

PRECISIONCORE ETF TAX-MANAGED 100/0



*The pie chart above reflects asset allocation as of 12/31/2020.

Key Characteristics

- Built based upon academic research
- Low portfolio expense ratio of 0.14%
- Comprised of ETFs not typically available to the average investor
- The periodic portfolio rebalance is at Symmetry's discretion.

Investment Strategy

- A broadly diversified, strategically allocated portfolio of equity securities.
- 100% allocation to equities represented by thousands stocks in approximately 50 countries.

Investor Profile

Typical investors in this portfolio seek maximum longterm principal growth, have a minimum investment time horizon of 10 years and are willing to accept potentially significant share price volatility.

Calendar Year Returns

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annualized Return *2010-2020	*Upside Capture	*Downside Capture
TM PrecisionCore 100/0 (Gross Composite)	-8.53%	18.06%	23.67%	2.97%	-1.99%	11.36%	22.87%	-9.51%	22.90%	10.77%	9.41%	97.67%	100.14%
TM PrecisionCore 100/0 (Net Composite)	-9.42%	17.15%	23.00%	2.46%	-2.44%	10.83%	22.03%	-9.90%	22.37%	9.65%	8.74%	95.83%	101.29%
TM PrecisionCore 100-0 Custom Benchmark**	-7.89%	16.38%	23.55%	3.84%	-2.19%	8.36%	23.95%	-10.08%	26.35%	16.25%	10.05%		

*Inception date for the Even models is Feb. 1, 2010 and June 1, 2010 for the Odd models.

**Inception date is not the inception date of index but rather the inception date for the Portfolios. For a description of the custom benchmark please see PrecisionCore ETF Composite Disclosures.

For a definition an Annualized Return and information regarding the Portfolio Expense Ratio, and other key terms please see disclosure labeled Definitions.

Past Performance does not guarantee future results. All data is from source believed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed or warranted. The above composite account performance represents the performance of the Symmetry PrecisionCore ETF Portfolios. The Symmetry PrecisionCore offering became available to the public on February 1, 2010. The portfolios are comprised of Exchange Traded Funds, from Vanguard, iShares, and SPDR. The portfolios range from three to twelve Exchange Traded Funds depending on debt to equity allocations ranging from 0/100 portfolio to 100/0 portfolio.

The net composite performance results reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other portfolio earnings and the deduction of Symmetry's investment management fee, the investment advisory fee charged by each adviser who serves as the adviser to the underlying client account, transaction fees, custodian fees and the separate fees assessed directly by each unaffiliated ETF that comprised each portfolio. Account performance information has been compiled by Symmetry Partners, LLC as supplied by the custodian and other third party services providers.

The gross composite performance results are shown for comparative purposes. The gross composite performance reflect the reinvestment of dividends, but are shown gross of applicable custodian fee, investment management fee, and a weighted advisor fee. For a complete description of Symmetry's fees, please see the ADV Part 2A located on the Symmetry website at www.symmetrypartners.com. Gross composite returns were not provided by Symmetry's custodian from the PrecisionCore launch date through the end of September 2010. As a result, gross composite estimates were calculated for even models in April and July 2010 and for odd models in July 2010. The dollar fee paid in mid-April and mid-July (calculated as a percent of calendar-quarter ending market value and paid in the subsequent month) was divided by the average market value of April and July. The basis point figure was added back to the net composite return in April and July. Gross composite returns were calculated and provided by Investnet commencing in October 2010. Email research@symmetrypartners.com or a more detailed description of this estimation process. Performance shown is the monthly Beginning Market Value-weighted Time-Weighted Rate of Return (BMV-weighted TWRR). BMV-weighted TWRR adjusts for cash flows and is calculated from the beginning and ending market values for days that are affected by those cash flows. If there are cash flows, the month is separated into sub-periods. The periodic returns for the sub-periods are geometrically linked (multiplied) to calculate the full month's TWRR. In the event there are no cash flows, the sub-period will start the first of the month and end the last day of that month.

Please be advised that some of the portfolios may not be available through all broker-dealers. For additional information regarding the composites, exchange traded funds and Symmetry Partners, LLC, please see disclosure in back labeled PrecisionCore ETF Composite Disclosure.

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Risk and Return Statistics

	3 Year			5 Year			10 Year		
	Investment		Custom Benchmark	Investment		Custom Benchmark	Investment		Custom Benchmark
	Gross Composite	Net Composite		Gross Composite	Net Composite		Gross Composite	Net Composite	
Standard Deviation	18.15%	18.13%	18.42%	14.55%	14.52%	14.85%	14.23%	14.18%	14.32%
Return	9.66%	8.90%	11.90%	12.34%	11.62%	13.21%	8.81%	8.13%	9.15%
Sharpe Ratio	0.52	0.48	0.63	0.79	0.75	0.83	0.62	0.58	0.64

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	3 Year		5 Year		10 Year	
	Gross Composite	Net Composite	Gross Composite	Net Composite	Gross Composite	Net Composite
Alpha	-1.85%	-2.53%	-0.49%	-1.10%	-0.19%	-0.80%
Beta	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.98
R2	98.98%	98.85%	98.63%	98.45%	98.50%	98.33%

As of 3/31/2021

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PrecisionCore ETF Tax-Managed Composite Disclosure

Each discretionary, fee-paying account that is assigned to a composite is confirmed to be managed in accordance with the strategy specific to its composite, including the correct number of holdings and correct allocations, the relevant equity/fixed income ratio, and an allocation to cash of 5% or less. If the account is deemed to not be managed to a discretionary strategy then it is excluded. Some additional important information regarding the composites is as follows. Each account is checked for an open date and/or a termination date. If an account has been opened or closed during a month, the account is excluded from the calculation for that month. The account's balance and holdings are reviewed daily to confirm that the account had a balance greater than \$8000 and that the account did not hold cash in excess of the 5% threshold at the end of the day. If these criteria are not met then the account is excluded from composite returns for that month. Investors will not receive the exact allocations presented due to a variety of implementation factors, including but not limited to: the custodian or trading platform's own trading algorithm, any changes in price that take place from the time the positions are calculated to the time they are actually traded, and the fact that ETFs can only be purchased in whole shares. In some cases for certain custodians, positions with small allocations may be eliminated altogether from time to time.

The asset allocations of our models are communicated in the format of % equity / % fixed income, where the two % figures are in increments of 10% and they sum to 100%. Even models are those with equity and fixed income allocations that are the even numbers between 0% and 100%, including the 0/100, 20/80, 40/60, 60/40, 80/20, and 100/0. Odd models are those whose equity / fixed income allocations are odd numbers between 0% and 100%, including the 10/90, 30/70, 50/50, 70/30, and 90/10. Please note that the performance information presented through September 30, 2016, is the result of the GlobalCore ETF Portfolio. The GlobalCore ETF Portfolios are comprised of the following ETFs: VTI (Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF), VTV (Vanguard Value ETF), VBR (Vanguard Small Value ETF), VEA (Vanguard FTSE Developed Markets ETF), EFV (iShares MSCI EAFE Value ETF), GWX (SPDR S&P Int'l Small Cap ETF), VVO (Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF), EWX (SPDR S&P Emerging Small Cap ETF), BSV (Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF), SHV (iShares Short Treasury Bond ETF), SHY (iShares 1-3 Year Treasury Bond ETF), SHM (SPDR Nuveen Barclays Short-Term Muni Bond ETF), and SUB (iShares Short-Term Nat'l AMT-Free Muni Bond ETF). As of October 2016, Symmetry renamed the GlobalCore ETF Portfolio, and made changes to the Portfolios and the following ETFs were removed: GWX (SPDR S&P Int'l Small Cap ETF), EWX (SPDR S&P Emerging Small Cap ETF), SHV (iShares Short Treasury Bond ETF). The following ETFs were added: MTUM (iShares Edge MSCI USA Momentum ETF), QUAL (iShares Edge MSCI USA Quality ETF), USMV (iShares Edge MSCI Minimum Volatility ETF), EFAV (iShares Edge MSCI Minimum Volatility EAFE ETF), VSS (Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US Small Cap ETF), EEMV (iShares Edge MSCI Minimum Volatility Emerging Markets ETF), MUB (iShares National Muni Bond ETF), JNK (SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond), and BNDX (Vanguard Total International Bond ETF).

Symmetry tax-managed portfolios are designed with the goal of increasing the portfolio's overall tax efficiency. Changes to portfolio holdings which comprise the portfolio may have tax consequences. If you sell assets in a taxable account, you may have to pay tax on any gain. While Symmetry seeks to mitigate tax exposure when possible, it is likely that investors will incur a taxable event while being invested in the portfolio.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF INVESTMENTS AND/OR INVESTMENT STRATEGIES INVOLVE VARYING LEVELS OF RISK, AND THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT ANY SPECIFIC INVESTMENT OR INVESTMENT STRATEGY WILL BE EITHER SUITABLE OR PROFITABLE FOR YOUR PORTFOLIO.

Index returns are not intended to represent investment advice that is appropriate for all investors. Each investor must take into account his/her financial resources, investment goals, risk tolerance, investing time horizon, tax situation and other relevant factors to determine if such is suitable. You and your advisor should carefully consider your suitability depending on your financial situation. Past performance may not be indicative of future results. Therefore, no current or prospective client should assume that future performance will be profitable/ Please Also Note: (1) performance results do not reflect the impact of taxes; (2) It should not be assumed that account holdings will correspond directly to any published benchmark index; and (3) any such benchmark indices may be more or less volatile than the Symmetry portfolios.

For reasons including variances in portfolio account holdings, variances in the investment management or advisory fee incurred, market fluctuation, rebalancing, the date on which a client engaged Symmetry's investment management services, and any account contributions or withdrawals, the performance of a specific client's account may have varied substantially from the indicated performance results. Higher potential return generally involves greater risk, short term volatility is not uncommon when investing in various types of funds including but not limited to: sector, emerging markets, small and mid-cap funds. International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation, lower liquidity, political and economic uncertainties, and differences in accounting standards. Risks of foreign investing are generally intensified for investments in emerging markets. Risks for emerging markets include risks relating to the relatively smaller size and lesser liquidity of these markets, high inflation rates and adverse political developments. Risks for investing in international equity include foreign currency risk, as well as, fluctuation due to economic or political actions of foreign governments and/or less regulated or liquid markets. Risks for smaller companies include business risks, significant stock price fluctuation and illiquidity. Treasuries and government securities are guaranteed by the government for repayment of principal and interest if held to maturity. Municipal bonds are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, call risk and market risk. Municipal bonds may subject investors to the Alternative Minimum Tax. Investors should carefully assess the risks associated with an investment in the fund.

Exchange-traded funds tend to distribute fewer capital gains than traditional open-end mutual funds due to the in-kind redemption process, which allows the ETF to swap out low cost-basis securities. Be advised that this process defers taxes, but does not eliminate them. Investors will owe capital gains taxes on gains made in their own ETF shares. The goal of the Symmetry Global Market Rebalancing Process is to decrease capital gains taxes at the portfolio level by keeping the portfolio allocation connected to global market weights. The investor's own equity allocation is expected to move in line with the movement of global markets, (with some differences related to the investor's overweights to value and small stocks). At the time of the investor's rebalance, the portfolio will be rebalanced to an updated target that reflects current market weights to the United States, international developed markets and emerging markets. The goal is to reduce the portfolio level turnover required by rebalancing in comparison with a rebalance to a static allocation that is not tied to equity market movement.

ETFs do not sell individual shares directly to investors and only issue their shares in large blocks. Exchange traded funds are subject to risks similar to those of stocks. Investment returns will fluctuate and are subject to market volatility, so that an investor's shares, when redeemed or sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. ETF shares are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns.

An investor should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. To obtain a prospectus, which contains this and other information, please visit the following websites: www.vanguard.com, www.spdrs.com, www.ishares.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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PrecisionCore ETF Tax-Managed Composite Disclosure Continued

Market Events Risk. Financial markets are subject to periods of high volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty, such as what was experienced during the financial crisis that occurred in and around 2008 and more recently in connection with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Market conditions such as this are an inevitable part of investing in capital markets and may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic, public health, or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer may impact a market as a whole. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Geopolitical risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage or major producers of oil, may lead to overall instability in world economies and markets generally and have led, and may in the future lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters or epidemics (such as COVID-19), or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term. Governments and central banks may take steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. This and other governmental intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. Governments and central banks also may reduce market support activities. Such reduction, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests. Governmental policy and legislative changes also may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets.

Symmetry Partners, LLC is an investment advisory firm registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Symmetry charges an investment management fee for its services. All Symmetry fees can be found in its ADV part 2A located on the Symmetry website at www.symmetrypartners.com.

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Custom benchmark description

**The Symmetry Custom Benchmark consists of the MSCI ACWI IMI and Barclays 1-3yr Gov. Index through March 31, 2015. Starting April 1, 2015 the Symmetry Custom Benchmark uses the FTSE USBIG Govt/Credit 1-5 Yr Index as the fixed income allocation benchmark for the 0/100 – 50/50 models and the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Hedged Index for the fixed income allocation benchmark in the 60/40 – 90/10 models.

PrecisionCore 0/100: FTSE USBIG Govt/Credit 1-5 Yr 100%

PrecisionCore 10/90: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 10%, FTSE Gov't-Credit 1-5 Yr 90%

PrecisionCore 20/80: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 20%, FTSE Gov't-Credit 1-5 Yr 80%

PrecisionCore 30/70: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 30%, FTSE Gov't-Credit 1-5 Yr 70%

PrecisionCore 40/60: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 40%, FTSE Gov't-Credit 1-5 Yr 60%

PrecisionCore 50/50: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 50%, FTSE Gov't-Credit 1-5 Yr 50%

PrecisionCore 60/40: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 60%, Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg (USD Hedged) 40%

PrecisionCore 70/30: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 70%, Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg (USD Hedged) 30%

PrecisionCore 80/20: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 80%, Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg (USD Hedged) 20%

PrecisionCore 90/10: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 90%, Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg (USD Hedged) 10%

PrecisionCore 100/0: MSCI ACWI IMI NR USD 100%

Index Disclosure

All indexes have certain limitations. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Indexes have no fees. Historical performance results for investment indexes generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges or the deduction of an investment management fee, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. Actual performance for client accounts may differ materially from the index portfolios.

MSCI ACWI IMI NR: MSCI ACWI IMI NR: (All Country World Investable Market Index) captures large and mid-cap representation across 24 Developed Markets (DM) and 21 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 2,424 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set. Net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (USD Hedged): The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. Index is hedged to USD.

FTSE USBIG Govt/Credit 1-5 Yr captures the performance of government and investment grade credit bonds with time to maturity between one and five years.

Barclays 1-3yr Gov. Index is comprised primarily of U.S. Treasury and federal agency bonds with maturities ranging between one and three years. Bonds with shorter maturities generally have less risk than bonds with intermediate or long maturities.

FTSE 1-month T-bill Index is market-value-weighted index of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of one month.

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Definitions Disclosure

Annualized Return: includes the effects of compounding or volatility of the investment, which would be incorporated in the annualized returns.

Portfolio Expense Ratio: For illustration purposes, the PrecisionCore ETF 0/100 Portfolio is made of up three bond funds whose allocation % within the portfolio is 28%, 60% and 10% respectively. The three funds have the following expenses: SHY .15%, BSV .05% and BNDX .08%. Each fund expense is multiplied by its allocation percent (SHY .28, BSV .60 and BNDX .10), and then added together to produce the weighted expense ratio of .08%. The aforementioned method to review fund expenses is for informational purposes only and does not represent a solicitation of a formula for security selection.

Standard deviation is a measure of the risk of an investment that measures the dispersion of returns around the average return. The higher the standard deviation, the more volatile, or “risky” the investment has been based on historical returns.

Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio’s actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta. Alpha is calculated by taking the excess average monthly return of the investment over the risk free rate and subtracting beta times the excess average monthly return of the benchmark over the risk free rate.

Beta is a measure of systematic risk with respect to a benchmark. Systematic risk is the tendency of the value of the fund and the value of benchmark to move together. Beta measures the sensitivity of the fund’s excess return (total return minus the risk-free return) with respect to the benchmark’s excess return that results from their systematic co-movement. It is the ratio of what the excess return of the fund would be to the excess return of the benchmark if there were no fund-specific sources of return. If beta is greater than one, movements in value of the fund that are associated with movements in the value of the benchmark tend to be amplified. If beta is one, they tend to be the same, and if beta is less than one, they tend to be dampened. If such movements tend to be in opposite directions, beta is negative. Beta is measured as the slope of the regression of the excess return on the fund as the dependent variable and the excess return on the benchmark as the independent variable.

Sharpe Ratio uses the A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund’s historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund’s annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund’s annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor’s sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate. The risk free proxy used in this calculation is the USTreas T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Month.

R² (R Squared) reflects the percentage of a portfolio’s movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark.

Upside/downside capture ratio show you whether a given fund has outperformed—gained more or lost less than—a broad market benchmark during periods of market strength and weakness, and if so, by how much. Upside capture ratios for funds are calculated by taking the fund’s monthly return during months when the benchmark had a positive return and dividing it by the benchmark return during that same month. Downside capture ratios are calculated by taking the fund’s monthly return during the periods of negative benchmark performance and dividing it by the benchmark return. An upside capture ratio over 100 indicates a fund has generally outperformed the benchmark during periods of positive returns for the benchmark. Meanwhile, a downside capture ratio of less than 100 indicates that a fund has lost less than its benchmark in periods when the benchmark has been negative. All investment portfolios’ upside and downside capture ratios are calculated using their respective Symmetry Custom Benchmark.