

## FACT SHEET

ASSET CLASS | ALLOCATION

Class N | MMAVX

Class I | MMASX

Class Z | MMAFX



FIRST QUADRANT

**Headquarters:** Pasadena, CA

**Founded:** 1988

**Specialization:** Offers strategies in three main areas including optimal beta, diversified alpha and total return solutions

### Portfolio Managers

Edgar Peters

Dori Levanoni

### Style

Tactical Allocation

### Primary Benchmark

60% MSCI World Index & 40% FTSE World Government Bond Index - Hedged

### Secondary Benchmark

60% MSCI World Index & 40% FTSE World Government Bond Index - UnHedged

### Tertiary Benchmark

S&P 500® Index

### Fund Assets (Mil.\$)

\$36

### Fund highlights

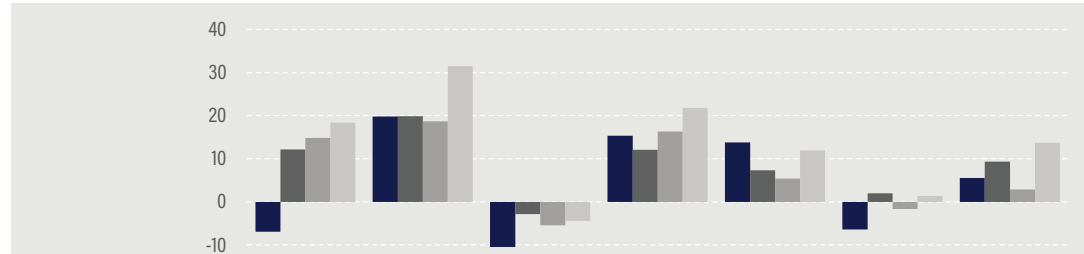
- ▶ Experienced boutique manager known for its systematic, theory based investment processes
- ▶ Seeks to provide greater capital loss protection during down markets than traditional balanced portfolios, as well as participate in market gains
- ▶ Designed to provide a diversified, risk-balanced global market portfolio with exposure to global equities, sovereign debt, inflation protected securities and commodities

### Average annual returns (%)<sup>1</sup> (as of 09/30/21)

	Inception	Q3	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Since Incpt
MMAVX (Class N)	01/01/10	-1.97	2.86	12.32	1.52	3.00	4.19	4.63
MMASX (Class I)	01/01/10	-1.90	3.05	12.67	1.77	3.31	4.56	4.99
MMAFX (Class Z)	11/18/88	-1.90	3.19	12.84	1.92	3.44	4.67	5.67
Primary Benchmark	-	0.40	7.79	15.91	10.46	9.95	9.93	-
Secondary Benchmark	-	-0.47	5.14	15.04	9.83	8.99	8.19	-
Tertiary Benchmark	-	0.58	15.92	30.00	15.99	16.90	16.63	11.19 <sup>2</sup>

### Calendar year performance (%)<sup>3</sup>

Expense Ratios (gross/net): Class N 1.66% / 1.50%, Class I 1.41% / 1.25%, Class Z 1.26% / 1.10%



	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
■ MMAVX (Class N)	-6.92	19.80	-10.50	15.36	13.81	-6.39	5.58
■ Primary Benchmark	12.17	19.85	-2.82	12.09	7.34	1.99	9.31
■ Secondary Benchmark	14.84	18.68	-5.44	16.29	5.39	-1.66	2.89
■ Tertiary Benchmark	18.40	31.49	-4.38	21.83	11.96	1.38	13.69

### Target allocation based on FQ market risk index<sup>4</sup>

	Very Low Risk Environment	Low Risk Environment	Median Risk Environment	High Risk Environment	Very High Risk Environment
Developed Market Equities	41.90	36.00	29.80	23.60	17.74
Small Cap	14.00	12.20	10.30	8.50	6.63
Emerging Market Growth	11.90	10.30	8.80	7.20	0.00
REITs	7.00	6.00	5.10	4.10	0.00
High Yield	30.00	24.30	18.50	12.80	7.42
Long Duration Sovereign Bonds	35.40	52.40	69.50	86.50	65.03
TIPS	15.00	18.40	21.80	25.20	26.42
Commodities	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	9.85
Tail Risk Hedging (as % of NAV)	-	-	-	-	-
Options Overlay	100.00	85.00	70.00	55.00	-29.51

### THE FUND WAS INVESTED IN THE "MEDIAN RISK" ENVIRONMENT AS OF 09/30/21

<sup>1</sup> Returns for periods less than one year are not annualized.

<sup>2</sup> Since the inception of Class Z shares on November 18, 1988.

<sup>3</sup> Performance is shown for the class of shares with the longest track record. If there are multiple share classes with the same inception date then performance represents the share class with the highest expense ratio. In cases where the share class with the longest track record has lower expenses, the performance of share classes with higher expenses would result in lower performance than that shown.

<sup>4</sup> Data provided by First Quadrant. FQ Market Risk Index is developed by First Quadrant for their proprietary use.



*The performance data shown represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For performance information through the most recent month end please call 800.835.3879 or visit our website at [amgfunds.com](http://amgfunds.com).*

## Fund facts

Share Class	Ticker	Expense Ratio (Gross/Net)	Minimum Initial Investment	12b-1 Fees
Class N	MMAVX	1.66% / 1.50% <sup>1</sup>	\$2,000	0.25%
Class I	MMASX	1.41% / 1.25% <sup>1</sup>	\$100,000	-
Class Z	MMAFX	1.26% / 1.10% <sup>1</sup>	\$5,000,000	-

Risk/reward statistics<sup>2,3</sup>

Ticker	Alpha <sup>4</sup>	Standard Deviation <sup>5</sup>	Sharpe Ratio	Upside Capture Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Downside Capture Ratio <sup>4</sup>	Beta <sup>4</sup>	Tracking Error <sup>4</sup>	Information Ratio <sup>4</sup>
MMAVX	-8.99	12.96	0.03	65.49	124.02	1.12	6.44	-1.39

## Fund correlations to indices (as of 09/30/21)

	3 Year	5 Year
Russell 1000 <sup>®</sup> Growth Index	0.76	0.72
MSCI ACWI	0.87	0.84
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	0.81	0.76
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	0.30	0.33
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index	0.56	0.50
S&P GSCI Total Return Index	0.67	0.63
60% MSCI World Index & Citigroup World Government Bond Index - Hedged	0.88	0.86

<sup>1</sup> The Fund's Investment Manager has contractually agreed, through March 1, 2022, to limit fund operating expenses. The net expense ratio reflects this limitation, while the gross expense ratio does not. Please refer to the Fund's Prospectus for additional information on the Fund's expenses.

<sup>2</sup> Characteristics derived from FactSet.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated for a three-year period.

<sup>4</sup> Relative to primary benchmark.

<sup>5</sup> Annualized.

**Investors should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. For this and other information, please call 800.835.3879 or visit [amgfunds.com](http://amgfunds.com) for a free Prospectus. Read it carefully before investing or sending money.**

## Definitions

**Alpha:** Alpha is a measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a security or mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the security or fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha.

**Beta:** Beta measures the relationship between the portfolio's excess return over T-bills (representing a risk-free rate) relative to the excess return of the portfolio's benchmark. A low beta does not imply that the portfolio has a low level of volatility; rather, a low beta means that the portfolio's market-related risk is low. Beta is often referred to as systematic risk.

**Downside Capture Ratio:** The downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to a particular benchmark. A down market is one in which the market's quarterly (or monthly) return is less than zero. For example, a ratio of 50% means that the portfolio's value fell half as much as its benchmark index during down markets.

**Information Ratio:** The information ratio (IR) measures a portfolio manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark, but also attempts to identify the consistency of the portfolio manager. The higher the IR, the more consistent a manager is.

**Sharpe Ratio:** The Sharpe ratio is calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the portfolio's historical risk-adjusted performance.

**Standard Deviation:** Annualized standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation. Standard deviation is calculated as the square root of variance.

**Tracking Error:** Tracking error measures the standard deviation of the excess returns a portfolio generates compared to its benchmark. If a manager tracks a benchmark closely, then tracking error will be low. If a manager tracks a benchmark perfectly, then tracking error will be zero.

**Upside Capture Ratio:** The upside capture ratio is a measure of a manager's performance in up markets relative to a particular benchmark. An up market is one in which the market's quarterly (or monthly) return is greater than or equal to zero. For example, a ratio of 50% means that the portfolio's value increased half as much as its benchmark index during up markets.

Investments in international securities are subject to certain risks of overseas investing including currency fluctuations and changes in political and economic conditions, which could result in significant market fluctuations. These risks are magnified in emerging markets.

The Fund is subject to currency risk resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates that may affect the total loss or gain on a non-U.S. Dollar investment when converted back to U.S. Dollars.

The Fund is subject to the risks associated with investments in debt securities, such as default risk and fluctuations in the perception of the debtor's ability to pay its creditors. Changing interest rates may adversely affect the value of an investment. An increase in interest rates typically causes the value of bonds and other fixed income securities to fall.

Investments in commodities are subject to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Commodities are subject to risks, including but not limited to climate conditions, livestock disease, war, terrorism, political conflicts, interest rates, currency fluctuations, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments.

Market prices of investments held by the Fund may fall rapidly or unpredictably due to a variety of economic or political factors, market conditions, disasters or public health issues, or in response to events that affect particular industries or companies.

The Fund may invest in derivatives such as options and futures; the complexity and rapidly changing structure of derivatives markets may increase the possibility of market losses.

The Fund is subject to the risks associated with investments in emerging markets, such as erratic earnings patterns, economic and political instability, changing exchange controls, limitations on repatriation of foreign capital and changes in local governmental attitudes toward private investment, possibly leading to nationalization or confiscation of investor assets.

Because exchange-traded funds (ETFs) incur their own costs, investing in them could result in a higher cost to the investor. Additionally, the fund will be indirectly exposed to all the risks of securities held by the ETFs.

In managing the Fund, the Fund's Subadviser may rely heavily on one or more quantitative models ("Model") and information and data supplied by third parties ("Data"). When a Model or Data used in managing the Fund contains an error, or is incorrect or incomplete, any investment decision made in reliance on the Model or Data may not produce the desired results and the Fund may realize losses. In addition, any hedging based on a faulty Model or Data may prove to be unsuccessful.

High-yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk than investments in higher rated securities. These securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. The issuers of the Fund's holdings may be involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations, or financial restructurings, and are not as strong financially as higher-rated issuers.

The use of leverage in a Fund's strategy, such as futures and forward commitment transactions, can magnify relatively small market movements into relatively larger losses for the Fund.

The Fund is subject to risks associated with investments in mid-capitalization companies such as greater price volatility, lower trading volume, and less liquidity than the stocks of larger, more established companies.

The Fund is subject to special risk considerations similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Real estate valuations may be subject to factors such as changing general and local economic, financial, competitive, and environmental conditions.

The Fund is subject to risks associated with investments in small-capitalization companies, such as erratic earnings patterns, competitive conditions, limited earnings history and a reliance on one or a limited number of products.

Obligations of certain government agencies are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. If one of these agencies defaulted on a loan, there is no guarantee that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Additionally, debt securities of the U.S. government may be affected by changing interest rates and subject to prepayment risk.

The benchmark is composed of 60% MSCI World Index and 40% FTSE World Government Bond Index. 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. The MSCI World Index consists of 23 developed market country indices. Please go to [msci.com](http://msci.com) for most current list of countries represented by the index. The FTSE World Government Bond Index measures the performance of fixed-rate, local currency, investment grade sovereign bonds. The FTSE is a widely used benchmark that currently comprises sovereign debt from over 20 countries, denominated in a variety of currencies, and has more than 25 years of history available. Prior to July 31, 2018, the FTSE World Government Bond Index was known as the Citigroup World Government Bond Index.

The Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> Growth Index is a market capitalization weighted index that measures the performance of those Russell 1000<sup>®</sup> companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. Please go to [msci.com](http://msci.com) for most current list of countries represented by the index.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. Please go to [msci.com](http://msci.com) for most current list of countries represented by the index.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an index of the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, including both government and corporate bonds.

The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The Index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian government, agency and corporate securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities.

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The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The S&P 500 Index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

The S&P GSCI<sup>®</sup> is recognized as a leading measure of general price movements and inflation in the world economy. The index representing market beta is world-production weighted. It is designed to be investable by including the most liquid commodity futures, and provides diversification with low correlations to other asset classes.

Unlike the Fund, indices are unmanaged, are not available for investment and do not incur expenses.

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Not FDIC Insured | May Lose Value | Not Bank Guaranteed