track record through the latest available month.
Why It Matters: Shows the actual total compounded gain or loss over the full measurement period, without annualizing the result.
Allocator Interpretation: A strong inception-to-date return provides a clear view of total wealth creation over the full track record and should be reviewed alongside annualized return, volatility, and drawdown.

2020 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2021 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2022 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2023 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2024 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2025 Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

2026 YTD Return
Definition: Measures the cumulative return for the specified calendar year or year-to-date period.
Why It Matters: Calendar-year returns help investors see how performance was generated across different market environments rather than only over trailing periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistent calendar-year performance versus benchmarks may indicate durability, while large differences by year can highlight market sensitivity, factor exposure, or strategy-specific return drivers.

Annualized Return Last 3 Years
Definition: Measures the compound annual return over the most recent 36 months.
Why It Matters: Helps evaluate recent medium-term performance.
Allocator Interpretation: Outperformance over this period may suggest the strategy has remained effective in the recent market environment.

Annualized Return Last 1 Year
Definition: Measures the compound return over the most recent 12 months.
Why It Matters: Highlights the most recent trailing-year performance.
Allocator Interpretation: Strong or weak one-year results should be reviewed alongside longer-term returns and risk measures.

Best Month Return
Definition: Identifies the highest monthly return in the track record.
Why It Matters: Shows the Fund’s strongest upside month.
Allocator Interpretation: A strong best month may indicate upside capture, but should be evaluated with volatility and drawdown.

Worst Month Return
Definition: Identifies the lowest monthly return in the track record.
Why It Matters: Shows the Fund’s worst single-month loss.
Allocator Interpretation: A smaller worst month than benchmarks may suggest better downside control.

Best / Worst Periods

Metric	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Best Month Return	12.17%	12.82%	12.83%	18.42%
Best Month Date	Nov-24	Apr-20	Nov-20	Nov-20
Worst Month Return	-6.50%	-12.35%	-13.17%	-21.73%
Worst Month Date	Mar-20	Mar-20	Mar-20	Mar-20

AI Commentary:
The fund's best month was +12.17% (Nov-24), comparable in magnitude to large-cap and global equity best months (+12.82% and +12.83%), though below the Russell 2000's best month (+18.42%). This suggests upside "burst" potential exists but is not structurally levered to high-beta outcomes. For allocators, the best-month figure being similar to broad equity benchmarks while the fund's beta is substantially lower (see Benchmark Relative Analytics) is consistent with idiosyncratic drivers or episodic alpha rather than simply high market exposure.

The worst month for the fund was -6.50% (Mar-20), notably better than the S&P 500 (-12.35%), MSCI ACWI (-13.17%), and Russell 2000 (-21.73%) during the same stress window. The fact that the worst month aligns with the global COVID shock is informative: the fund did not "opt out" of the crisis, but it appears to have lost substantially less than equities in the most acute risk-off period. This is a favorable indicator for capital preservation expectations, though it also creates a question for diligence around what structural elements (hedging, net exposure management, instrument choice, or factor tilts) drove that relative resilience and whether those elements are persistent or regime-dependent.

A related allocator inference is that the strategy's tail behavior may be more controlled than long-only equities, but not tail-immune. A -6.50% worst month is still a meaningful draw for institutions running tight risk budgets, yet it is comparatively contained versus equity benchmarks. In portfolio construction terms, the best/worst month asymmetry—paired with the fund's superior full-period compound return—supports a thesis that the fund's path has been shaped more by limiting severe losses than by maximizing peak months. Key diligence items include understanding liquidity and positioning around stress events, whether the approach embeds convexity or simply lower net exposure, and how the strategy might behave in non-equity shocks (rates, credit, or volatility-driven selloffs).

Definitions and Interpretation

Best Month Return
Definition: Identifies the highest monthly return in the track record.
Why It Matters: Shows the Fund's strongest upside month.
Allocator Interpretation: A strong best month may indicate upside capture, but should be evaluated with volatility and drawdown.

Best Month Date
Definition: Identifies the month in which the best monthly return occurred.
Why It Matters: Provides market-period context for the strongest return.
Allocator Interpretation: Useful for understanding whether upside came during broad market strength or fund-specific conditions.

Worst Month Return
Definition: Identifies the lowest monthly return in the track record.
Why It Matters: Shows the Fund's worst single-month loss.
Allocator Interpretation: A smaller worst month than benchmarks may suggest better downside control.

Worst Month Date
Definition: Identifies the month in which the worst monthly return occurred.
Why It Matters: Provides market-period context for the largest loss.
Allocator Interpretation: Useful for assessing how the Fund behaved during stressed or unfavorable markets.

Volatility & Risk

Metric	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Annualized Volatility	13.00%	17.16%	16.75%	22.99%
Annualized Gain Volatility	9.46%	10.05%	9.64%	14.55%
Annualized Loss Volatility	6.71%	10.85%	10.68%	14.41%
Annualized Downside Volatility	6.45%	10.51%	10.56%	14.72%
Maximum Drawdown	-8.74%	-23.88%	-25.10%	-28.32%
Recovery Time / Drawdown Duration	22	23	23	36

AI Commentary:
The fund's annualized volatility of 13.00% is meaningfully below the S&P 500 (17.16%), MSCI ACWI (16.75%), and far below the Russell 2000 (22.99%). Importantly, the loss-related measures are also substantially lower: annualized loss volatility is 6.71% versus 10.85% (S&P) and 10.68% (ACWI), and downside volatility is 6.45% versus 10.51% and 10.56%. For allocators, this is not just "lower vol" in the abstract; the dispersion of negative months has been materially tighter, which tends to be more relevant to committee risk tolerance, rebalancing discipline, and behavioral staying power.

Maximum drawdown of -8.74% compares favorably to -23.88% for the S&P 500 and -25.10% for MSCI ACWI, indicating a materially different drawdown experience versus traditional equities. That said, the fund's recovery time/drawdown duration of 22 (versus 23 for the S&P and ACWI) implies that while the depth of drawdown was smaller, the time to work through it was not dramatically faster than large-cap or global equities. An allocator might interpret this as evidence that the strategy mitigates drawdown magnitude but still needs time for positions or signals to normalize after shocks, rather than snapping back immediately like a highly convex hedge.

The combination of lower volatility and shallower drawdowns supports the case for the fund as a potential risk-efficient return contributor, but it also increases the importance of understanding the sources of risk reduction. Lower realized risk can come from stable positioning and diversification, but it can also come from implicit short volatility, carry trades, or structural exposure to benign regimes that compress volatility—patterns that can reverse under different stress types. Given the observed downside containment in Mar-20 and 2022, the headline risk appears well managed historically, but diligence should focus on leverage usage (if any), liquidity and gating terms, concentration, and whether drawdown control relies on discretionary de-risking versus systematic risk limits.

Definitions and Interpretation

Annualized Volatility
Definition: Measures the annualized standard deviation of monthly returns.
Why It Matters: Common measure of total return variability.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower volatility with competitive returns may indicate better risk efficiency.

Annualized Gain Volatility
Definition: Measures the annualized volatility of positive monthly returns.
Why It Matters: Shows variability during winning months.
Allocator Interpretation: Can help distinguish consistent upside from uneven or lumpy gains.

Annualized Loss Volatility
Definition: Measures the annualized volatility of negative monthly returns.
Why It Matters: Shows variability during losing months.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower loss volatility may suggest more controlled downside behavior.

Annualized Downside Volatility
Definition: Measures annualized volatility of returns below the downside threshold.
Why It Matters: Focuses specifically on harmful volatility rather than total volatility.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower downside volatility is generally favorable for hedged and absolute-return strategies.

Maximum Drawdown
Definition: Measures the largest peak-to-trough decline over the period.
Why It Matters: One of the most important capital preservation measures.
Allocator Interpretation: A smaller drawdown than benchmarks may indicate stronger downside protection.

Recovery Time / Drawdown Duration
Definition: Measures the longest period spent below a prior high watermark.
Why It Matters: Shows how long investors may have had to wait for recovery.
Allocator Interpretation: Shorter recovery periods are generally viewed favorably by institutional investors.

Distribution Analytics

Metric	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Skewness	0.31	-0.33	-0.41	-0.23
Excess Kurtosis	0.44	0.12	0.46	0.96
Average Monthly Gain	3.41%	4.28%	3.96%	5.23%
Average Monthly Loss	-2.53%	-3.94%	-4.25%	-5.27%
Gain/Loss Ratio	1.35	1.09	0.93	0.99
Positive Months Fraction	66.67%	64.10%	66.67%	60.26%
Negative Months Fraction	33.33%	35.90%	33.33%	39.74%

AI Commentary:
The fund's return distribution shows positive skewness (0.31) versus negative skew for the S&P 500 (-0.33) and MSCI ACWI (-0.41). Positive skew is an attractive attribute from an allocator perspective because it suggests returns have been less dominated by large negative outliers, aligning with the observed drawdown profile. Excess kurtosis of 0.44 is moderate and similar to global equities, indicating some fat-tail presence, but not extreme relative to benchmarks; this is consistent with occasional large moves without the same degree of crash-heavy behavior embedded in equity indices.

The average monthly loss of -2.53% compares favorably with -3.94% for the S&P 500 and -4.25% for MSCI ACWI, while the average monthly gain of 3.41% is lower than the S&P 500's 4.28% and ACWI's 3.96%. This is a classic pattern for strategies that emphasize drawdown control: fewer and smaller down months at the expense of somewhat muted upside months. The gain/loss ratio of 1.35 stands out versus the S&P 500 (1.09) and MSCI ACWI (0.93), suggesting that when the fund is "right," it tends to monetize gains more efficiently than it gives back in losing months, which supports compounding over time even if headline upside capture is not high.

The frequency statistics are broadly consistent with equities: positive months occur 66.67% of the time (roughly in line with ACWI and slightly above the S&P 500), with negative months at 33.33%. The differentiation is therefore less about "winning more often" and more about the magnitude and shape of outcomes when winning or losing. Allocators should still probe for hidden conditionality: a distribution with positive skew and moderate kurtosis can arise from genuine convexity or from a mix of low beta plus episodic idiosyncratic gains; it can also be influenced by smoothing if assets are less liquid or marks are less transparent. Understanding valuation practices, instrument liquidity, and whether monthly returns understate intramonth risk are appropriate diligence steps alongside the distribution statistics.

Definitions and Interpretation

Skewness
Definition: Measures asymmetry in the return distribution.
Why It Matters: Positive skew suggests larger upside outliers; negative skew suggests larger downside outliers.
Allocator Interpretation: Positive skew is generally attractive because it may indicate favorable return asymmetry.

Excess Kurtosis
Definition: Measures the degree of tail heaviness relative to a normal distribution.
Why It Matters: Helps evaluate whether returns have unusually large outlier events.
Allocator Interpretation: Higher kurtosis may indicate greater tail risk or more extreme return events.

Average Monthly Gain
Definition: Measures the average return during positive months.
Why It Matters: Shows the typical magnitude of winning months.
Allocator Interpretation: Larger average gains relative to losses may support a favorable payoff profile.

Average Monthly Loss
Definition: Measures the average return during negative months.
Why It Matters: Shows the typical magnitude of losing months.
Allocator Interpretation: Smaller average losses may indicate downside discipline.

Gain/Loss Ratio
Definition: Compares average monthly gains to average monthly losses.
Why It Matters: Shows whether winning months tend to outweigh losing months.

Allocator Interpretation: A ratio above 1.0 generally indicates average gains exceed average losses.

Positive Months Fraction
Definition: Measures the percentage of months with positive returns.
Why It Matters: Shows consistency of positive monthly performance.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher positive month fraction can indicate more consistent performance.

Negative Months Fraction
Definition: Measures the percentage of months with negative returns.
Why It Matters: Shows frequency of losing months.
Allocator Interpretation: A lower negative month fraction may indicate greater return consistency.

Risk-Adjusted Returns

Metric	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Sharpe Ratio	1.09	0.76	0.70	0.42
Sortino Ratio	2.11	1.20	1.10	0.67
Omega Ratio	2.55	1.87	1.79	1.46
Calmar Ratio	2.02	0.65	0.56	0.37

AI Commentary:
On risk-adjusted metrics, the fund is strong relative to public equity benchmarks. The Sharpe ratio of 1.09 compares to 0.76 (S&P 500) and 0.70 (MSCI ACWI), indicating better return per unit of total volatility. More notable is the Sortino ratio of 2.11 versus 1.20 and 1.10, consistent with the fund's materially lower downside volatility and smaller drawdowns. For allocators, this combination often translates into a smoother ride and more reliable compounding, which can be particularly valuable for portfolios where risk budgets are constrained or where the objective is to reduce dependence on equity beta.

The Omega ratio of 2.55 also exceeds the S&P 500 (1.87) and MSCI ACWI (1.79), implying a more favorable balance of probability-weighted gains versus losses across thresholds. The Calmar ratio of 2.02 versus 0.65 (S&P) and 0.56 (ACWI) is especially consistent with the fund's shallow maximum drawdown, and it is one of the more allocator-relevant indicators when considering strategies as complements to equity or as volatility-controlled growth sleeves. In practical terms, higher Calmar suggests the fund has historically translated drawdown management into superior long-run efficiency, not merely "lower risk, lower return."

A key diligence consideration is that superior risk-adjusted metrics can be path-dependent and sensitive to the particular stress episodes observed in the sample. The fund's relative strength in 2022 is a large contributor to these statistics; if future equity stress looks different (e.g., sharp rate spikes, liquidity shocks, or abrupt factor rotations), the realized Sortino/Calmar may evolve. Allocators should therefore seek clarity on the risk framework that produced favorable downside outcomes: how quickly exposure is adjusted, what limits are binding, and whether protection is structural or discretionary. In addition, assessing performance net of all fees and under different financing/volatility regimes is important to ensure the risk-adjusted edge is not overly reliant on a specific macro backdrop.

Definitions and Interpretation

Sharpe Ratio
Definition: Measures excess return per unit of total volatility.
Why It Matters: Shows whether returns were efficient relative to total risk.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher Sharpe Ratio than benchmarks suggests stronger risk-adjusted performance.

Sortino Ratio
Definition: Measures excess return per unit of downside volatility.
Why It Matters: Focuses on downside risk rather than all volatility.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher Sortino Ratio suggests better downside-adjusted performance.

Omega Ratio
Definition: Compares gains above a threshold to losses below that threshold.
Why It Matters: Captures both upside and downside behavior around a hurdle rate.
Allocator Interpretation: An Omega Ratio above 1.0 indicates gains exceeded losses relative to the selected threshold.

Calmar Ratio
Definition: Measures annualized return divided by absolute maximum drawdown.
Why It Matters: Evaluates return generation relative to drawdown risk.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher Calmar Ratio indicates stronger return generation per unit of drawdown.

Benchmark Relative Analytics

Metric	Fund vs S&P 500	Fund vs MSCI ACWI	Fund vs Russell 2000
Excess Return	2.10%	3.49%	7.09%
Up Capture Ratio	60.89%	64.17%	51.89%
Down Capture Ratio	17.01%	18.61%	9.77%
Up Number Ratio	80.00%	80.77%	78.72%
Down Number Ratio	57.14%	61.54%	51.61%
Up Percentage Ratio	60.89%	64.17%	51.89%
Down Percentage Ratio	17.01%	18.61%	9.77%
Correlation	55.02%	50.81%	51.70%
Upside Correlation	32.57%	31.02%	27.24%
Downside Correlation	52.00%	33.56%	42.80%
Annualized Alpha	8.76%	9.56%	11.34%
Beta	0.42	0.39	0.29
R-Squared	30.27%	25.82%	26.73%
Annualized Tracking Error	14.77%	15.11%	19.71%
Information Ratio	0.08	0.16	0.23
Batting Average	46.15%	48.72%	52.56%
Treynor Ratio	0.34	0.36	0.48

AI Commentary:
The fund shows positive excess return versus all listed benchmarks since inception: +2.10% versus the S&P 500, +3.49% versus MSCI ACWI, and +7.09% versus Russell 2000. However, the participation profile is intentionally muted: up capture is 60.89% versus the S&P 500 (64.17% versus ACWI), while down capture is only 17.01% versus the S&P 500 (18.61% versus ACWI) and just 9.77% versus Russell 2000. For allocators, this is a particularly important pairing: the fund has captured a majority of market upside while participating in only a small fraction of market downside, which is consistent with the strong drawdown and Calmar statistics and suggests potential usefulness as an equity risk moderating allocation rather than a pure return maximizer.

Sensitivity metrics support the view that this is not simply “equities with a smaller position size.” Beta is 0.42 to the S&P 500 and 0.39 to ACWI (0.29 to Russell 2000), while correlation is about 0.51–0.55 across benchmarks. Upside correlation is notably lower (around 0.27–0.33), indicating that in up markets the fund’s return drivers may diverge meaningfully from the benchmark, which can create both diversification benefits and tracking regret. The relatively low R-squared (25.82%–30.27%) suggests most variance is not explained by benchmark moves, reinforcing the need to underwrite the manager’s process and alpha sources rather than treating the fund as a repackaged beta exposure.

Alpha is reported as robust: annualized alpha of 8.76% versus the S&P 500 and 9.56% versus ACWI, alongside substantial tracking error (14.77%–15.11% versus large-cap/global and 19.71% versus Russell 2000). Yet the information ratio is modest (0.08 versus S&P; 0.16 versus ACWI; 0.23 versus Russell), and the batting average is below 55% across benchmarks, indicating excess returns have not been delivered consistently month-to-month. This profile—high implied alpha with meaningful active risk but only moderate consistency—often reflects a strategy that wins in specific regimes or through episodic payoffs rather than steady incremental outperformance. Allocators should be prepared for periods of lag (as seen in 2021 and 2023) and should diligence whether the alpha estimate is stable across subperiods, how returns behave in sharp rallies, and whether the strategy’s active risk is intentional (core to the edge) or incidental (a byproduct of constraints, liquidity, or concentration).

Definitions and Interpretation

Excess Return
Definition: Measures Fund annualized return minus benchmark annualized return.
Why It Matters: Shows absolute outperformance or underperformance versus a benchmark.
Allocator Interpretation: Positive excess return indicates the Fund outperformed the benchmark over the period.

Up Capture Ratio
Definition: Measures Fund performance during positive benchmark months relative to benchmark performance.
Why It Matters: Shows upside participation.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower up capture may be acceptable for hedged strategies if downside capture is also low.

Down Capture Ratio
Definition: Measures Fund performance during negative benchmark months relative to benchmark performance.
Why It Matters: Shows downside participation.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower down capture is generally favorable and indicates downside protection.

Up Number Ratio
Definition: Measures how often the Fund was positive when the benchmark was positive.
Why It Matters: Shows consistency during positive benchmark months.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher ratio indicates the Fund more frequently participated in up markets.

Down Number Ratio
Definition: Measures how often the Fund was negative when the benchmark was negative.
Why It Matters: Shows how often the Fund declined during benchmark down months.
Allocator Interpretation: A lower ratio suggests the Fund avoided losses more often during weak benchmark periods.

Up Percentage Ratio
Definition: Compares total Fund gains during positive benchmark months to total benchmark gains during those same months.
Why It Matters: Shows cumulative upside participation during favorable benchmark environments.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower up percentage capture may be acceptable for hedged strategies when paired with substantially lower downside capture.

Down Percentage Ratio
Definition: Compares total Fund losses during negative benchmark months to total benchmark losses during those same months.
Why It Matters: Shows cumulative downside participation during unfavorable benchmark environments.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower down percentage capture is generally favorable and may indicate effective downside protection.

Correlation
Definition: Measures the degree to which Fund returns move with benchmark returns.
Why It Matters: Helps determine whether the strategy behaves like the benchmark or provides diversification.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower correlation may suggest the Fund offers differentiated return behavior.

Upside Correlation
Definition: Measures correlation during months when the benchmark was positive.
Why It Matters: Shows whether the Fund moves with the benchmark in rising markets.
Allocator Interpretation: Moderate upside correlation can indicate participation without full market dependence.

Downside Correlation
Definition: Measures correlation during months when the benchmark was negative.
Why It Matters: Shows whether the Fund tends to move with the benchmark in declining markets.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower downside correlation is generally favorable because it may indicate diversification during stress periods.

Annualized Alpha
Definition: Measures return above what would be expected based on beta-adjusted benchmark exposure.
Why It Matters: Often used as an estimate of manager skill.
Allocator Interpretation: Positive alpha supports the case that returns were not solely driven by market exposure.

Beta
Definition: Measures sensitivity to benchmark movements.
Why It Matters: Shows how much market exposure contributed to returns.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower beta with positive alpha may indicate differentiated return generation.

R-Squared
Definition: Measures how much of Fund return variation is explained by benchmark variation.
Why It Matters: Shows how benchmark-like the Fund’s returns are.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower R-squared may suggest more idiosyncratic or differentiated returns.

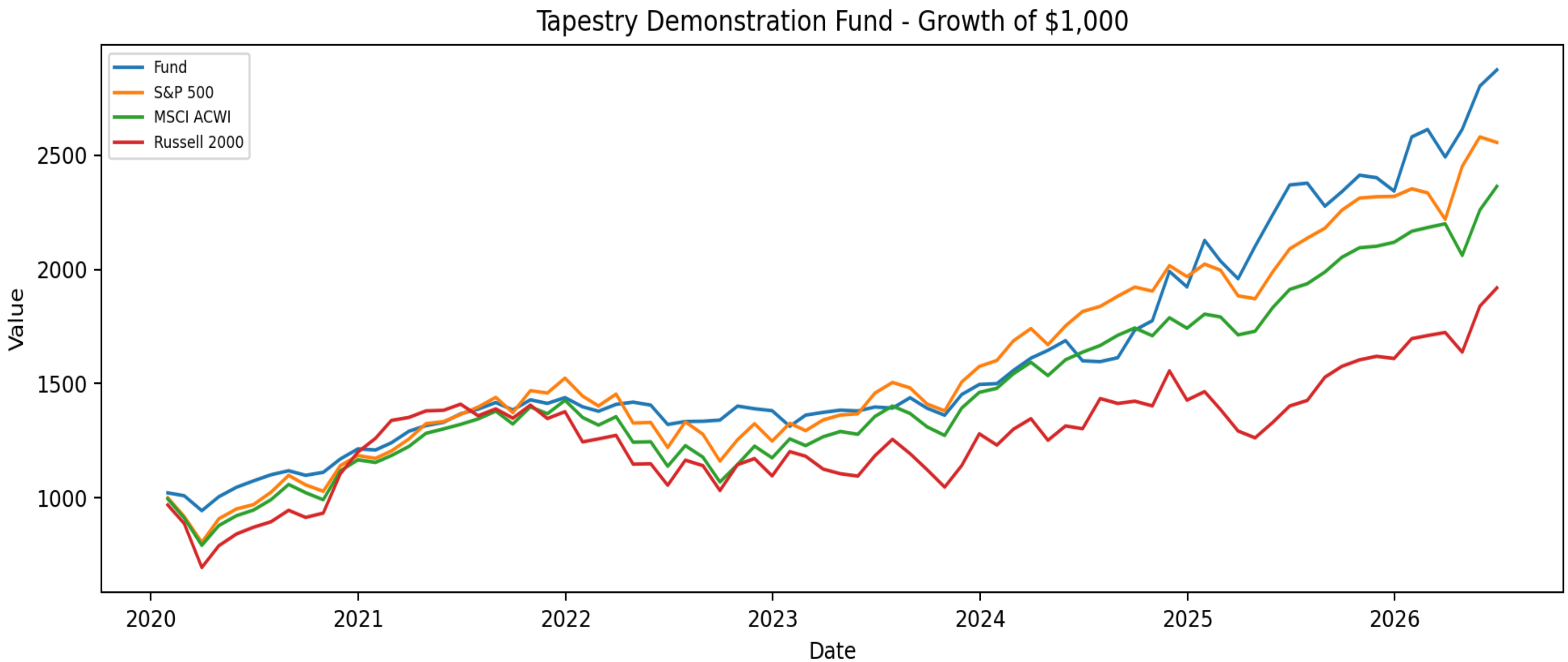
Annualized Tracking Error
Definition: Measures annualized volatility of active returns versus a benchmark.
Why It Matters: Shows how much the Fund deviates from the benchmark.
Allocator Interpretation: Higher tracking error indicates more differentiated active management.

Information Ratio
Definition: Measures active return per unit of tracking error.
Why It Matters: Shows consistency of benchmark-relative outperformance.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher Information Ratio indicates more efficient active return generation.

Batting Average
Definition: Measures the percentage of months the Fund outperformed the benchmark.
Why It Matters: Shows consistency of relative outperformance.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher batting average suggests more frequent benchmark outperformance.

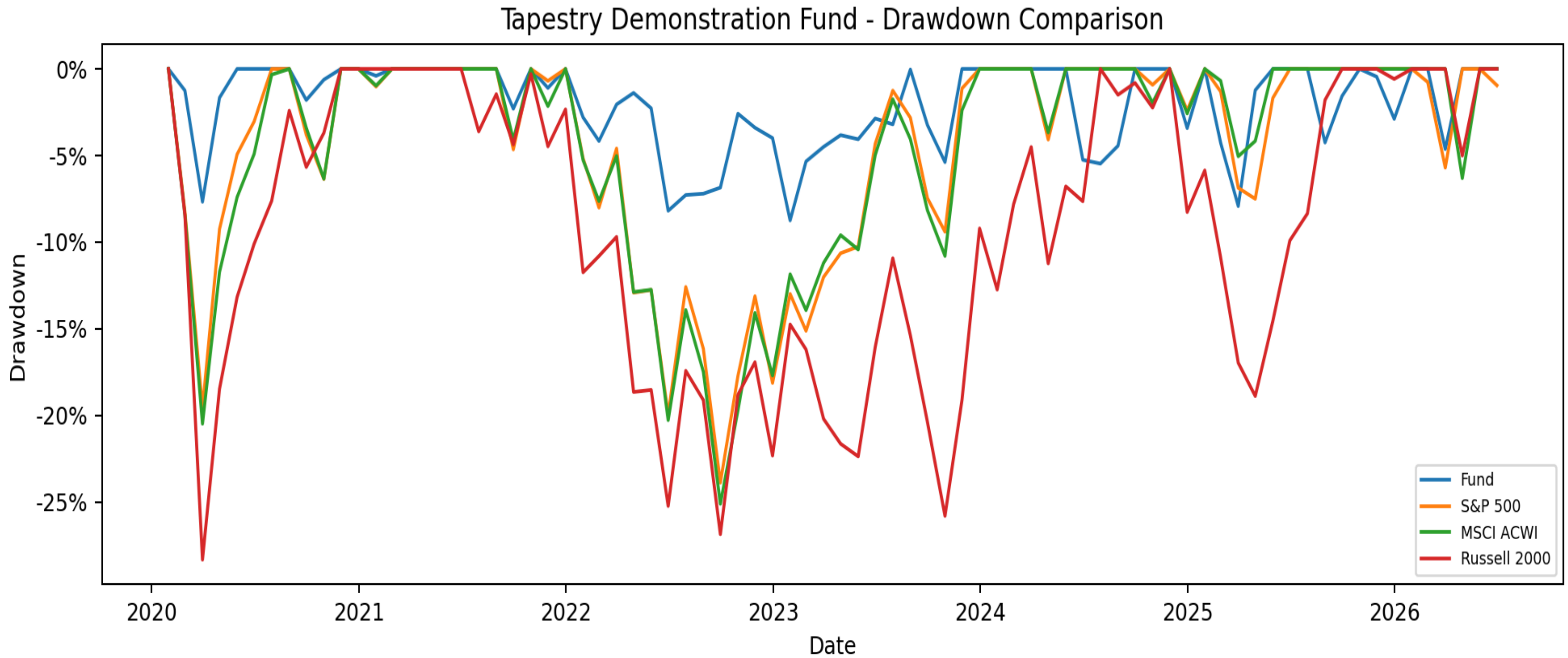
Treynor Ratio
Definition: Measures excess return per unit of beta.
Why It Matters: Evaluates return efficiency relative to market exposure.
Allocator Interpretation: A higher Treynor Ratio suggests better return generation per unit of benchmark risk.

Growth of $1,000



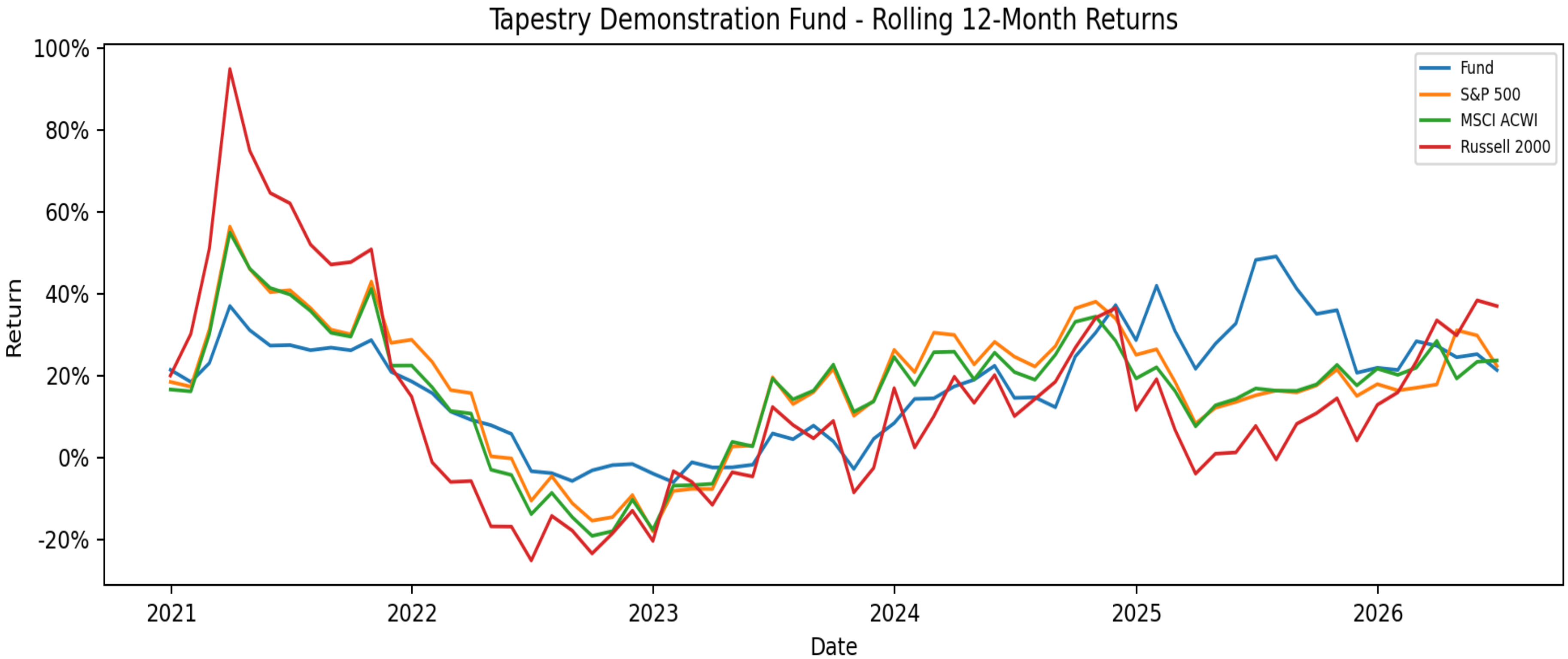
Definition: Shows how an initial $1,000 investment would have compounded over time.
Why It Matters: This is one of the clearest ways to visualize long-term wealth creation and relative compounding versus benchmarks.
Allocator Interpretation: A fund line that compounds above benchmarks may suggest stronger cumulative performance, but investors should review the path of returns and drawdowns alongside the ending value.

Drawdown Comparison



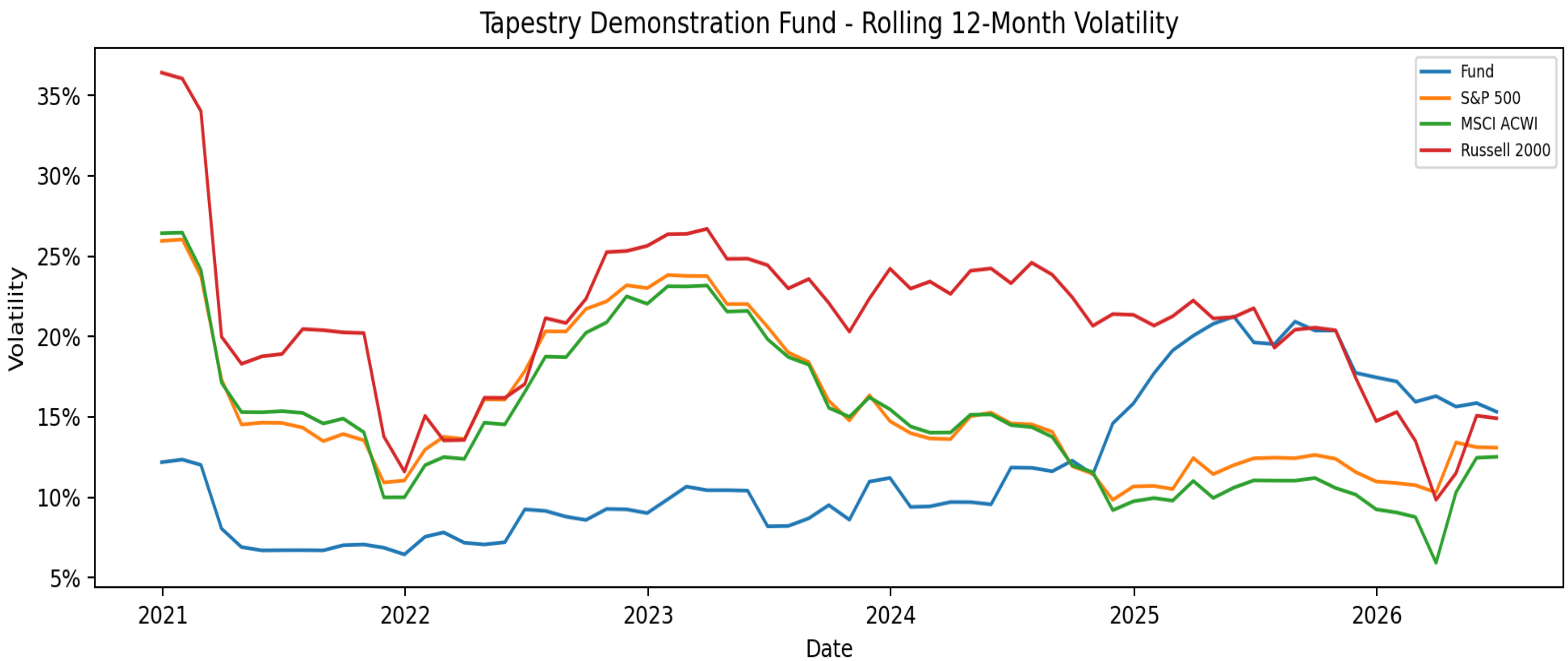
Definition: Shows each return stream’s decline from its prior peak over time.
Why It Matters: Drawdown charts highlight the depth and duration of losses, which are central to allocator risk assessment.
Allocator Interpretation: Shallower or shorter drawdowns versus benchmarks may indicate better capital preservation and downside control.

Rolling 12-Month Returns



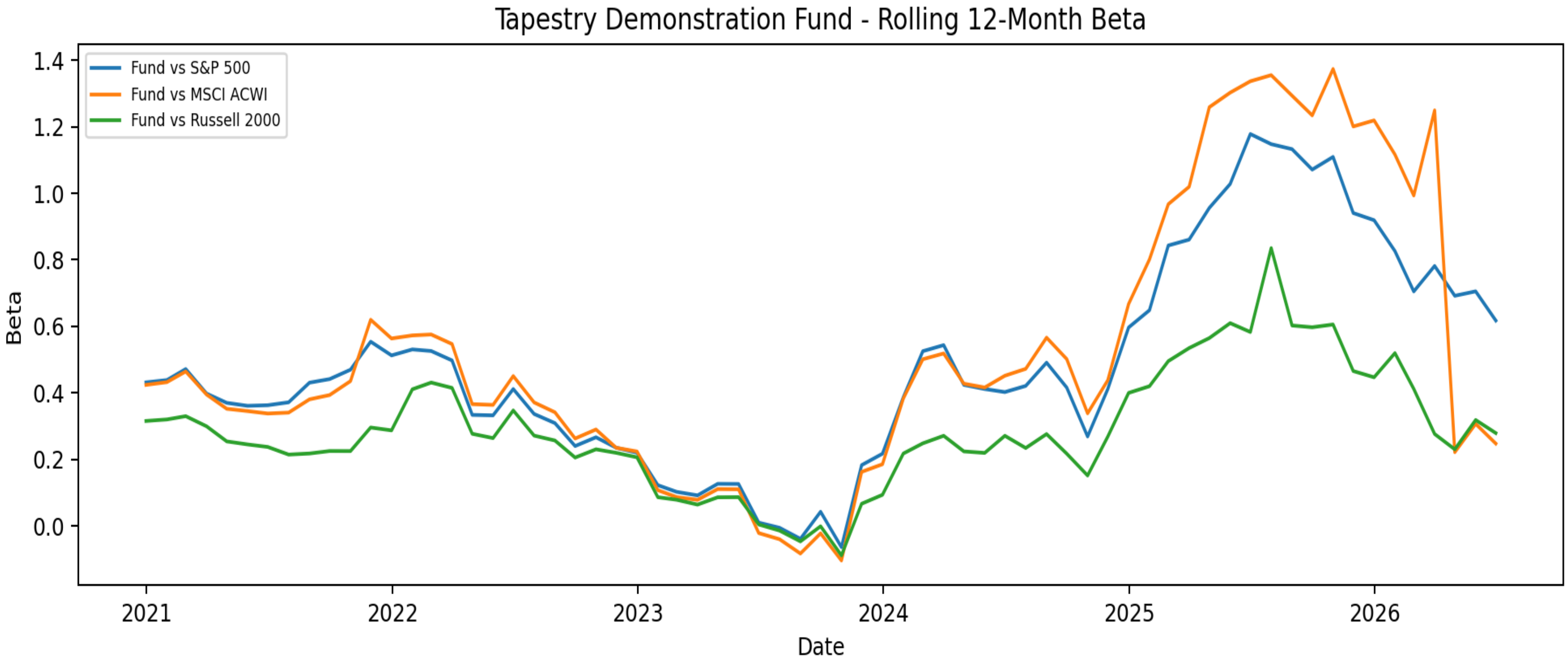
Definition: Shows trailing 12-month returns through time.
Why It Matters: Rolling returns help evaluate whether performance is persistent or concentrated in a few short periods.
Allocator Interpretation: Consistently positive rolling returns relative to benchmarks may indicate durable return generation.

Rolling 12-Month Volatility



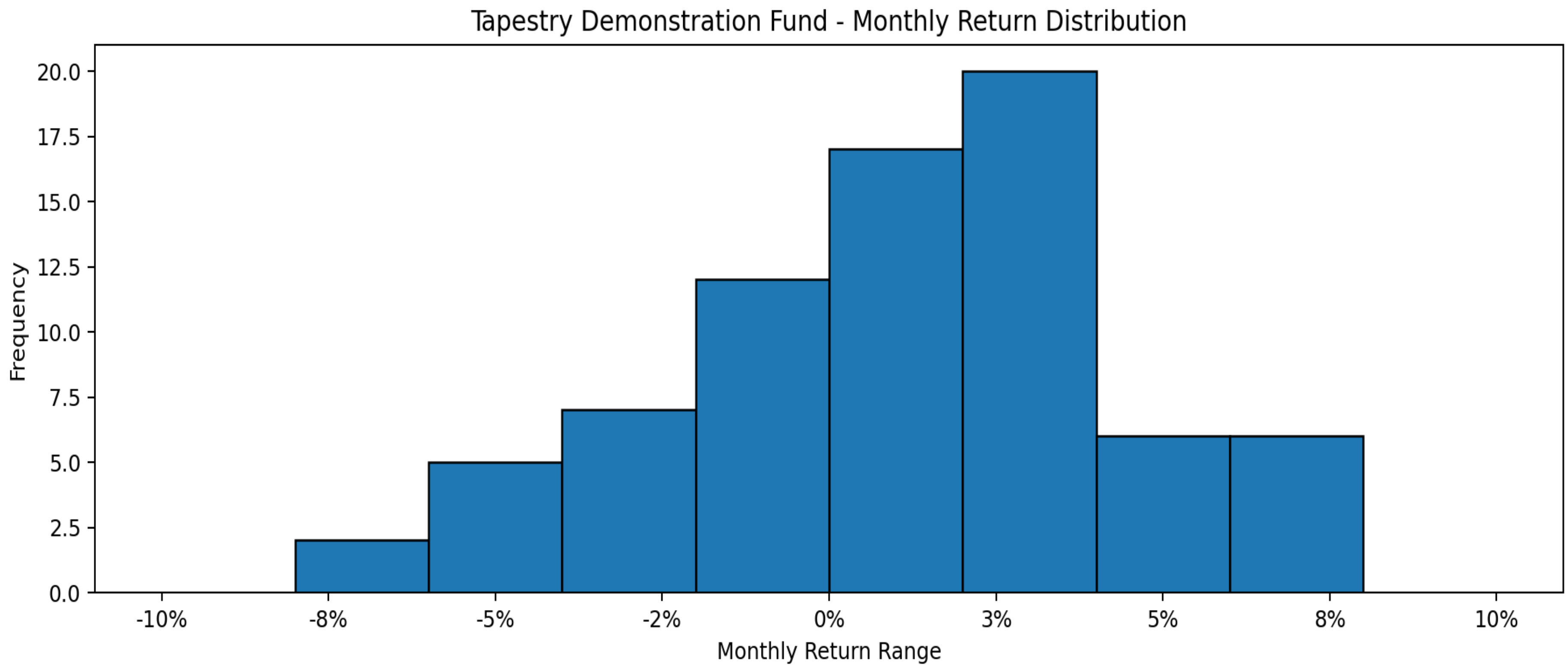
Definition: Shows annualized volatility measured over rolling 12-month windows.
Why It Matters: This helps assess whether the strategy’s risk profile is stable or changing over time.
Allocator Interpretation: Stable or lower rolling volatility relative to benchmarks may indicate disciplined risk management.

Rolling 12-Month Beta



Definition: Shows the Fund's rolling sensitivity to benchmark returns over trailing 12-month periods.
Why It Matters: Rolling beta helps determine whether market exposure is persistent, changing, or regime-dependent.
Allocator Interpretation: Lower or variable beta may suggest that returns are not purely driven by broad market exposure.

Return Distribution Histogram



Definition: Shows the frequency of monthly returns across return ranges.
Why It Matters: The histogram helps visualize whether returns are clustered, skewed, or exposed to large outlier events.
Allocator Interpretation: A distribution with more favorable upside than downside observations may support the case for attractive return asymmetry.

Monthly Returns Appendix

Date	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Jan-20	2.10%	-0.04%	-0.58%	-3.21%
Feb-20	-1.25%	-8.23%	-8.42%	-8.42%
Mar-20	-6.50%	-12.35%	-13.17%	-21.73%
Apr-20	6.50%	12.82%	11.00%	13.74%
May-20	4.10%	4.76%	4.90%	6.51%
Jun-20	2.70%	1.99%	2.69%	3.53%
Jul-20	2.50%	5.64%	4.82%	2.77%
Aug-20	1.60%	7.19%	6.73%	5.63%
Sep-20	-1.80%	-3.80%	-3.40%	-3.34%
Oct-20	1.20%	-2.66%	-3.04%	2.09%
Nov-20	5.25%	10.95%	12.83%	18.42%
Dec-20	3.80%	3.84%	4.28%	8.65%
Jan-21	-0.40%	-1.02%	-0.97%	5.03%
Feb-21	2.60%	2.76%	2.60%	6.23%
Mar-21	4.10%	4.38%	3.40%	1.00%
Apr-21	1.90%	5.34%	4.70%	2.10%
May-21	1.10%	0.70%	1.50%	0.21%
Jun-21	2.80%	2.33%	1.53%	1.94%
Jul-21	1.50%	2.38%	1.82%	-3.61%
Aug-21	2.10%	3.04%	2.52%	2.23%
Sep-21	-2.30%	-4.65%	-4.10%	-2.95%
Oct-21	3.20%	7.01%	5.69%	4.25%
Nov-21	-1.10%	-0.69%	-2.15%	-4.19%
Dec-21	1.80%	4.47%	4.31%	2.23%
Jan-22	-2.80%	-5.17%	-5.27%	-9.63%
Feb-22	-1.40%	-2.99%	-2.49%	1.07%
Mar-22	2.20%	3.71%	2.81%	1.24%
Apr-22	0.68%	-8.72%	-8.27%	-9.91%
May-22	-0.90%	0.18%	0.15%	0.14%

Date	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Jun-22	-6.05%	-8.26%	-8.63%	-8.23%
Jul-22	0.99%	9.22%	7.97%	10.44%
Aug-22	0.08%	-4.08%	-4.14%	-2.05%
Sep-22	0.38%	-9.22%	-9.24%	-9.57%
Oct-22	4.58%	8.10%	7.21%	11.01%
Nov-22	-0.83%	5.59%	7.00%	2.31%
Dec-22	-0.62%	-5.77%	-4.21%	-6.49%
Jan-23	-4.95%	6.28%	7.11%	9.75%
Feb-23	3.73%	-2.45%	-2.36%	-1.69%
Mar-23	0.89%	3.66%	3.18%	-4.78%
Apr-23	0.71%	1.56%	1.80%	-1.80%
May-23	-0.25%	0.43%	-0.92%	-0.93%
Jun-23	1.25%	6.61%	6.09%	8.13%
Jul-23	-0.35%	3.21%	3.39%	6.11%
Aug-23	3.27%	-1.59%	-2.34%	-5.01%
Sep-23	-3.20%	-4.77%	-4.27%	-5.89%
Oct-23	-2.22%	-2.10%	-2.88%	-6.82%
Nov-23	6.69%	9.13%	9.43%	9.03%
Dec-23	3.03%	4.53%	4.94%	12.23%
Jan-24	0.24%	1.68%	1.23%	-3.89%
Feb-24	3.85%	5.34%	4.28%	5.65%
Mar-24	3.47%	3.22%	3.28%	3.58%
Apr-24	2.12%	-4.08%	-3.67%	-7.04%
May-24	2.60%	4.96%	4.53%	5.01%
Jun-24	-5.25%	3.59%	2.07%	-0.93%
Jul-24	-0.23%	1.22%	1.79%	10.16%
Aug-24	1.09%	2.43%	2.68%	-1.50%
Sep-24	7.48%	2.13%	1.88%	0.70%
Oct-24	2.39%	-0.92%	-1.96%	-1.44%
Nov-24	12.17%	5.87%	4.62%	10.97%

Date	Fund	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI	Russell 2000
Dec-24	-3.42%	-2.39%	-2.57%	-8.26%
Jan-25	10.62%	2.78%	3.55%	2.62%
Feb-25	-4.27%	-1.31%	-0.69%	-5.35%
Mar-25	-3.81%	-5.63%	-4.39%	-6.81%
Apr-25	7.26%	-0.68%	0.93%	-2.31%
May-25	6.58%	6.29%	5.99%	5.34%
Jun-25	5.83%	5.08%	4.35%	5.43%
Jul-25	0.34%	2.24%	1.31%	1.73%
Aug-25	-4.25%	2.03%	2.64%	7.14%
Sep-25	2.80%	3.64%	3.26%	3.11%
Oct-25	3.08%	2.34%	2.02%	1.81%
Nov-25	-0.45%	0.25%	0.31%	0.96%
Dec-25	-2.45%	0.06%	0.84%	-0.58%
Jan-26	10.14%	1.44%	2.26%	5.39%
Feb-26	1.26%	-0.76%	0.76%	0.80%
Mar-26	-4.63%	-4.98%	0.76%	0.80%
Apr-26	4.89%	10.49%	-6.31%	-5.01%
May-26	7.23%	5.26%	9.64%	12.29%
Jun-26	2.54%	-0.95%	4.61%	4.37%

Risk statistics are calculated from monthly returns. For internal analytical use only.