

Pactive Approach to Investing

Q4 2024 Performance Highlights (%)

Portfolio (gross)	-2.97
Portfolio (net)	-3.07
Style Index*	-0.99

Annualized Performance¹ (%)

as of Dec 31, 2024

	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Gross	9.93	2.55	7.80	8.44	9.37
Net	9.50	2.14	7.37	7.91	8.63
Style Index*	17.49	5.43	10.05	9.22	9.22

Annual Performance (%)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross	-11.31	24.88	15.13	17.31	-10.01	9.00	9.93
Net	-11.67	24.40	14.67	16.85	-10.37	8.57	9.50
Style Index*	-9.41	26.60	16.25	18.54	-18.36	22.20	17.49

^{*} Style index is MSCI ACWI Index

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 \$16.1 billion collectively under management and advisement as of 12/31/2024.

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 underperformed its benchmark in 4024, posting a return of -2.97% compared to a -0.99% for its style index*.

Positioning

The underweight in China, Japan, Asia ex-Japan and Europe helped performance. This was more than offset by the overweight in U.S. value and high dividend-paying stocks, international high-quality stocks, and non-China emerging markets, as well as the underweight in U.S. mega cap growth stocks.

Changes in Portfolio

During the quarter, RBA made changes to the portfolio. RBA reduced its position in global natural resources, and increased its overweight to U.S. value stocks to further provide broad cyclical exposure to the accelerating and broadening U.S. profit cycle. The change specifically adds to our holdings of sectors that are seeing improvements in their earnings trends and/or are likely to benefit from better than expected U.S. nominal growth, such as financials, health care, and industrials.

2024 Performance Review

For the full year, the Strategy underperformed its benchmark, posting a return of 9.93% compared to 17.49% for its style index*. The underweight in Europe, Japan, and Asia ex-Japan helped performance. This was more than offset by the underweight in U.S. mega cap growth stocks, as well as the overweight in U.S. high dividend-paying stocks, small cap stocks, international high-quality stocks, and emerging markets. The overweight in energy and materials further detracted from performance.

Outlook & Positioning

Beyond the typical uncertainty, investors are now facing uncertainty regarding Fed policy, fiscal policy under the new administration, trade and tariffs, business and regulatory policies, the effects of deglobalization, and even the ongoing strength of the labor market.

Within this truly unclear investment landscape, there are 5 factors we think are relative certainties in this uncertain world that together argue for stronger nominal growth than is current consensus.

- 1. Starting 2025 with a healthy economy
- 2. The Fed could make easy financial conditions even easier
- 3. Profits are accelerating
- 4. Tariffs and ongoing deglobalization
- 5. Tax cuts increased or extended

These five relatively certain factors imply stronger nominal growth (real growth plus inflation) than investors currently expect, and our portfolios are currently positioned for that positive surprise.

Although we believe the 5 mentioned factors to be relative certainties, it's important to consider what could change during the year.

Elevated market speculation has thrived on excess liquidity. If stronger than expected nominal growth causes the Fed to shift to a tightening bias, market volatility might increase, and

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¹Returns greater than 1 year are annualized.

^{**} Net of dividend taxes Inception date: 10/31/2010

investors might see some of the markets' risk-taking fervor subside.

A second consideration is the potential peak in the profits cycle. We currently project peak earnings growth in the first or second quarter of 2025. A peak in the profits cycle by itself is not sufficient to cause a bear market, but the combination of the Fed hiking rates into a decelerating profits cycle has historically been a fillip for higher volatility.

Third, sentiment is worrisome because investors appear to be universally very bullish. In some cases, even historically so. Equity allocations are high, portfolio betas are high, and investors are shunning diversification for concentration. Diversification is no longer viewed as a risk-reduction tool, but rather as a hindrance to performance. That could be a precarious sentiment backdrop given the potential for increased volatility in the 2nd half of 2025.

Overall, we enter 2025 anticipating that nominal growth will be stronger than investors expect and accordingly are cyclically positioned in our equity and fixed-income portfolios. Risks could increase around mid-year, and more defensive positioning might be appropriate at that point.

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. Prior to July 1, 2016, net returns are calculated using the actual investment management fee of the Global Equity Strategy Composite. The Composite includes all fully discretionary accounts that invest in global equities.

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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