

The Leaders In Pactive® Management

Q4 2023 Performance Highlights (%)

Portfolio (gross)	9.36
Portfolio (net)	9.26
Style Index	11.03

Annualized Performance 1 (%)

as of Dec 31, 2023

	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Gross	9.00	4.79	10.59	7.84	9.33
Net	8.57	4.38	10.15	7.25	8.57
Style Index*	22.20	5.75	11.71	7.92	8.62

Annual Performance (%)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross	22.04	-11.31	24.88	15.13	17.31	-10.01	9.00
Net	21.56	-11.67	24.40	14.67	16.85	-10.37	8.57
Style Index*	23.97	-9.41	26.60	16.25	18.54	-18.36	22.20

^{*}Style index is 100% MSCI ACWI Index net of dividend taxes.

¹Returns greater than 1 year are annualized.

Inception date: 10/31/2010

Richard Bernstein Advisors

RBA employs a macrodriven, top-down style to construct global tactical equity and asset allocation portfolios. The investment team uses quantitative indicators and the firm's macro-economic analysis to invest in global equity, fixed income asset classes, sub-asset classes and sectors using only US-listed ETFs. The firm currently has \$15.4 billion collectively under management and advisement as of 12/31/2023.

Investment Committee: Richard Bernstein; Dan Suzuki, CFA; Michael Contopoulos; Malvika Dhingra; Matthew Griswold, CFA; Lisa Kirschner; Matthew Poterba, CFA; Henry Timmons, CFA

For investment minimums, please contact your financial advisor. Performance information included in this factsheet is as of current quarter-end and subject to change. Prior period returns may have been restated to conform to this presentation. All other information is as of the most recent quarter end. See disclosure at the end of the factsheet for further information.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Quarterly Commentary

Global Equity ETF Strategy

The Global Equity ETF Strategy underperformed its benchmark in 4023, posting a return of 9.36% compared to a 11.03% for its style index*.

Positioning

The underperformance was mainly driven by the overweight in energy, and China, and the underweight in information technology. The overweight in US aerospace & defense, and Europe and its currency impact helped relative performance. The strategy held an average cash weight of 2.1% (2.1ppt overweight) which detracted from performance.

Changes in Portfolio

The Global Equity ETF Strategy did not make any changes during the quarter.

2023 Performance Review

For the full year, the Strategy underperformed its benchmark, posting a return of 9.00% compared to 22.20% for its style index*. The portfolio's overweight in defensive sectors and China, and underweight in information technology, US communication services, and US consumer discretionary detracted from performance. The overweight in energy in the fourth quarter further detracted from performance. The underweight in financials in the first quarter helped relative performance.

Outlook & Positioning

Our "4 for '24" theme is largely based on a potential replay of the 2000's Lost Decade. We envision an extended period during which the Magnificent 7 significantly underperform, but other sectors, industries, countries, and investment themes that are currently being ignored could present excellent opportunities.

With this backdrop, our portfolios enter 2024 with four embedded themes: (1) US Small Caps, (2) US Cyclicals, (3) Non-US and Emerging Markets, (4) Industrials as a play on deglobalization.

The profits cycle has begun to recover and seems poised to accelerate until at least mid-2024. If profits are accelerating or decelerating, it is typically attributable to cyclical companies' earnings because stable companies' earnings are simply too stable to cause a cycle.

Smaller capitalization stocks are more cyclical than are larger capitalization stocks and tend to outperform when profits accelerate. More important, the range of small cap outperformance is skewed positively when profits accelerate.

We are also overweight traditional cyclical sectors such as energy, materials, and industrials. In contrast, according to the latest Bank of America Global Fund Manager Survey, fund managers are underweight these sectors relative to their "normal" portfolio weights.

When the US bull market began in 2009, investors were enamored with non-US, particularly emerging market, stocks. Fourteen years later, the opposite is true and investors strongly favor US stocks. Fundamentals and sentiment though increasingly favor non-US stocks, and we have an underweight US equity allocation.

Lastly, it may be critical for the US economy to rebuild its productive infrastructure as globalization continues to contract. Energy infrastructure, utility infrastructure, private sector manufacturing infrastructure, and related real estate, ports, roadways, and rail are as important to the future of the US economy as Al might be. However, when compared to Al, few investors are paying as much attention to this theme, which suggests greater opportunity.

RBA's portfolios have typically been diversifiers within an overall portfolio. That role today

^{**} Net of dividend taxes.

seems a very good one to play. The speculative rally in the equity markets in 2023 is giving rise to what we think will be a once-in-a-generation investment opportunity in 2024. Like the opportunities after the Technology Bubble, there seem to be plenty of attractive investments. They just aren't in the seven stocks that are investors' favorites.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE

The performance was calculated by Richard Bernstein Advisors LLC (the "Advisor") for the Global Equity ETF Strategy ("Strategy") as described below. The Strategy's asset allocation recommendations are subject to guideline allocation limitations at the major asset class level (i.e., equity and cash) that may change over time.

The Strategy has an inception date of October 31, 2010. The Strategy seeks risk-adjusted long-term growth by employing a top-down style to construct a global tactical equity portfolio. Accounts in this Strategy obtain desired exposure via ETF vehicles.

The Strategy represents the global equity composite return from November 1, 2010 until June 30, 2016 and thereafter represents the composite returns of the Global Equity ETF strategy maintained by RBA. The Global Equity ETF strategy is presented after June 30, 2016.

The benchmark is MSCI ACWI USD Net. The firm's complete list of composite returns are available upon request.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance is shown in USD and includes reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Results are shown on a "gross" and "net" basis. Gross-of-fee returns are reduced by actual trading costs incurred and platform fees but are before deduction of any advisory or other fees. Net performance is shown net of a model annual advisory fee of 0.40% deducted on a monthly basis, the highest fee charged by the Adviser. Taxes have not been deducted.

Index and portfolio data herein have been supplied by outside sources, including, Richard Bernstein Advisors LLC, and are believed to be reliable as of the date indicated. The source for ETF returns is Richard Bernstein Advisors LLC. The source for risk measures is Morningstar.

About Risk: Any investment is subject to risk. ETFs are subject to risks similar to those of stocks, such as market risk, and investors who have their funds invested in accordance with the model portfolio may experience losses. Additionally, fixed income (bond) ETFs are subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk that debt securities in a portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. Foreign investments may be subject to greater risk than domestic investments in foreign instruments or currencies can involve greater risk and volatility than U.S. investments because of adverse market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions. In emerging countries, these risks may be more significant. The value of commodities investments will generally be affected by overall market movements and factors specific to a particular industry or commodity, including weather, embargoes, tariffs, or health, political, international and regulatory developments. An imbalance in supply and demand in the income market may result in valuation uncertainties and greater volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in the market. As interest rates rise, the value of certain income investments is likely to decline. Investments in income securities may be affected by changes in the creditworthiness of the issuer and are subject to the risk of non-payment of principal and interest. The value of income securities also may decline because of real or perceived concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. Smaller companies are generally subject to greater price fluctuations, limited liquidity, higher transaction costs and higher investment risk than larger, established companies. Derivatives instruments can be used to take both long and short positions, be highly volatile, result in economic leverage (which can magnify losses), and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying instrument on which the derivati

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