

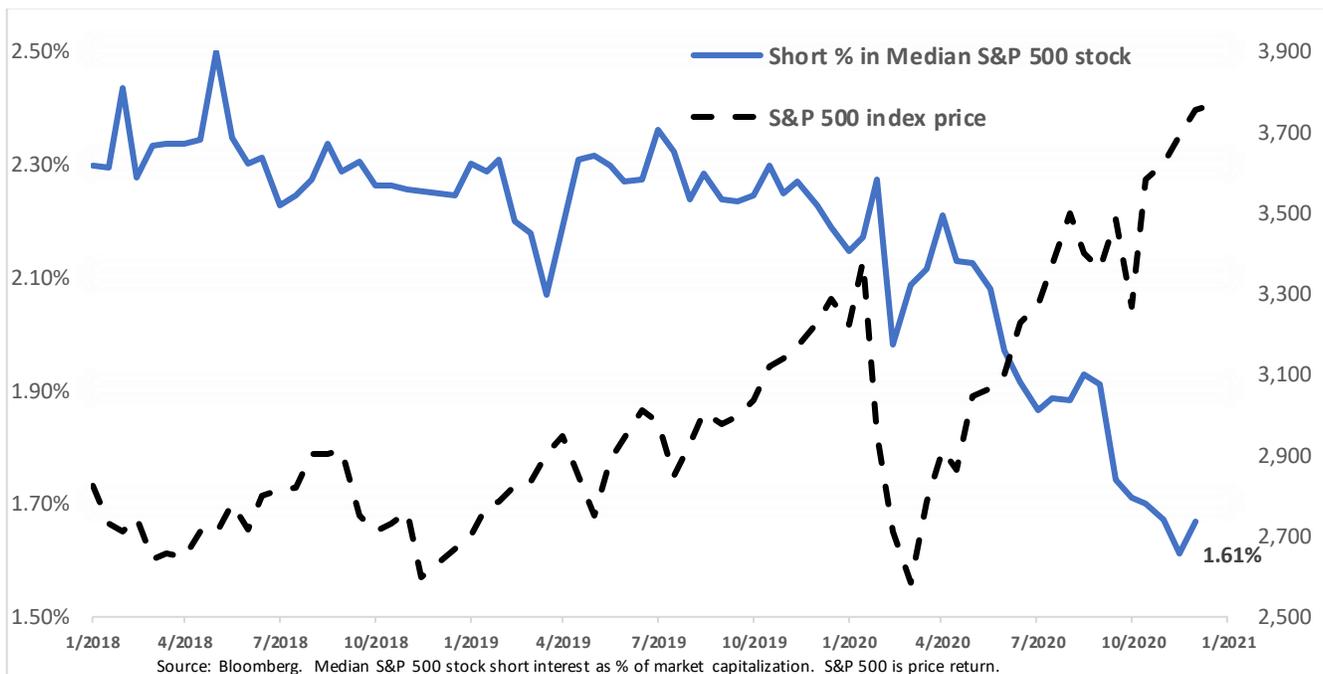


## Harvesting Strategy

2021's Stock Market is the Least Hedged Since 2000

Short interest in the average S&P 500 stock fell to an even lower low this January than back in August 2020, when [Goldman Sachs' market indicator](#) was last widely circulated.<sup>1</sup> January's measure of 1.61% was [last seen in early 2000](#) when the Dotcom bull market was rolling over.

Lack of overall shorting may be a sign of complacency as few are hedging broader market risks. But, with stocks hovering near all-time highs, investors may want to consider a hedging strategy to protect recent gains.



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<sup>1</sup> **Short interest** is the number of shares that have been sold **short and are still outstanding**, i.e. **shares borrowed** from other investors and sold into the market to be bought back and replaced at a later date. It is often perceived as an indicator of bearish sentiment.



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Hedged Strategies Risk

The Hedged Strategies take “short” positions by selling an index ETF that the client portfolio does not own, which exposes the portfolio to costs and risks that are not associated with owning securities long. Certain of these costs and risks are described in the margin disclosure statement provided to you by the financial institution holding your account, and we encourage you to discuss those risks and costs with your advisor. The following disclosure discusses the risks related to Green Harvest’s investment strategy.

A short position has an opposing or “inverse” relationship to a long position on the same asset. Generally, the short index position will lose money when the overall long portfolio is rising in value, and the short position will increase in value when the long portfolio is losing money. This relationship provides the “hedging” aspect of the Strategy. Green Harvest seeks to short an index ETF that is expected to have a strong inverse relationship with the strategy benchmark. If the index ETF underlying the short position deviates from this inverse correlation to the benchmark performance, then the Strategy will not perform as desired, and you could have limited tax loss harvesting outcomes as well as low or negative portfolio returns. Although the short position is intended as a hedge against negative or low returns of the markets, the Strategy’s return may be negative. Any dividends paid



by ETFs underlying the short position must be paid to the institution lending the security and thus will not generate income for your account.

Tax loss harvesting opportunities exist when the long portfolio has gains and when the short position has losses. Portfolio losses may result in margin calls from your financial institution, and when you instruct Green Harvest to sell portfolio assets in response to margin calls, such sales could generate taxable capital gains. Alternatively, you will be required to add cash to the account in response to margin calls.

Short positions can lead to more volatile performance of the underlying security. In addition, the ETFs underlying short positions may experience periods of low trading volume or reduced liquidity, which would restrict the ability to enter short positions. In these periods, Green Harvest can seek to enter short positions through other available transactions, which may have higher transaction costs. All investments are subject to liquidity risk, especially when markets are not functioning normally. If Green Harvest is unable to acquire or dispose of holdings quickly or at prices that represent perceived market value, then the Strategy will be negatively impacted. Examples of events that can lead to heightened liquidity risk include domestic and foreign economic crises, natural disasters, political instability, and regulatory changes.

#### GREEN HARVEST ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC Disclosure Related to After-Tax Performance

The Composite includes all portfolios managed by Green Harvest Asset Management LLC according to Strategy. The Strategy's after-tax returns are calculated using actual before-tax returns that have been adjusted to estimate the benefits of using tax losses harvested to offset capital gains and reinvesting the resulting tax savings in the portfolio. For short-term and long-term capital gains realized in each client account, the after-tax return calculation uses the maximum federal tax rates applicable during the tax years shown, which were 40.8% and 23.8%, respectively. For dividend income received in each account, the estimate assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 40.8% applicable to ordinary income. The after-tax returns are hypothetical and may not reflect clients' actual after-tax performance due to differences in tax rates and other circumstances. As examples, clients with lower applicable tax rates, capital loss carryforwards or no capital gains outside the portfolio are likely to experience lower levels of after-tax returns. In addition, the tax savings and reinvestment are assumed to occur in the tax year, although tax savings are not available during the tax year, and any reinvestment of such savings would occur following the tax year.

Green Harvest has approximated after-tax returns for the benchmark by increasing the Index's monthly price returns by its dividend yield after applying a 32.3% tax rate, which assumes that half of dividends are taxed at the 23.8% rate applicable to qualified dividends and the other half at the 40.8% rate for ordinary income. Benchmark after-tax returns are provided for informational purposes only and are not intended as a measure of Green Harvest's tax alpha compared to the benchmark. Significant differences between the calculation methodologies for Strategy and benchmark after-tax returns limit comparability between the returns. For example, the benchmark returns do not include the after-tax impact of capital gains, and different rates have been applied to dividend income.