Market Recap

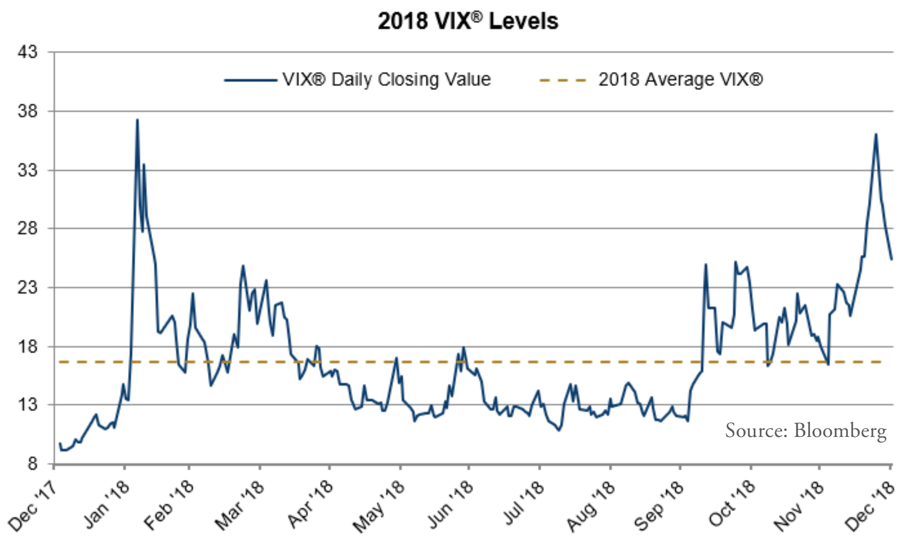
The S&P 500® Index returned -13.52% for the fourth quarter of 2018, resulting in a return of -4.38% for the year. The equity markets proved to be increasingly volatile throughout the quarter with the S&P 500® Index returning -6.84%, 2.04% and -9.03% for October, November and December, respectively.

The fourth quarter loss was a continuation of an equity market decline that began after the S&P 500® Index reached an all-time high in late September. The market fell persistently throughout October as investors processed concerns around trade, transitioning political leadership in Europe and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Central America. The decline was steady, with October 10 and October 24 standing out as the S&P 500® Index declined over 3% both days. November's gain did not come without drama. Aforementioned concerns compounded with downward revisions of earnings growth estimates, a sharp drop in the price of oil and concern that the Federal Reserve (Fed) may go too far in tightening monetary policy, drove the market to a decline of 6.29% from November 7 through November 23. Equity markets then rallied 6.06% from that point through December 3 on dovish rhetoric from Fed officials before resuming its decline with increased ferocity. By Christmas Eve, the S&P 500® Index approached bear territory, dropping a total of 19.37% from its September 20 high, before rallying 6.67% through the close of the year.

Despite these market declines and concerns of an economic slowdown, the domestic backdrop remained relatively positive throughout the fourth quarter. The 3.7% unemployment rate held steady in October and November, consistent with the Q3 close. With tightening employment conditions and a confident consumer, the November year-over-year change for the Consumer Price Index was 2.2%, in line with the Fed's 2% target. Despite large-scale damage from hurricanes and wildfires, the economy expanded, and corporate earnings grew in Q3. On December 21, the third estimate of Q3 GDP growth came in at 3.4%. The revision was a slight downgrade from the 3.5% second estimate and a slowing from the impressive Q2 GDP growth of 4.2%. Aggregate operating earnings for S&P 500® Index companies grew 7.2% in Q3, 26.9% for the year, with nearly 85% of companies meeting or exceeding analyst estimates.

The tumultuous fourth quarter served as a bookend to match the volatility of the first quarter. The year began with a continuation of 2017's record-low volatility and a spectacular market advance. The S&P 500® Index returned 7.55% through January 26, but the remainder of the first quarter gave investors a taste of how the year would end. Concerns about rising interest rates drove an abrupt change in equity markets and the S&P 500® Index lost 10.10% from January 26 through February 8. A significant portion of the decline occurred on Monday, February 5 when the S&P 500® Index lost 4.10% and volatility measures spiked to levels not seen since August of 2015. From its closing value on February 8 through March 9, the equity market staged a partial recovery that stalled out as fears of a trade war grew while technology stocks slumped. The S&P 500® Index finished the first quarter with a return of -0.76%. Strong earnings growth helped propel the equity market to a steady advance that spanned the second and third quarters as volatility returned to below-average levels. The S&P 500® Index returned 11.41% from March 31 through September 30.

Despite a first quarter equity market correction and a near bear market low at the fourth quarter, implied volatility levels were relatively subdued for most of the year. The Cboe® Volatility Index® (the VIX®) averaged 16.64 in 2018, below its long-term average of 19.27. In a reversal of the normal relationship, implied volatility was lower than realized volatility, as measured by the annualized standard deviation of daily returns for the S&P 500® Index, which came in at 17.06% for the year. On a monthly average basis, there were just two months, February and December, when VIX® registered above-average readings, coming in at 22.46 and 24.95 for each month, respectively. The 2018 closing low for the VIX® came in early January when it dipped to 9.15 while the sharp



equity market correction in the first quarter drove the VIX® to its 2018 closing high of 37.32 in early February. The implied volatility response to the larger equity market decline in the fourth quarter was remarkably muted. The measure did not break above 30 in the fourth quarter until the equity market began approaching bear market territory in late December. Specifically, the VIX® breached 30 on December 21 and reached a fourth quarter high of 36.07 on December 24. The VIX® averaged 21.05 for the fourth quarter, the only quarter of the year that the VIX® averaged over 20. As was the case for the year, the relationship between implied and realized volatility was atypical as realized volatility came in at 23.76% for the fourth quarter.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the Aggregate) returned 1.64% for the fourth quarter, bringing its year-to-date return to 0.01%. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury Note (the 10-year) ended the third quarter at 3.06% and rose to a fourth quarter high of 3.24% on November 8 before falling to end the year at 2.69%. Over 2018, the yield on the 10-year generally climbed as the Fed followed through with its commitment to normalize monetary policy. A flattening yield curve, however, added to investor concerns as the spread between the 2- and 10-year U.S. Treasury Notes narrowed from an intra-year high of 78 basis points (bps) on February 12 to the intra-year low of 11 bps on December 19. As expectations of future Fed actions turned less hawkish, spreads widened to 20 bps by the end of the year.

Gateway Index/RA Composite Performance

The Gateway Index/RA Composite (the Composite) returned -7.41% for the fourth quarter, delivering 611 bps of downside protection relative to the S&P 500® Index and bringing its 2018 return to -4.04%. With returns of -3.96%, 0.85% and -4.40% for October, November and December, respectively, downside protection in October and December more than made up for the Composite's underperformance in November.

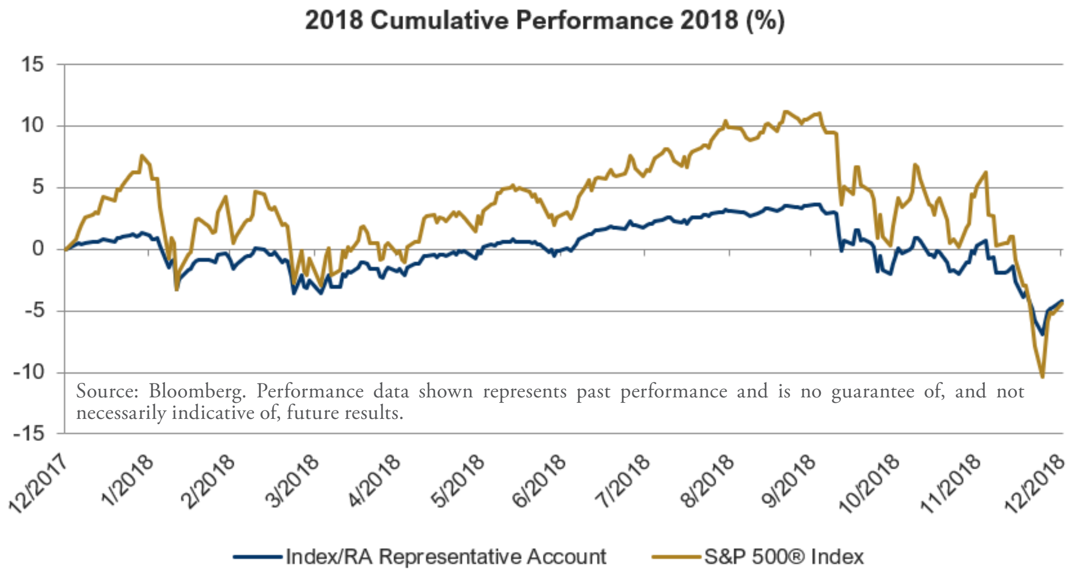
The portfolio performance contributions, annualized standard deviation and portfolio statistics quoted for the Composite in the following paragraphs are those measured by a representative account.[1]

For the fourth quarter, the Composite's underlying equity portfolio contributed a total return of -13.53%, resulting in a negative performance differential of 1 basis point relative to the S&P 500® Index. The Composite's index call option portfolio contributed positively to the Composite's return in October and December, but detracted from its return in November, primarily due to the strong but brief rally at the end of the month. Similarly, index put options also detracted from the Composite's return in November but contributed positively in October and December. The Composite's annualized standard deviation of daily returns for the quarter was 12.35% as compared to 23.76% for the S&P 500® Index. The Composite exhibited a beta to the Index of 0.51 for the quarter.

Throughout the dynamic market environment of the fourth quarter, Gateway's index call option activity was focused on adjustments that increased potential cash flow while guarding the Composite against the potential adverse effects of sharp market declines.

The market declines of the fourth quarter created multiple opportunities for the Composite to realize profits in index put contracts. In most instances, this was done through selling select index put contracts that had increased in price and buying new index put contracts with lower strike prices and later expiration dates, though on two occasions the investment team closed out a portion of the Composite's index put contracts and did not immediately replace them. More specifically, in late October, Gateway's investment team closed out an index put position with a strike price near the market's closing value on that day and did not replace the position with new contracts, resulting in a put coverage range of 80% - 95%. A sharp market decline over several days in mid-November created an opportunity for the Composite to realize profits in index put contracts while maintaining the partial put coverage range that was established in October. Full put coverage for the Composite was restored in early December as the brief but sharp market rally that began in late November spurred a drop in implied volatility that allowed the investment team to purchase additional index put options at attractive prices. As the market decline resumed and extended into late December, additional profits were realized in index put contracts. In late December, the investment team closed out a put position at a profit and did not replace the position with new index put contracts, resulting in a put coverage range of 80% - 95% over the last several days of the year.

Throughout 2018, the Composite's two-part option strategy delivered equity market participation during market advances while mitigating losses during market declines, but the relative return pattern ultimately resulted in just a slightly smaller loss than the S&P 500® Index for the year as a whole. Specifically, the Composite returned 1.34% through January 26, lagging the S&P 500® Index as expected in a period when the market advanced at an above average rate with low implied volatility, but delivered significant downside protection by declining 4.54% from January 26 through February 8, less than half the loss of the S&P 500® Index over the same time period. The Composite ended the first quarter with a return of -2.53%, lessening the underperformance gap that was created in January, but not by enough to achieve a better return than the S&P 500® Index for the quarter. From March 31 through September 30, the Composite returned 6.25%, capturing more than half the return of the S&P 500® Index over the same period, while exhibiting less than half the risk. In the fourth quarter, the Composite's return of -7.47% offset nearly half the loss of the S&P 500® Index despite smaller than expected gains from index put option positions due to the muted and delayed implied volatility response to the market's decline. Had the VIX® reached higher levels typically associated with past market declines of similar magnitude to that of the fourth quarter, gains from index put options may have been larger.



As of December 31, the Composite's diversified equity portfolio was over 95% hedged with index call options with the weighted-average strike price between 1.5% in-the-money and 1.5% out-of-the-money, average time to expiration of 27 days and annualized premium to earn of 20% to 25%. The Composite ended the quarter hedged with index put options on between 80% and 95% of the notional value of its portfolio with the weighted-average strike price between 10% and 12.5% out-of-the-money, average time to expiration of 49 days and annualized cost of between 5% and 7.5%. Relative to the beginning of the quarter, this positioning represented similar market exposure and significantly higher net cash flow potential.

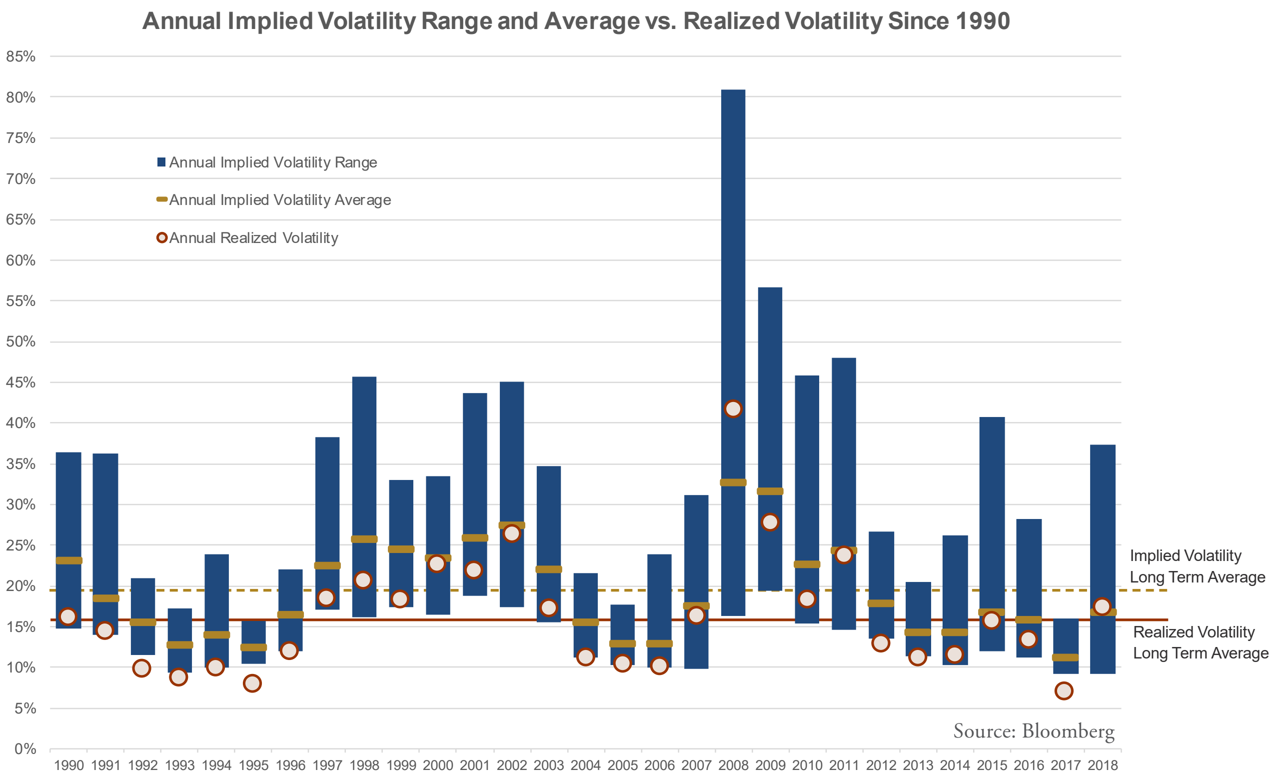
Market Perspective

The S&P 500® Index faced the bear in 2018 with a 19.37% peak-to-trough decline, ranking fifth among the largest intra-year declines of the last 30 years. However, in looking at measures of equity market volatility, the year 2018 was not exactly extreme. The chart on the following page shows that 2018 averages for implied and realized volatility were below long-term averages.

The 2018 VIX® high of 37.32 more than doubled 2017's high but ranks just 10th among the annual highs of the last 30 years. Interestingly, the high in 2018 coincided with the 10.10% correction of the S&P 500® Index during the first quarter, rather than during the larger fourth quarter drawdown when the VIX® peaked at 36.07. The years 1997, 1998, 2010, 2011 and 2015 had higher annual VIX® highs than 2018, despite the S&P 500® Index delivering shallower drawdowns.

In the five years between 1990 and 2017 that featured S&P 500® Index drawdowns between 15% and 20% (1990, 1998, 2000, 2010 and 2011), each featured at least two quarters when the VIX® averaged 24 or higher and all but the years 1990 and 2000 featured a VIX® closing high that was higher than that of 2018.

The muted response of the bond market was also notable. When equities experience steep declines, the bond market typically experiences a rally in high quality bonds while U.S. Treasury yields decline. That occurred over the 2018 equity market drawdown period of September 20 through December 24, during which the yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury Note declined 32 bps to 2.74%, while the Aggregate returned 1.61%. However, the 2018 bond market response pales in comparison to the two other S&P 500® Index drawdowns of more than 15% that have occurred during the current bull market that began in March 2009. Specifically, in 2010, the S&P 500® Index dropped 15.63% from April 23 through July 2 while the 10-year yield declined 83 bps to 2.98% and the Aggregate



returned 3.00%. In 2011, the S&P 500® Index declined 18.64% from April 29 through October 3 while the 10-year yield declined 153 bps to 1.76% and the Aggregate returned 5.35%. In short, the larger equity market decline in 2018 elicited a fraction of the 10-year yield change with lower returns to investment grade bond holders as compared to the smaller drawdowns of 2010 and 2011.

The bond market's muted response during the 2018 equity market decline may be linked to monetary policy. The Fed's commitment to raising interest rates with a goal of normalizing monetary policy has likely reduced investor demand for low yielding, interest rate sensitive assets, given the potential for low returns in a rising rate environment. Fed policy may have also impacted bond market dynamics by turning some long-term, strategic owners of investment grade bonds into shorter-term oriented traders. In other words, strategic investors may be more inclined to sell their positions when experiencing short-term price gains that they would not otherwise receive on a hold-to-maturity basis. Realizing these gains may give such investors an opportunity to re-establish their positions at lower prices, and higher yields, after the flight-to-quality has subsided. Thus, offsetting selling pressure may dilute downward pressure on high-quality bond yields from flight-to-quality-driven upticks in demand. This selling pressure may have been less pronounced during periods of more accommodative monetary policy.

Drivers of the muted implied volatility response are more challenging to discern. One likely factor is that volumes and open interest in certain volatility-linked derivatives, such as VIX® futures contracts, have declined since the first quarter of 2018. Multiple products dedicated to selling such derivatives liquidated after the VIX® spike in early February. This spike may have been exacerbated by such volatility sellers seeking, in concert, to buy back their positions to avoid additional losses. As volatility increased in the fourth quarter, a smaller population of such market participants may have provided less long volatility demand. Additionally, as noted in our September 2018 Market Perspective, the Cboe® SKEW Index (SKEW) set an all-time high in August and remained elevated through the third quarter. As SKEW is a measure of index put prices relative to index call prices and, therefore, an indicator of relative demand for the two types of options, it was clear that demand for index puts was elevated. High third quarter SKEW may have implied that a meaningful portion of investors who wanted equity market downside protection had it in place prior to the drawdown. When the decline materialized, fewer investors may have scrambled to add downside protection, generating less incremental demand to drive up index put options prices and implied volatility than there may have been otherwise.

Does a muted response to equity market downside from implied volatility and bond markets provide insight on future equity market direction? Not necessarily. It is Gateway's belief that, regardless of how the markets behave as 2019 begins, several key drivers of recent volatility will likely persist. These drivers include concerns about decelerating corporate earnings growth, slowing Chinese economic growth, monetary policy and trade policy.

Gateway's investment philosophy is informed by its long history and maintains that the U.S. equity market is the most reliable source of attractive long-term returns, despite its high volatility relative to other asset classes and tendency to periodically deliver significant short-term losses. Gateway's investment philosophy also holds that consistency is key to long-term success and that generating cash flow, rather than seeking to forecast the market, can be a lower-risk means to participate in equity markets. By staying true to this philosophy and continuing to manage strategies consistent with the firm's historical approach, Gateway assists investors in managing risk while pursuing long-term returns in an uncertain environment.

Important Information

1: Represents supplemental information to the GIPS-compliant presentation. This representative account was selected as it is the largest account in the Composite.

All data as of 12.31.2018, unless noted otherwise.

For more information and access to additional insights from Gateway Investment Advisers, LLC, please visit www.gia.com/insights.

Average Annual Performance (%)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	Since Inception[2]	Risk[3] Since Inception
Gateway Index/RA Composite (Net)	- 4.04	3.70	3.44	4.54	4.07	6.92	6.28%
S&P 500® Index	- 4.38	9.26	8.49	13.12	5.62	10.18	14.08%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	0.01	2.06	2.52	3.48	4.55	6.15	3.72%

2: Inception of Gateway Index/RA Composite is January 1, 1988. 3: Standard deviation is based on monthly performance.
Source: Morningstar Direct℠ and Gateway Investment Advisers, LLC. Periods over one year are annualized. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For important disclosures, refer to the Annual Disclosure Presentation.

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GATEWAY INVESTMENT ADVISERS, LLC
GATEWAY INDEX/RA COMPOSITE
ANNUAL DISCLOSURE PRESENTATION

Year End	Annual Performance Results				3-Year Standard Deviation			Number of Composite Accounts	Composite Dispersion	Composite Assets (millions)	Firm Assets (millions)
	Composite Gross	Composite Net	S&P 500® Index	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	Composite	S&P 500® Index	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index				
1993	8.44%	7.75%	10.08%	9.75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	0.7	$348	$408
1994	6.27	5.62	1.32	-2.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	0.5	303	660
1995	12.52	11.75	37.58	18.47	4.07%	8.34%	4.30%	12	1.6	283	473
1996	11.83	11.11	22.96	3.63	4.44	9.72	4.65	27	0.9	329	360
1997	13.34	12.58	33.36	9.65	3.83	11.30	4.06	27	1.1	399	476
1998	13.21	12.49	28.58	8.69	5.53	16.24	3.58	44	1.2	686	805
1999	12.94	12.27	21.04	-0.82	5.39	16.76	3.25	76	1.4	1,348	1,470
2000	6.55	6.08	-9.10	11.63	5.30	17.67	3.06	107	1.2	2,052	2,206
2001	-2.69	-3.28	-11.89	8.44	6.29	16.94	3.40	85	0.5	1,853	1,944
2002	-3.87	-4.45	-22.10	10.25	9.41	18.81	3.40	67	0.4	1,651	1,744
2003	12.53	11.84	28.68	4.10	9.70	18.32	4.26	59	0.4	2,029	2,160
2004	7.84	7.22	10.88	4.34	8.35	15.07	4.34	53	0.5	3,350	3,636
2005	5.86	5.17	4.91	2.43	4.09	9.17	4.12	35	0.5	3,879	6,134
2006	11.06	10.35	15.79	4.33	2.64	6.92	3.25	29	0.5	4,569	6,946
2007	8.67	7.99	5.49	6.97	3.10	7.79	2.80	25	0.5	4,780	7,892
2008	-13.39	-13.95	-37.00	5.24	8.41	15.29	4.03	22	1.0	5,073	7,071
2009	7.37	6.70	26.46	5.93	10.36	19.91	4.17	15	0.4	5,054	7,188
2010	5.76	5.11	15.06	6.54	11.01	22.16	4.22	12	0.1	5,552	7,699
2011	3.82	3.16	2.11	7.84	8.27	18.97	2.82	11	0.3	5,729	8,081
2012	5.41	4.74	16.00	4.22	5.84	15.30	2.42	10	0.2	7,424	10,517
2013	9.35	8.64	32.39	-2.02	4.23	12.11	2.75	11	0.2	8,899	12,475
2014	4.23	3.59	13.69	5.97	3.45	9.10	2.67	10	0.3	8,997	12,239
2015	3.20	2.54	1.38	0.55	3.97	10.62	2.92	11	0.2	8,783	12,210
2016	6.23	5.57	11.96	2.65	4.30	10.74	3.02	10	0.3	8,159	11,601
2017	10.73	10.07	21.83	3.54	4.01	10.07	2.81	10	0.2	9,028	12,559

N/A: The three year annualized ex-post standard deviation of the Composite and benchmarks is not presented as 36-month returns are not available.

Gateway Index/RA Composite contains fully discretionary hedged equity accounts which hold common stock and sell index call options on at least 95% of the underlying stock value. This call activity reduces volatility and provides cash flow. The accounts typically buy index put options that can protect the Composite from a significant market decline that may occur over a short period of time. Indexes utilized for call and put option activity are U. S. domestic equity indexes that include all sectors of the economy. The Gateway Index/RA Composite was created January 1, 1993. As of June 1, 2009, the Composite definition was refined to more accurately reflect the criteria used to determine membership. No membership changes resulted from the revision.

For comparison purposes the Gateway Index/RA Composite is measured against two indexes, the S&P 500® Index (a popular indicator of the performance of the large capitalization sector of the U. S. stock market) and the Bloomberg Barclays U. S. Aggregate Bond Index (an unmanaged index of investment-grade bonds with one- to ten-year maturities issued by the U. S. government, its agencies and U. S. corporations). Prior to April 2008, the Lehman Brothers U. S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index was utilized for comparison. The bond index change was made as the Bloomberg Barclays U. S. Aggregate Bond Index is widely viewed as more broadly representative of the fixed income markets and was considered to be more in line with the historical volatility associated with the Composite's investment strategy.

Performance results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including accounts that may no longer be with the firm, and are expressed in U.S. dollars. Performance returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The annual Composite dispersion presented is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the Composite the entire year. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. The current investment management fee schedule is as follows: 0.85% on the first $5 million; 0.65% on the next $5 million; 0.50% on the next $40 million; and 0.45% on assets in excess of $50 million. Actual investment management fees incurred by composite accounts may vary.

Gateway Investment Advisers, LLC (Gateway) is an independent registered investment adviser and a successor in interest to Gateway Investment Advisers, L.P. as of February 15, 2008. Gateway claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS® standards. Gateway has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1993 through September 30, 2018.

Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS® standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS® standards. The Gateway Index/RA Composite has been examined for the periods January 1, 1993 through September 30, 2018. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request. A list of composite descriptions is also available upon request.