

The Vermont Community Foundation
Long-Term Pool Investment Performance/Strategy
As of September 30, 2021

Long-Term Pool Investment Performance vs. Benchmark- Through 9/30/21, Net of Investment Management Fees

	Latest Quarter	Latest 3 Years	Latest 5 Years	Latest 7 Years	Latest 10 Years	Latest 15 Years
Long-Term Pool	+0.1%	+8.7%	+9.7%	+8.1%	+9.3%	+7.4%
<i>Target Benchmark*</i>	-0.8%	+9.7%	+9.4%	+7.6%	+8.5%	+6.0%
<i>60% MSCI ACW/40% Bloomberg Agg</i>	-0.6%	+10.1%	+9.3%	+7.5%	+8.5%	+6.3%

* The market benchmark is a blended index using market benchmarks weighted based on the Foundation's asset allocation strategy

Investment Philosophy/Asset Allocation Strategy

The Vermont Community Foundation invests its assets to foster strong support of the community's current needs while also providing resources for future generations. The Foundation intends to achieve this objective via a well diversified asset allocation strategy executed using highly capable investment managers combined with index funds.

Asset Class	Target/Actual Allocation	Managers
U.S. Large/Mid-Capitalization Equities	11.0% (12.9%)	Adage/FPR/Focused
U.S. Small Capitalization Equities	5.5% (4.7%)	Ashford/Champlain
Global Equity	12.0% (15.6%)	Generation/Gobi/Theleme/Barker
International Equities	11.0% (8.4%)	Sanderson/Brown Capital
Emerging Markets Equities	5.5% (6.2%)	Highclere/Westwood
Hedge Funds	7.0% (7.9%)	Various Direct Funds
Special Opportunities	13.5% (14.1%)	Ashe/Cat Rock/Cevian/Effissimo/HCIF
Private Assets	10.0% (6.9%)	Various Direct and Fund of Funds
U.S. Investment Grade Fixed Income	8.5% (6.4%)	IR&M/Vanguard
TIPS	4.2% (2.7%)	Vanguard
High Yield Fixed Income	2.0% (2.8%)	Oak Hill
Global Fixed Income	4.8% (4.3%)	Colchester
Vermont Investments	5.0% (5.7%)	
Cash	0.0% (1.4%)	

The Foundation's portfolio was constructed with the following concepts in mind:

- Allocate the majority of the portfolio to asset classes with high long-term returns, i.e. equities/alternative asset classes
- Consistently utilize meaningful asset class diversification to achieve return objectives during a variety of economic and market conditions.
- Avoid attempts to predict short-term market behavior via market timing strategies.
- Retain world-class investment managers who are expected to out-perform index funds over most three to five year periods. In areas where the Foundation does not believe meaningful or reliable above benchmark performance is available, index strategies are used.

Current Market/Performance Commentary

As we all anxiously look forward to putting COVID-19's worst days in the rear-view mirror, it is worth considering the ways in which markets may react to what is likely to be a more complex climate. The third quarter of 2021 likely provided a preview of what lies ahead, as inflation, labor shortages, rising commodity prices, central bank policies, and the regulatory climate compete for attention. This list, plus countless other items are of considerable significance, begging the question, "What can be done to protect a portfolio from X, Y, and Z?"

In our view, it's important to consider possible transient risks alongside the potential long-term deterioration or destruction of purchasing power as the clearest existential threat to philanthropic capital. From this perspective, prioritization is simple—transient risks where hedging conflicts with the preservation of purchasing power should be approached with great caution.

Fortunately, the factors that drive future returns are complex and investment options exist that offer a variety of results. Equities are at the top of the list, with a broad opportunity set of businesses offering strong growth prospects and/or inexplicably pessimistic valuations. These factors are likely to drive strong long-term returns that address multiple risks – at the same time, subsets of this group can also provide protection against transient risks.

The bottom line is that we are entering a period with an expanded set of risks that cannot be ignored. This is further complicated by large pockets of optimistically priced securities that leave little margin for error. Despite the associated difficulty, investors would be wise to properly prioritize permanent risks over transitory ones, as long-term shortfalls are far more damaging than those over shorter periods.

Individual Asset Class Performance – Q3 2021

<i>Large/Mid-Capitalization US Equity</i>	-1.1%	<i>(-1.3% vs. Russell 1000)</i>
<i>Small Capitalization US Equity</i>	-2.4%	<i>(+2.0% vs. Russell 2000)</i>
<i>Global Equity</i>	+1.6%	<i>(+2.7% vs. MSCI ACWI)</i>
<i>International Developed Markets Equity</i>	-0.4%	<i>(+0.0% vs. MSCI EAFE)</i>
<i>Emerging Markets Equity</i>	-4.3%	<i>(+3.8% vs. MSCI Emerging Markets)</i>
<i>Hedge Funds</i>	+1.9%	<i>(-0.9% vs. HFRI Fund of Funds)</i>
<i>Special Opportunities</i>	+4.0%	<i>(+5.1% vs. MSCI ACWI)</i>
<i>High Yield</i>	+1.0%	<i>(+0.1% vs. Merrill Lynch High Yield Bond)</i>
<i>U.S. Investment Grade Fixed Income</i>	+0.0%	<i>(-0.1% vs. Bloomberg Aggregate)</i>
<i>Global Fixed Income</i>	-1.7%	<i>(-0.5% vs. FTSE World Govt Bond)</i>
<i>Treasury Inflation Protected Securities</i>	+1.7%	<i>(+0.1% vs. FTSE Inflation Linked)</i>