



Performance data quoted presents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results; the investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost; current performance may be lower or higher than quoted performance data.

Inc. Statement	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TTM
Revenue	499.46M	432.52M	419.39M	435.85M	453.15M	595.56M	591.33M	649.41M	776.95M	870.51M	878.96M
Operating Margin	-4.94%	21.31%	16.25%	30.18%	20.53%	19.24%	38.24%	37.84%	34.05%	29.15%	27.32%
EBIT Margin	9.84%	32.91%	26.12%	40.68%	27.86%	26.82%	43.37%	42.75%	45.47%	47.74%	46.04%
Effective Tax Rate	87.52%	30.52%	22.68%	36.44%	28.45%	21.62%	31.90%	31.90%	31.43%	21.90%	18.83%
Net Income	-2.504M	59.19M	52.65M	84.41M	53.84M	74.33M	146.15M	166.24M	181.87M	198.17M	194.72M
EPS Basic	-0.37	1.032	0.8827	1.594	0.922	1.320	2.844	3.461	3.848	4.249	4.266
EPS Diluted	-0.37	1.031	0.8827	1.517	0.9151	1.315	2.821	3.432	3.825	4.225	4.244

Balance Sheet	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Last Qtr.
Total Assets	7.170B	6.544B	6.229B	6.620B	9.492B	10.02B	10.09B	10.00B	11.50B	11.65B	12.23B
Total Liabilities	6.273B	5.626B	5.286B	5.623B	8.458B	8.935B	9.020B	8.959B	10.31B	10.39B	10.90B
Financial Debt	1.369B	793.53M	328.06M	569.46M	344.97M	134.82M	95.06M	54.40M	224.80M	422.56M	501.82M
Shareholders Equity	897.08M	920.41M	945.11M	999.88M	1.045B	1.086B	1.069B	1.042B	1.193B	1.254B	1.334B

Cash Flow	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TTM
Cash from Operations	204.74M	188.14M	191.67M	201.29M	142.41M	-88.64M	100.04M	164.46M	295.66M	252.50M	215.43M
Cash from Investing	45.38M	458.43M	147.08M	-556.70M	809.38M	881.10M	-182.93M	-1.513B	-1.405B	-335.98M	-799.69M
Cash from Financing	-286.84M	-672.84M	-363.98M	317.24M	-549.10M	510.36M	-49.04M	-124.70M	1.307B	-73.56M	695.63M
Free Cash Flow	199.46M	182.84M	185.20M	189.80M	129.45M	-103.90M	76.99M	133.46M	277.80M	210.79M	176.12M

Dividend	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TTM
Dividend Per Share	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.70	0.88	1.00	1.10
Payout Ratio	--	23.28%	27.19%	16.48%	30.60%	21.29%	14.18%	20.40%	23.01%	23.67%	25.92%

Profitability	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TTM
Return on Assets	-0.03%	0.86%	0.82%	1.31%	0.67%	0.76%	1.45%	1.65%	1.69%	1.71%	--
Return on Equity	-0.27%	6.51%	5.64%	8.68%	5.26%	6.97%	13.56%	15.75%	16.27%	16.19%	--
Return on Invested Capital	-0.11%	2.97%	3.52%	5.94%	3.64%	5.69%	12.26%	14.70%	14.46%	12.80%	--

Estimates	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	2025	2026	2027
EPS	1.162	1.095	1.15	1.175	1.16	4.448	4.615	4.98
Revenue	187.02M	187.93M	183.85M	187.00M	189.65M	735.90M	752.39M	774.46M

Shareholder Friendliness	Liquidity	Short Interest
Dividend Yield	Quick Ratio Annual	Short Interest
Net Payout Yield	Current Ratio Ann	Days to Cover Short
Net Buyback Yield	Working Capital Ann	Percent of Float Short
Debt Paydwn Yield	EBIT/Int Expense Ann	% of Shr Outst Short

OFG Bancorp is a holding company, which engages in the provision of banking and financial services. It operates through the following segments: Banking, Wealth Management, and Treasury. The Banking segment includes its branches and traditional banking products such as deposits and commercial, consumer, and mortgage loans. The Wealth Management segment is involved in financial planning, money management and investment banking, brokerage services, insurance sales activity, corporate and individual trust and retirement services, and retirement plan administration services. The Treasury segment focuses on all its asset and liability management activities, such as... purchases and sales of investment securities, interest rate risk management, derivatives, and borrowings. The company was founded in 1964 and is headquartered in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Currency: USD

Symbol: OFG	Price - Oct. 21, 2025 42.18
Sector: Financials	Price Target 50.00
Industry: Banks	52 Week High - Nov. 25, 2024 47.66
Consensus Rating: Outperform	52 Week Low - April 9, 2025 33.15
Y-Rating: Attractive	Market Cap 1.878B
Last Fiscal Period: --	

Performance	1M	3M	YTD	1Y*	3Y*	5Y*	10Y*
Total Return	-4.09%	-4.50%	1.82%	9.21%	18.78%	26.13%	19.82%
Price Return	-4.74%	-5.15%	-0.33%	6.27%	15.51%	23.05%	17.10%

*Figures are annualized.

Comparables	Total Returns			Valuation (TTM)	
	1Y*	3Y*	5Y*	P/E	P/S
OFG	9.21%	18.78%	26.13%	9.940	2.203
FBP	8.44%	14.85%	31.40%	11.23	2.772
BPOP	23.28%	21.30%	28.01%	11.41	1.879
BCII	-10.14%	-45.76%	-40.27%	--	--

*Figures are annualized.

Growth	3Y	5Y	10Y
Revenue	13.76%	13.95%	4.37%
Operating Income	3.91%	22.23%	7.56%
EPS Basic	14.33%	35.74%	10.40%
Total Dividends Paid	29.59%	16.93%	4.88%
Book Value	5.47%	5.64%	3.97%
Total Assets	4.90%	4.18%	4.44%

Valuation	TTM	3Y Med.	5Y Med.	Ind. Avg.
PE Ratio	9.940	9.385	9.673	--
PS Ratio	2.203	2.191	2.183	--
PB Ratio	1.407	1.420	1.296	--
Price/FCF	11.00	8.091	--	--
EV/EBITDA	--	--	--	--
EV/EBIT	5.881	5.403	5.565	--
EV/Revenue	2.707	2.484	2.414	--
EV/FCF	13.51	9.360	9.065	--
EV/Assets	0.1976	0.1801	0.1801	--
P/E Forward	9.484	--	--	--
P/S Forward	2.552	--	--	--
PEG Forward	1.803	--	--	--

Risk	3Y	5Y	10Y
Beta	0.9636	0.7963	1.211
Standard Deviation	29.40%	29.84%	39.21%
Historical Sharpe Ratio	0.6333	0.9579	0.4616
Max Drawdown	24.56%	45.06%	75.35%
VaR 5%	2.88%	3.05%	3.59%
Historical Sortino	1.358	2.220	0.7007

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Security Type Disclosures

Stocks: Stocks are a type of security that provide a share of ownership in a company. When an investor buys a stock, they become a part owner of the business, along with all the other stockholders, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. The return on investment that a stock provides depends on the success or failure of that company. If the company does well and makes money from the products or services it sells, its stock price is likely to reflect that success. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares.

Investment Risks

Investments in securities involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal and fluctuation in value.

The investment return and principal value of securities and other financial instruments will fluctuate so that an investor's investments, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Investment results are not guaranteed. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss of principal.

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in securities from global and emerging markets carries heightened risks. These encompass currency fluctuations, political instability, and the challenges tied to diverse accounting standards. Emerging markets can exacerbate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios concentrating solely on one industry or sector entail added risks. The lack of diversity in industries exposes investors to amplified industry-specific vulnerabilities.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios heavily invested in a single issuer come with extra risks, including heightened share price oscillations due to the concentrated nature of investments.

Small-Cap Equities: Investing in small-company stocks introduces extra risks due to their greater likelihood of failure and relative lack of establishment compared to larger, established companies. Such stocks have historically displayed more pronounced market volatility.

Mid-Cap Equities: Portfolios involving companies with market capitalization below \$10 billion come with additional risks. Securities from these companies can be less stable and less easily tradable than those of larger corporations.

High-Yield Bonds: Investing in lower-rated debt securities brings additional risks because of the lower credit quality of these securities. Be prepared for heightened volatility and an increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: Income from tax-free municipal bond funds might still be subject to state, local, and Alternative Minimum Taxation.

Bonds: Bonds are susceptible to interest rate fluctuations. Rising bond interest rates lead to declines in the value of existing bonds in a portfolio. Bond portfolios can undergo value shifts due to general interest rate changes.

Hedge Funds: Hedge fund investing comes with specialized risks dependent on the strategies undertaken by the fund manager. These may include distressed or event-driven approaches, long/short strategies, arbitrage, international exposure, and the use of leverage, options, and derivatives. Hedge funds can involve substantial risk and are suitable only for financially capable investors willing to bear potential losses.

Investment Risks

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior debt share the risks associated with fixed income, such as interest rate and default risks. Often falling below investment-grade, these securities hold a high default risk. They can also be less tradable. Funds investing in these assets are often highly leveraged, heightening the risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations, and their repayment hinges on the issuer's ability to fulfill obligations. ETNs typically do not provide interest payments.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments aim to achieve multiples of an index's return but can lead to returns greater or less than the index's performance, compounded over a specific period. Leverage introduces amplified risk.

Short Positions: Holding short positions brings theoretically unlimited losses if the position moves unfavorably. Brokers might demand additional collateral, and managers might need to close out short positions at unfavorable times to limit losses.

Long-Short: Long-short funds, utilizing strategies like leverage, short selling, and derivatives, can carry higher risk, volatility, and expenses compared to traditional investment-focused funds.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund and ETF trading can halt due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs and closed-end funds, traded on the secondary market, is influenced by supply and demand, independent of NAV. This leads to trading at a premium or discount, affecting investor value.

Market Risk: Fluctuations in ETFs' market prices stem from factors like specific securities or general investor sentiment. Be mindful of potential market fluctuations and their impact.

Target-Date Funds: These funds invest in other mutual funds, designed for investors planning to retire around a target date. The fund's strategy becomes more conservative over time. Principal value isn't guaranteed, even at the target date.

Money Market Funds: An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Association (NCUA), or any other governmental agency; although money market funds seek to preserve the value of the investment at \$1 per share, it is possible to lose money. Non-bank deposit investments are not FDIC- or NCUA-insured, are not guaranteed by the bank/financial institution, and are subject to risk, including loss of principal invested.

Definitions

52 Week High/Low: The 52-Week High/Low is the highest and lowest price at which a security has traded during the previous 52 weeks.

Cash From Financing: Cash flow from financing is a major line item of the statement of cash flows. This metric tracks the movement of cash flows for the overall financing activities of the company. A few examples of financing activities include common stock issuance, total dividends paid, and net debt issuance.

Definitions

Cash From Investing: Cash from Investing is a major line item of the statement of cash flows. This metric tracks the movement of cash flows for the overall investing activities of the company. A few examples of investing activities include net change in PP&E, and net divestitures.

Cash From Operations: Cash flow from operations is a major line item of the statement of cash flows. This metric tracks the movement of cash flows for the overall operating activities of the company. A few examples of operating activities include change in receivables, change in inventories, and changes in current assets.

Current Ratio: Current ratio is measured by current assets/current liabilities. This metric measures how well a company is able to pay short-term liabilities that are on its balance sheet. An attractive current ratio shows that a company's balance sheet is healthy and has solvency.

Dividend Per Share: Dividends Per Share is the dollar amount of dividends that were paid per share to owners of shares. It is a good indicator on how the company gives value back to shareholders. However, low dividend per share figures are not a bad thing if the company has good opportunities to reinvest its earnings in its own business. YCharts uses the reported dividends paid per share using the "Dividend" metric and sums them over a trailing 12 month period to calculate this figure.

Dividend Yield: Dividend yield is a financial metric that measures the income from dividends relative to the value of an investment. It shows how much a company, fund, or portfolio has paid out in dividends each year relative to its price, NAV (Net Asset Value) or level (for portfolios). Dividend yield is available for the following security types on YCharts: stocks, mutual funds, ETFs, Closed End Funds (CEFs), and portfolios.

EBIT Margin: An EBIT Margin is the operating earnings over operating sales. This margin allows investors to understand true business costs of running a company, because parts of a company's property, plant, and equipment will eventually need to be replaced as they get used, broken down, decayed, etc. Lower EBIT Margins indicate lower profitability from a company. When comparing against its competitors, investors can determine if lower EBIT margins are due to the competitive landscape (where all companies are having lower margins) or a issue just within the company (where the company is facing lower sales and higher costs).

EBIT to Interest Expense: EBIT to Interest Expense is a measurement of how much a company is earning (EBIT) over its interest payments. A ratio of five means that a company is making five times its interest payment expense. Companies may have quarters where its EBIT coverage is not significantly higher (or lower) than its interest expense, however, reserve cash can help cover during non-profitable periods. Companies that consistently have an EBIT less than interest expense eventually face solvency issues (inability to make interest payments results in default). In general, the higher this ratio is, the better the financial health of the company. If a company has constant periods where this ratio is less than one, the company may be in poor financial health.

Earnings per Share: Earnings per share measures the total net income / average shares outstanding during income period. There are a few variations to earnings per share that are listed including "EPS Basic", "EPS Diluted", "Normalized Basic EPS", and "Normalized Diluted EPS". Each of these metrics are dependent on which earnings and shares outstanding metrics are used. Basic and Diluted EPS differ in that diluted shares are the amount of shares outstanding after all convertible securities, options, and warrants are exercised. Normalized EPS allows does not include one-time expenses.

Definitions

Effective Tax Rate: Effective tax rates show a company's anticipated tax bill as a percentage of taxable income. Generally, companies that can work within the tax code to pay lower taxes are looked upon favorably by investors, since these tax savings indirectly accrue to shareholders. Two important notes regarding effective tax rates: (1) YCharts does not calculate an effective tax rate when pre-tax income is zero or negative to avoid confusion with negative tax on negative income or positive tax on negative income. (2) Effective tax rates are different from marginal tax rates (the tax rate the company paid on its last dollar of income). YCharts Quarterly Effective Tax Rates can display more volatile numbers than TTM. This may be the result of tax liabilities that were not paid in previous quarters that a firm is paying off now. For analyzing purposes, we recommend to use TTM rather than quarterly data.

Financial Debt: Amount of non-operational debt that a company has. This can be thought of as debt that is non-critical for a company's operations. **To illustrate operational and non-operational debt:** Accounts payable is an operational debt used to pay suppliers of a firm for goods / services. If it doesn't pay these liabilities, it would be unable to continue day-to-day operations. Notes payable is a non-operational debt that represents written obligations to creditors in exchange for funds. If a firm doesn't make payments to its notes payable, there are no immediate consequences to operations. (Eventually, drastic consequences). Financial Debt can be different than other types of short term obligations. Because financial debts can be larger in nature, they can be more complexly structured, along with terms that are enacted to protect both the lender/borrower. Companies facing difficult business odds may take on more debt for riskier ventures to "gamble" on a new product/strategy.

Free Cash Flow: Free cash flow measures the amount of cash left over from a time period after all operational and working capital payments are made. Free cash flow is an important metric because it allows you to view the amount actual cash is available to the company. Free cash flow is also commonly used in valuation calculations like the discounted cash flow valuation model.

Market Capitalization: Market Capitalization measures the total value of a company based on their stock price multiplied by the shares outstanding. This metric is important because it gives you an idea of the size of a company, and how the size has changed over time. When studying companies from a relative basis, it would make sense to compare companies that have a similar market capitalization because factors like market share, economies of scale, and business models would also be similar.

Net Common Buyback Yield: Net Common Buyback Yield is the amount of common stock buybacks / market cap. Since buyback show a sign of the company adding shareholder value, a higher buyback yield is usually looked at positively.

Net Debt Paydown Yield: The Net Debt Paydown Yield gives a good idea of how much total debt is paid down in relation to market capitalization. This metric can give an idea of what a company is doing with their capital structure. Net Debt Paydown Yield can give a good idea of the health of a company's financials as well.

Net Income: Net Income is the total amount of profit earned by a company. This metric boils down to the overall profit that is left from the revenue that a company receives after taking out various operational line items like cost of goods sold, income tax expense, SG&A expense, etc. Eventually, all companies would want to have a consistent positive and growing net income, so that this can be used for various purposes like reinvesting into the company, paying off debt, and potentially paying out dividends to shareholders.

Net Payout Yield: Net Payout Yield measures the amount of payouts through repurchases and dividends that a company pays divided by its market capitalization. This yield gives a good idea of how much a company takes advantage of free cash flow to provide value to shareholders.

Definitions

Operating Margin: Operating margin measures the proportion of revenue left over after paying the variable costs of production. It is an important indicator of efficiency and profitability. Operating margins can be used to demonstrate management effectiveness in maintaining costs or increasing revenues. High operating margins, or increasing margins over time, demonstrate management's effectiveness in increasing operating profits, whereas declining operating margins can point out significant weaknesses in company growth. Low operating margins in certain industries may also indicate cost controls (if implemented) could lead to better operating income. An operating margin of .15 indicates that for each dollar of revenue that comes in, 15 cents will drive to the operating income. Operating margin can be used to make predictions of future operating profits based on revenue growth.

Payout Ratio: The payout ratio is the percentage of total dividends paid / net income. This metric is important for dividend investors as it can be used to give an idea of how much of a dividend payout you are expected to receive.

Percent of Float Short: Percent of Float Short is the percentage of shares available for trading that are sold short.

Percent of Shares Outstanding Short: The percent of shares that investors are currently short on a particular stock. If Company X has 5 million shares outstanding and 1 million shares sold short, the percent of shares outstanding short is 20%.

Price: The price of a security measures the cost to purchase 1 share of a security. For a company, price can be multiplied by shares outstanding to find the market capitalization (value of the company).

Price Target: It is the stock price analysts expect to see within a period of 0-18 months. Target price is a non-periodic estimate and will not have Actuals available.

Quick Ratio: The Quick Ratio, also known as the acid-test ratio, is a solvency metric used to determine a firm's ability to pay down current liabilities with its cash, short term equivalents, and accounts receivables. This ratio was nicknamed quick to describe the "quick assets" needed to pay down any current liabilities. Firms with high quick ratios often indicate the firm is solvent and able to pay current liabilities quickly. A low quick ratio may indicate that the firm is potentially having solvency issues. Other similar solvency ratios include : Cash Ratio - Measures the amount of cash that can be used to pay liabilities Current Ratio - Measures the amount of current assets over current liabilities The quick ratio is more lenient than the cash ratio, but stricter than the current ratio. The cash ratio is the most strict because it only calculates the amount of cash and short term equivalents to pay off current liabilities. The quick ratio assumes accounts receivables to be a liquid enough asset that can potentially be used to pay off current liabilities. Companies with poor credit policies (managing accounts receivables) may have high quick ratios, but not be as solvent as they appear.

Return on Assets: Return on Assets measures Net Income / Total Assets. This metric is important because it gives an idea of how efficiently a business is being run in using assets and generating income. ROA can vary for different sectors and industries depending on the financial statement structures.

Return on Equity (ROE): Return on Equity (ROE) measures Net Income / Total Shareholders' Equity. This metric is important because it gives an idea of how efficiently a business is being run. ROE can vary for different sectors and industries depending on the financial statement structures.

Definitions

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC): Return on invested capital is calculated as the Net Income / (Current and Non-Current Portion of Debt + Shareholders Equity + Minority Interests). This metric gives insight into how the particular company is doing in comparison to the total amount of capital that is being put into investments.

Revenues: Revenues measure the total amount of value that a company brings in during a certain period. This is also considered the "top-line" of the income statement. Revenues are used for all operating expenses as well as other line items which eventually lead to the net income for the company. Revenue is an extremely important metric when analyzing a company. A company with efficient margins is able to turn revenues into the most net income.

Shareholders' Equity: Shareholder's Equity is a main portion of the balance sheet of a company that measures the net value of a company. The reason for this is because from an accounting perspective, the balance sheet equation is $\text{Shareholder's Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$. A few examples of shareholder's equity of a company include retained earnings, paid in capital, and preferred stock.

Short Interest: The number of shares that have been sold short but have yet to be covered or closed out. This is commonly used as a sentiment indicator. High short interest shows a bearish or pessimistic outlook. Short selling, or Shorting, is when an investor borrows stock from a lender, sells the stock, and then buys the stock back to return it to the lender. The investor is betting that the stock will drop in price.

Total Assets: Assets are a main portion of the balance sheet of a company that measure things that provide economic value. A few examples of assets of a company include cash, inventories, and accounts receivable. From an accounting perspective, the balance sheet equation is $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Shareholder's Equity}$.

Total Liabilities: Liabilities are a main portion of the balance sheet of a company that measure outstanding payables/obligations. A few examples of liabilities of a company include accounts payable, current debt, and capital lease obligations. From an accounting perspective, the balance sheet equation is $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Assets} - \text{Shareholder's Equity}$.

Total Return Level: The total return level allows investors to view the performance of a security inclusive of both price appreciation and dividends/distributions. Total return level is seen as the most accurate calculation that produces returns consistent with most other sources.

Working Capital: The difference between current assets and current liabilities. Illustrates the amount of liquid assets that a company has to build its business. Working capital are funds used for operational liquidity. A firm often has day to day liquidity needs that require short term capital. Large quantities of working capital indicate potential to expand quickly. Firms with low levels of working capital may encounter liquidity issues. For example, companies often need to make quick equipment purchases and must tap into working capital to do so. If a company has an insufficient amount of working capital, it may have to turn to other sources of funding, such as debt, potentially slowing growth. While having a surplus of working capital is good for growth, excess amounts of working capital may mean the company could find better uses of its current assets.

Disclosures

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RISKS AND LIMITATIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE

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INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES INVOLVE INVESTMENT RISKS, INCLUDING POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL AND FLUCTUATION IN VALUE. See “INVESTMENT RISKS” below for a brief summary of certain risks. The investment return and principal value of securities and other financial instruments will fluctuate so that an investor's investments, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Investment results are not guaranteed. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss of principal. **THIS REPORT IS NOT AN INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT. DO NOT RELY ON THIS REPORT AS PORTRAYING, OR CONTAINING PERFORMANCE OF, AN ACTUAL ACCOUNT. THIS REPORT SHOWS HYPOTHETICAL OR SIMULATED RETURNS OF portfolio(S) AND IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.** The SEC has not approved the returns being displayed within the report. This report is not intended to and does not predict or show the actual investment performance of any account. A portfolio represents an investment in a hypothetical weighted blend of securities which, together with other inputs, were selected by you and/or your Adviser and, accordingly, a portfolio should be used for illustrative purposes only.

The performance of a portfolio is calculated by taking a weighted average of the stated target weights and the securities' total return, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions on the related ex-date, since the latest rebalance date. The portfolio(s) portrayed in this report are assumed to rebalance to the exact designated weights on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, whichever you and/or your Adviser selected in generating this report. The performance illustrated in this report may assume that rebalancing occurred in a manner different from how your Adviser rebalances a client portfolio. Your Adviser may recommend rebalancing when an asset class varies from its targeted allocation. In general, your Adviser reinvests dividends generated by investments. The way your Adviser invests dividends may be different than how the portfolio(s) invest dividends.

All stated target weights are based on allocation choices input by your and/or your Adviser. These weights represent the values used at rebalance periods. All weightings ignore the concept of whole shares and instead use the exact percentage chosen when creating the portfolio(s).

Unless otherwise noted, no transaction costs (e.g., commissions, sales loads), taxes, or advisory fees are deducted from the performance results generated by the portfolios(s). Any expense ratio shown is inclusive of the underlying fees in the securities included in the portfolio(s) (as reported by Morningstar Inc.), and as such should be considered for illustrative purposes only. As discussed above, such fees do not include transaction costs (e.g., commissions, sales loads), taxes, or advisory fees.

The stated yield for a hypothetical portfolio is based on the weighted average of trailing 12-month yields for the underlying securities. It is no indication or guarantee of future yield.

Disclosures (continued)

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS. To the extent this report portrays historical performance of particular securities or other financial instruments, past performance of such securities or other instruments is not indicative of future results. Further, when reviewing past performance records of actual accounts, it is important to note that different accounts (even if they are managed pursuant to the same strategy), can have varying results. The reasons for this include: 1) the period of time in which the accounts are active; 2) the timing of contributions and withdrawals; 3) the account size; 4) the minimum investment requirements and/or withdrawal restrictions; 5) the rate of advisory, brokerage commissions and transaction fees charged to an account; and 6) restrictions or limitations on whether the account can be rebalanced annually, quarterly or otherwise.

ALL RISK CALCULATIONS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. They are calculated at the portfolio level using a benchmark (discussed below) selected by you and/or your Adviser. The benchmark is displayed for comparison purposes and is used to calculate portfolio level risk data when necessary.

For a glossary of terms relating to risk calculations that may be used in this report, see "DEFINITIONS," below.

DO NOT RELY UPON THIS REPORT FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF YOUR ASSETS. This report was generated based on information provided by you and by various other sources. If your Adviser generated this report, you should consult with your Adviser to determine what sources of information were used by it in connection with generating this report besides information that was provided by you. You should refer to official final account statements or other final official documents you receive from your Adviser or your other financial services providers when determining the value of your assets.

INVESTMENT RISKS

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 fund's 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 note 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 daily fund objectives (or other time period stated within the prospectus objective). 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%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding could 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.

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 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.

Disclosures (continued)

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund, ETF, and HOLDR 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, HOLDRs, 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 price of ETFs and HOLDRs can fluctuate because 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 approximation 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 the fund's target date.

Money Market Funds: Investments in these funds are not guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. You can lose money by investing in these funds. The fund strives to preserve your investment, however, it can not guarantee to do so.

INDEXES AND BENCHMARK DISCLOSURES

Indices and benchmarks are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment. Index return information is provided by vendors and although deemed reliable, is not guaranteed by YCharts, your Adviser or any other person. Benchmark returns may or may not be adjusted to reflect ongoing expenses such as sales charges. An investment portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the benchmark. Due to timing of information, benchmarks may be adjusted after the publication of this report. Following is a brief description of the common market indexes and benchmarks.

Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index: Covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prefunded bonds.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index: Covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-through securities), ABS, and CMBS sectors.

Bloomberg Commodity Index: A liquid and diversified benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities which include oil, metals and agricultural products such as corn or soybean. The Bloomberg Commodity Index family includes nine sub-indexes that group commodities based on type, plus single-commodity indexes for each of the 19 individual commodities in the broad index, plus Cocoa, Lead, Platinum and Tin.

Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index: Comprised of companies whose charters are the equity ownership and operation of commercial real estate and which operate under the REIT Act of 1960. Each REIT in the REIT Index is weighted by its float-adjusted market capitalization. The total return version of the index is calculated with gross dividends reinvested.

MSCI EAFE® Index-Net Total Return: Measures the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The index returns are calculated with reinvestment of net dividends after the deduction of applicable non-resident withholding taxes. Prior to July 1, 2016, the returns of the MSCI EAFE index were calculated with gross dividends, before application of local taxes, to approximate the maximum possible dividend reinvestment.

MSCI Emerging Markets® Index-Net Total Return: Measures the equity market performance of emerging markets. The index returns are calculated with reinvestment of net dividends, after the deduction of applicable nonresident withholding taxes. Prior to July 1, 2016, the returns of the MSCI Emerging Markets index were calculated with gross dividends, before application of local taxes, to approximate the maximum possible dividend reinvestment.

S&P 500® Index: Capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.

S&P MidCap 400® Index: Covers 7% of the U.S. equity market and is comprised of companies with market capitalization in the range of US \$1.4 billion to US \$5.9 billion. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.

S&P SmallCap 600® Index: Covers approximately 3% of the domestic equities market covering companies with market capitalization in the range of US \$400 million to US \$1.8 billion. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms, if used in this Report, have the following meanings:

1. **Alpha:** Alpha measures the risk and market-adjusted returns for the portfolio. The metric is calculated on the specified lookback period using the benchmark that is set for the portfolio.

Formula Alpha = Annualized security return - risk free rate - beta * (annualized benchmark return - risk free rate) * 100

Note: Risk free rate = average 1 month treasury rate throughout the lookback period.

2. **Beta:** Beta measures the movement of the portfolio in comparison to the benchmark based on the lookback period. It is a statistical measure that can be used to measure the volatility of price movements.

Disclosures (continued)

Formula Beta = Covariance (Portfolio Return , Benchmark Return) / Variance (Benchmark Return)

3. Standard Deviation: Standard deviation measures the range of return values that you can statistically expect from your portfolio compared to its mean return. This measure is annualized for the specified lookback period.

Formula Standard Deviation = SQRT(Variance of Monthly Returns for Lookback Period)

4. Historical Sharpe: Sharpe measures the risk-adjusted return for the specified lookback period.

Formula Sharpe = (Average monthly return over lookback period) / (Historical standard deviation)

5. Historical Sortino: Sortino Ratio measures the downside risk-adjusted outperformance of the portfolio versus the benchmark.

Formula Historical Sortino = (Average Monthly Returns - risk free rate) / downside deviation

6. Max Drawdown: Max drawdown is an indicator of the risk of a portfolio chosen based on a certain strategy. It measures the largest single drop from peak to bottom in the value of a portfolio (before a new peak is achieved).

Formula: Max Drawdown = (Peak value before largest drop - Lowest value before new high established) / (Peak value before largest drop)

7. Monthly Value at Risk (VaR) 5%: The VaR calculates the potential loss of an investment with a given time frame and confidence level. This metric is a statistical measure that gives an idea of the statistical chance of a drawdown occurring.

8. Dividend Yield (TTM): For the underlying holdings of the portfolio, the dividend yield measures the total amount of dividends per share paid over the last 12 months, divided by the price per share of the security. To calculate the portfolio's dividend yield, a weighted average of the underlying holdings' dividend yield is taken.

9. 7-Day SEC Yield: Annualized yield calculated using interest and dividends earned and paid out over a 7-day period. It is primarily used for money market funds. The unsubsidized version of this yield reflects what the value would be without any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

10. 30-Day SEC Yield: Annualized yield calculated using net investment income per share earned over a 30-day period. The unsubsidized version of this yield reflects what the value would be without any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

11. Distribution Yield (TTM): Measures the total amount of distributions received from common dividends paid in the underlying holdings over the last 12 months.

12. Weighted Average PE Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the net income per share. Stocks that have EPS < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

13. Weighted Average Price to Sales Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the sales per share. Stocks that have Revenue per Share < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

14. Weighted Average Price to Book Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the book value per share. Stocks that have Book Value per Share < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

15. Weighted Median ROE: Return on equity is measured as the Net Income / Average TTM shareholder's equity. On the portfolio level, the weighted median ROE of the underlying holdings is calculated.

16. Expense Ratio: A measure of the fees charged by a fund manager to the investors that own shares of the fund. The value is a percentage and represents the portion of the investor's assets that are paid to the fund manager on a periodic basis.

17. Gross Expense Ratio: Represents the total expenses incurred by a mutual fund or investment product without any adjustments. It includes all costs associated with managing and operating the fund, such as management fees, administrative expenses, marketing expenses, legal fees, and other operational charges.

18. Net Expense Ratio: Takes into account any fee waivers or expense reimbursements that the fund may receive. These waivers or reimbursements are often provided by the fund's management company or other entities associated with the fund to reduce the overall expenses borne by the investors. By subtracting these waived or reimbursed amounts from the Gross Expense Ratio, the Net Expense Ratio reflects the actual expenses that investors will have to pay.

19. Weighted Median ROA: Return on assets is measured as the Net Income / Average Total assets of the last 5 quarters. On the portfolio level, the weighted median ROA of the underlying holdings is calculated.

20. Avg. Market Cap: Market capitalization is the share price multiplied by the total number of shares outstanding. For the portfolio, an average of the underlying holdings' market cap is taken.

21. Weighted Avg. Debt to Capital: The debt to capital for underlying stocks is calculated as the total long-term debt divided by the capital of the firm. Capital is measured as the sum of common equity, preferred equity, and long term debt. For the portfolio, the weighted average is taken of the underlying holdings' debt to capital.

22. Portfolio Rebalance: Each portfolio listed on this report contains a rebalance frequency. This can be selected when creating portfolio on YCharts. The portfolios are rebalanced to the proper target weights at each target rebalance point. For monthly rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar month. For quarterly rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar quarter (March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st). For annual rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar year. Lastly, if the portfolio never rebalances, the target weights are implemented at the portfolio inception date, but will not change after that.

Disclosures (continued)

23. Market Price: Refers to the current trading price at which shares are bought or sold on a stock exchange. It is the price at which buyers and sellers in the market agree to transact.

24. Net Asset Value: Net Asset Value (NAV) is a financial term commonly used in the context of mutual funds and other investment funds. It represents the per-share value of the fund's assets minus its liabilities. In simpler terms, NAV is the net value of each share in the fund.