SYMMETRY PANORAMIC Mutual Funds

Panoramic Funds – Estimated Capital Gains Distributions

As of 10/31/2024

Fund Name	Ticker	Record Date[1]	Payable Date[2]	Short-Term Gains	Long-Term Gains	Total Gains	NAV as of 10/31/2024	Distribution as % of NAV
Symmetry Panoramic US Equity I	SPUSX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ 0.21	$ 1.90	$ 2.10	$ 16.41	12.83%
Symmetry Panoramic International Eq I	SPILX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12.40	0.00%
Symmetry Panoramic Global Equity I	SPGEX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ 0.13	$ 1.79	$ 1.93	$ 14.71	13.09%
Symmetry Panoramic Tax-Managed Glb Eq I	SPGTX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ 0.30	$ 0.30	$ 15.94	1.88%
Symmetry Panoramic US Fixed Income I	SPUBX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9.50	0.00%
Symmetry Panoramic Municipal Fxd Inc I	SPMFX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9.98	0.00%
Symmetry Panoramic Global Fixed Inc I	SPGBX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9.25	0.00%
Symmetry Panoramic Alternatives I	SPATX	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11.44	0.00%

*Distribution percentage is the combined total of distributions (ST gains and LT gains) divided by the NAV of each fund.
[1]The date by which investors must be invested to be eligible to receive a distribution.
[2]The date that distributions will be paid.

The Panoramic funds are distributed by SEI Investment Distribution Company (SIDCO). SIDCO is not affiliated with Symmetry Partners or any other fund provided mentioned in this material.

CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, RISK, AND CHARGES AND EXPENSES. THIS AND OTHER INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE FUNDS' PROSPECTUS AND SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED BY VISITING WWW.PANORAMICFUNDS.COM OR BY CALLING 1844SYMFUND (1-844-796-3863). PLEASE READ THE PROSPECTUS CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING.

There are risks involved in investing, including loss of principal. Asset allocation may not protect against market risk. Investment in the fund(s) is subject to the risks of the underlying funds. Please read important disclosure in the back for additional risks and information regarding Symmetry Partners, LLC and SIDCO.

Disclosure

Symmetry Partners, LLC is an investment advisory firm registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The firm only transacts business in states where it is properly registered, or exempted or excluded from registration requirements. Past Performance does not guarantee future results. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy, or product, or any non-investment related content, made reference to directly or indirectly in this material will be profitable, or prove successful. As with any investment strategy, there is the possibility of profitability as well as loss. Symmetry Partners, LLC does not provide tax or legal advice and nothing either stated or implied here should be inferred as providing such advice.

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Risk Disclosure

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. Investing in real estate entails certain risks, including changes in: the economy, supply and demand, laws, tenant turnover, interest rates (including periods of high interest rates), availability of mortgage funds, operation expenses and cost of insurance. Some real estate investments offer limited liquidity options. Investing in higher-yielding, lower-rated bonds has a greater risk of price fluctuation and loss of principal income than U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasury bond and bills. Treasuries and government securities are guaranteed by the government for repayment of principal and interest if held to maturity. Investors should carefully assess the risks associated with an investment in the fund.

Diversification seeks to reduce volatility by spreading your investment dollars into various asset classes to add balance to your portfolio. Using this methodology, however, does not guarantee a profit or protection from loss in a declining market. Rebalancing assets can have tax consequences. If you sell assets in a taxable account you may have to pay tax on any gain resulting from the sale. Please consult your tax advisor.

Long/short investment strategies utilize short selling, which involves selling a security not owned in anticipation that the security’s price will decline. This strategy could result in losses if the value of the securities held long decrease and the value of the securities sold short increase.

Investing in commodities is often through futures trading, where the risk of loss in these contracts can be substantial. You and your advisor should carefully consider whether such trading is suitable depending on your financial situation.

Investments in commodities may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by charges in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates the possibility for greater loss.

Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the original investment. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in the investment losses, and the cost of such strategies may reduce investment returns.

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.