



The Leaders In Pactive® Management

Global Moderate ETF Strategy

The Global Moderate ETF Strategy underperformed its benchmark in 4023, posting a return of 8.07% compared to an 8.66% return for its style index*.

Equity Positioning

Quarterly Commentary

The Strategy was slightly underweight equity over the period, holding an average weight of 49.5% (0.5ppt underweight) in 4023. The equity sleeve posted a return of 9.55%, underperforming the 11.03% return of its benchmark, the MSCI ACWI Index**. The underperformance was mainly driven by the overweight in energy, and China, and the underweight in information technology. The overweight in US aerospace & defense helped relative performance.

Fixed-Income Positioning

The Strategy was overweight fixed income during 4023, holding an average weight of 46.0% (1.0ppt overweight). The fixed income sleeve underperformed the 6.82% return of its benchmark, the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The portfolio's overweight in AAA CLOs, and yield curve steepener, and underweight in investment grade corporate bonds detracted from performance. This was partially offset by the portfolio's overweight in long-term US Treasuries. The strategy was underweight cash, holding an average weight of 2.1%.

Commodities Positioning

The 2.5% average weight in gold was a contributor to performance this quarter.

Changes in Portfolio

Our indicators suggest that progress in corporate profits recovery is evident, accompanied by ample liquidity. While we remain concerned about the concentration of capital in US megacaps, many segments of the stock market remain undervalued and overlooked. Reflecting this favorable environment, our equity allocation has shifted from a modest underweight to a modest overweight, increasing our exposure to value stocks (those with cheaper valuations). Within fixed income, we trimmed our exposure to long-term US Treasuries and diversified our bond exposure by exchanging some duration for exposure to reasonably priced agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). We consolidated our agency MBS exposure into a single ETF (JMBS), which seeks out superior risk-adjusted income and return opportunities within the MBS sector.

2023 Performance Review

For the full year, the Strategy underperformed its benchmark, posting a return of 6.49% compared to 13.74% for its style index*. The portfolio's underweight in equities, and overweight in fixed income detracted from performance. Within equities, 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. Within fixed income, the portfolio's overweight in long-term US Treasuries, and underweight in investment grade corporate bonds hurt performance. This was partially offset by the portfolio's overweight in AAA CLOs.

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.

Q4 2023 Performance Highlights (%)

Portfolio (gross)	8.07
Portfolio (net)	7.96
Style Index	8.66

Annualized Performance 1 (%)

as of Dec 31, 2023

	1YR	3YR	5YR	10YR	Since Inception
Gross	6.49	0.92	6.06	5.15	6.57
Net	6.06	0.52	5.64	4.44	5.76
Style Index*	13.74	1.67	6.75	5.10	6.13

Annual Performance (%)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross	16.23	-6.57	15.90	12.68	8.26	-10.84	6.49
Net	15.06	-7.08	15.44	12.24	7.83	-11.20	6.06
Style Index*	13.21	-4.52	17.16	12.58	8.31	-14.69	13.74

^{*} Style index is 50% MSCI ACWI Index net of dividend taxes, 45% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index and 5% Bloomberg 1-3 month T-Bill 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 \$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.

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^{***}Net of dividend taxes

¹Returns greater than 1 year are annualized. Inception date: 9/30/2011

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 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 "Adviser") for the Global Moderate 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, fixed income and cash) that may change over time.

The Strategy has an inception date of September 30, 2011. The Strategy seeks risk-adjusted long-term growth for a moderate risk tolerance by employing a top-down style to construct a global tactical asset allocation portfolio. Accounts in this Strategy obtain desired exposure via ETF vehicles.

The Strategy returns represents the all-asset composite return from October 1, 2011 until March 31, 2018 and thereafter represents the composite returns of the Global Moderate ETF strategy maintained by RBA. The Global Moderate ETF strategy is presented after March 31, 2018.

The benchmark is composed as follows: 50% MSCI ACWI USD Net, 45% Bloomberg US Aggregate Index Unhedged USD, and 5% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills: 1-3 Months Index Unhedged. The benchmark is rebalanced daily. The firm's complete list of composite returns is 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 derivativ

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