

# WASHINGTON CROSSING ADVISORS

## CONQUEST CORE FACT CARD | 1Q2026

### MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE GROWTH PORTFOLIO

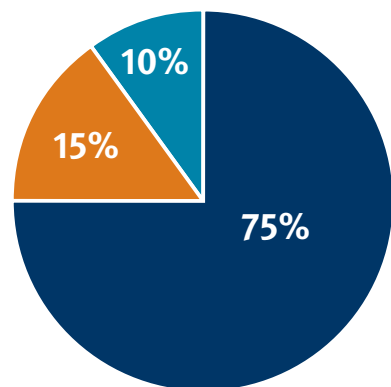
www.washingtoncrossingadvisors.com

CONQUEST IS A SUITE OF PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED ASSET ALLOCATION ETF PORTFOLIOS THAT SEEK TO CONTROL RISK AND GENERATE SOLID RISK-ADJUSTED RETURNS ABOVE THE RATE OF INFLATION. Portfolios are available with different target asset mixes around which equity exposure can vary ( $\pm 15\%$ ) based on Washington Crossing's shorter-term market views. We seek to manage risk by combining long-run strategic and shorter-term active perspectives in one portfolio.

THE CONQUEST CORE MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE GROWTH PORTFOLIO PRIMARILY INVESTS IN EQUITY FUNDS. Capital appreciation is the dominant driver of return, with income as a secondary consideration. This portfolio may be appropriate for investors with a very long investment time horizon (15+ years) and higher tolerance for risk.

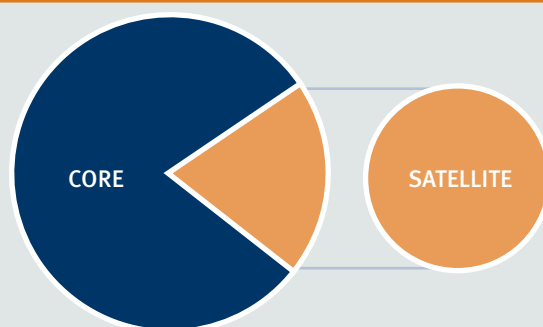
#### TARGET ALLOCATION

- Equity ETFs: 75%
- Fixed Income ETFs: 15%
- Non-Traditional ETFs: 10%



#### PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

**70% Core (1–3 Year Ahead Focus):** A diversified mix of assets focused on long-run expected risk and reward. Evolving risk and return expectations will determine the weightings of assets relative to the benchmark's risk exposures.



**30% Satellite (3–6 Month Ahead Focus):** A monthly evaluation of fundamental conditions determines the mix of stocks and bonds here. When the 3-6 month forecast of incoming data shows improving conditions, the satellite will be more heavily concentrated in stocks over bonds. A deteriorating forecast shifts the mix toward bonds and away from stocks.

#### MARCH 2026 ALLOCATIONS

EQUITY DESCRIPTIONS	Wgt (%)
U.S. Stock Market	8.5
U.S. Equal Weighted Stock Market	8.5
Growth	10.9
Value	13.9
Developed Markets	19.5
Emerging Markets	14.9
<b>Equity Sub-Total</b>	<b>76.2</b>

CASH DESCRIPTIONS	Wgt (%)
Cash	1.0

FIXED INCOME DESCRIPTIONS	Wgt (%)
U.S. Aggregate Bond	12.8
<b>Fixed Income Sub-Total</b>	<b>12.8</b>

NON-TRAD DESCRIPTIONS	Wgt (%)
U.S. Real Estate	3.9
Gold	2.7
High Yield Corporate Bond	3.4
<b>Non-Traditional Sub-Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>

#### ANNUALIZED RETURNS % (OCT 2007–MAR 2026)\*

	1Q26	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	7 Yr	10 Yr	Incept
Gross	-1.58	-1.58	16.92	14.79	8.70	10.51	10.09	5.90
Net of Max Fees	-2.32	-2.32	13.46	11.39	5.49	7.24	6.84	2.77
Benchmark	-2.45	-2.45	16.15	13.44	7.48	9.44	9.17	5.87

## DISCLOSURES

\* Inception: October 31, 2007.

Benchmark Pre-June 30, 2016: 70% MSCI All Country World Index TR, 10% Bloomberg U.S. Government Intermediate Index TR, 20% HFRX Global Hedge Fund (USD) TR.

Benchmark Post-June 30, 2016: 75% MSCI All Country World Index TR, 15% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index TR, 10% HFRX Global Hedge Fund (USD) TR.

Net of fee performance is calculated using the maximum applicable annual wrap fee that a client could potentially pay of 3.00%, applied monthly. This total wrap fee includes all charges for trading costs, portfolio management, custody and other administrative fees. Actual fees may vary.

Past performance should not and cannot be viewed as an indicator of future performance. Indices are unmanaged, and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. All benchmark returns presented are provided to represent the investment environment existing during the time periods shown. Actual investment performance will vary due to fees and expenses. For comparison purposes, the benchmarks include the reinvestment of income. The benchmarks are unmanaged and unavailable for direct investment.

All Conquest Portfolios performance calculations of indices are calculated on a total return basis (reflecting reinvestment of dividends and other earnings) but do not reflect management fees, expenses, or taxes. Indices are unmanaged, are not available for direct investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The investment return and principal value of exchange traded funds (ETFs) will fluctuate, and an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. ETFs trade throughout the day like a stock and may trade for less than their net asset value.

Diversification and asset allocation do not ensure a profit or protect against loss. There are special considerations associated with international investing, including the risk of currency fluctuations and political and economic events. Investing in emerging markets may involve greater risk and volatility than investing in more developed countries. Due to their narrow focus, sector-based investments typically exhibit greater volatility. When investing in real estate companies, property values can fall due to environmental, economic, or other reasons, and changes in interest rates can negatively impact the performance. Small company stocks are typically more volatile and carry additional risks, since smaller companies generally are not as well established as larger companies. When investing in bonds, it is important to note that as interest rates rise, bond prices will fall. High-yield bonds have greater credit risk than quality bonds. The risk of loss in trading commodities and futures can be substantial. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your financial condition. The high degree of leverage that is often obtainable in commodity trading can work against you as well as for you. The use of leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains.

Asset Class Returns By Year: Cash: ICE U.S. Treasury 1-3 Year Bond Index; Fixed Income: Bloomberg Aggregate Index; High Yield: Markit iBoxx USD Liquid High Yield Index; U.S. Equity: S&P 500; DM Equity: MSCI World Index; EM Equity: MSCI Emerging Markets Index; REITs: Dow Jones Select U.S. Real Estate Index; Gold: Gold Spot Price; Asset Alloc: Assumed Asset Allocation Weights: 1% Cash, 20% U.S. Stocks, 17% Foreign Developed Stocks, 3% Emerging Stocks, 50% Diversified Fixed Income, 3% REITs, 3% Gold, 3% High Yield. Assumes annual rebalancing, which may have tax consequences. You cannot invest directly in an index. Assumes reinvestment of gains and dividends. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. For illustrative purposes only. Actual results may vary.

The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. As of May 2011, the MSCI World Index consists of the following 24 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the non-securitized component of the U.S. Aggregate Index with less than 10 years to maturity. The index includes investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate treasuries, government-related and corporate securities.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

The Bloomberg U.S. Government Intermediate Index is of securities considered intermediate in term that are issued by the U.S. Treasury, government agencies, and quasi-federal corporations.

The Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Index is market capitalization-weighted and includes investment-grade tax-exempt bonds classified into four main sectors: General Obligation, Revenue, Insured, and Prerefunded. To be included in this index, the original transaction size of a bond must have been greater than \$50 million. In addition, each bond must have been issued since December 31, 1990, and have an outstanding par value greater than \$3 million, a minimum credit rating of Baa, and a remaining maturity of at least one year. Bonds with floating rates (including derivative and residual interest securities) are excluded. Effective January 1, 1996, zero coupon bonds and bonds subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) are included in this index.

The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage.

Indices are unmanaged, and it is not possible to invest directly in an index. Index returns include the reinvestment of dividends but do not include adjustments for brokerage, custodian, and advisory fees.

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Performance is based upon the asset-weighted performance of all client accounts invested in this strategy (accounts having investment restrictions may be removed from the composite for performance calculation purposes) and is shown on a gross and net of fee basis, both including the reinvestment of income. Gross of fees returns are shown as supplemental and do not reflect the deduction of transaction costs. Net of fees means that the figures includes all charges for trading costs, portfolio management, custody and other administrative fees, but do not reflect taxes. Actual fees may vary.

All investments involve risk, including possible loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met. It is important to review your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and liquidity needs before choosing an investment style or manager. Equity investments are subject generally to market, market sector, market liquidity, issuer, and investment style risks, among other factors to varying degrees. Fixed Income investments are subject to market, market liquidity, issuer, investment style, interest rate, credit quality, and call risks, among other factors to varying degrees. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are subject to market risk, including the possible loss of principal, and may trade for less than their net asset value. ETFs trade like a stock, and there will be brokerage commissions associated with buying and selling exchange traded funds.

A minimum investment applies within the various investment advisory programs. There are other costs associated with these programs, including but not limited to: execution costs for trades effected with other broker-dealers, exchange fees, transfer or other taxes, interest expense, any third-party account or administrative fees, wire transfer fees, any internal expenses charged by mutual funds or other investment companies, and the costs associated with products and services not described in the applicable Advisory Agreement. Investors should consider all terms and conditions before deciding whether the Stifel Opportunity Program is appropriate for their needs.

Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.