Strategic Global Advisors®

SGA International World ex-U.S. Equity

Strategy Review

As of September 30, 2023

Market Overview

As of September 30, 2023

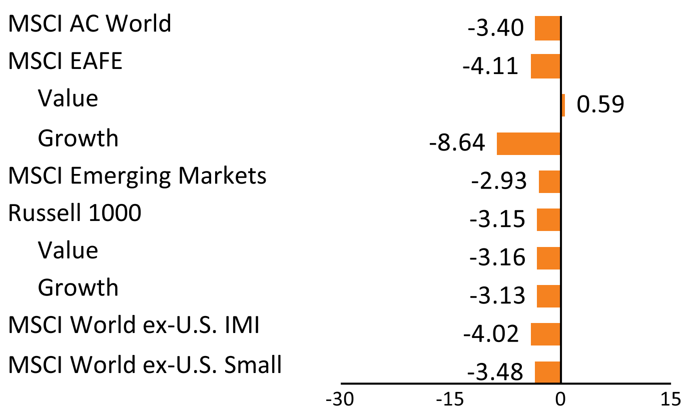
Summary

- Major equity benchmarks declined in the quarter as investors recalibrated expectations for a higher for longer interest rate environment.
- Inflation has moderated, but a rebound in global energy prices may hinder further progress.
- The OECD revised its 2023 global growth outlook to 3.0%, higher than previous forecasts.

Market Overview

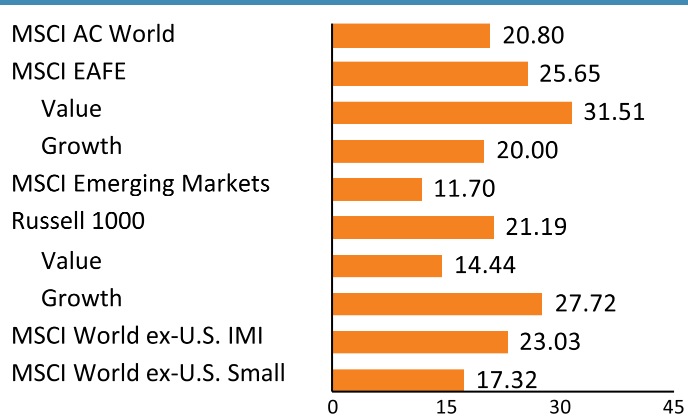
Major equity benchmarks declined in the quarter as investors recalibrated expectations for a higher for longer interest rate environment. Although inflation in the U.S. and Europe has moderated without material weakness in the labor market or consumption patterns, a resurgence in global energy prices may hinder further progress. Global economic growth in the first half of 2023 was led by the U.S. and Japan, while Europe saw modest gains. The OECD revised its 2023 global growth forecast to 3.0%, higher than previous forecasts, but anticipates growth to decelerate to 2.7% in 2024 as China's economy softens and the lagged effects of a tighter monetary policy become more pronounced. While inflation is expected to ease in the coming year, levels broadly remain above central bank targets. A sustained rebound in global energy prices poses the primary risk, potentially necessitating additional policy tightening, which may expose financial vulnerabilities and challenge the soft landing narrative. Despite near term headwinds, the global economy continued to show resilience. As financial markets adjust to an elevated interest rate regime, long term investors are well positioned to find opportunities.

3Q 2023 Market Returns



Global equity markets, as measured by the MSCI All Country World Net Index, delivered negative returns in the third quarter. Most major benchmark returns were clustered closely together, with smaller differences observed across market cap size and geographical region. A notable exception was within international developed market large cap stocks, as represented by the MSCI EAFE Net Index. Within this segment, value stocks, as measured by the MSCI EAFE Value Net Index, strongly outperformed growth stocks, as represented by the MSCI EAFE Growth Net Index, by over 900 basis points. Conversely, U.S. value stocks, as measured by the Russell 1000 Value Index, performed broadly in line with their U.S. growth stock counterpart.

Trailing Twelve Month Market Returns



Despite elevated inflation and a hawkish rate hiking campaign by central banks, most global indices achieved double digit returns in the past year. Developed market large cap equities, tracked by the MSCI EAFE Net Index and Russell 1000 Index, outperformed emerging market equities, as represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index. Chinese equities lagged due to weak domestic demand and stress in property markets. In the U.S., large cap growth stocks, as measured by the Russell 1000 Growth Index, outperformed value stocks, as measured by the Russell 1000 Value Index, by over 13 percentage points, partly due to the significant underperformance of the Financials sector following the U.S. banking crisis earlier this year.

Source: SGA, FactSet, MSCI, Russell
Benchmark returns expressed in U.S. dollars (USD).

Market Overview

As of September 30, 2023

Over the past year, amid rising interest rates and high inflation, defensive and rate sensitive sectors lagged, including Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Utilities. Real Estate particularly struggled as higher interest rates and tightening credit conditions pressured valuations. Information Technology emerged as the best performing sector for the past year, fueled by heightened interest in A.I. During the third quarter, Energy was the best performing sector as OPEC+ production cuts propelled oil prices beyond $90 per barrel.

India's performance was notable in the quarter, as pro-business reforms and investments in infrastructure and manufacturing have drawn investor focus on the country's attractive long term growth opportunities. Over the past year, China faced headwinds primarily due to negative sentiment in real estate and consumer stocks. In contrast, Germany and France rallied strongly, averting a feared energy crisis during the critical winter heating season.

Outlook

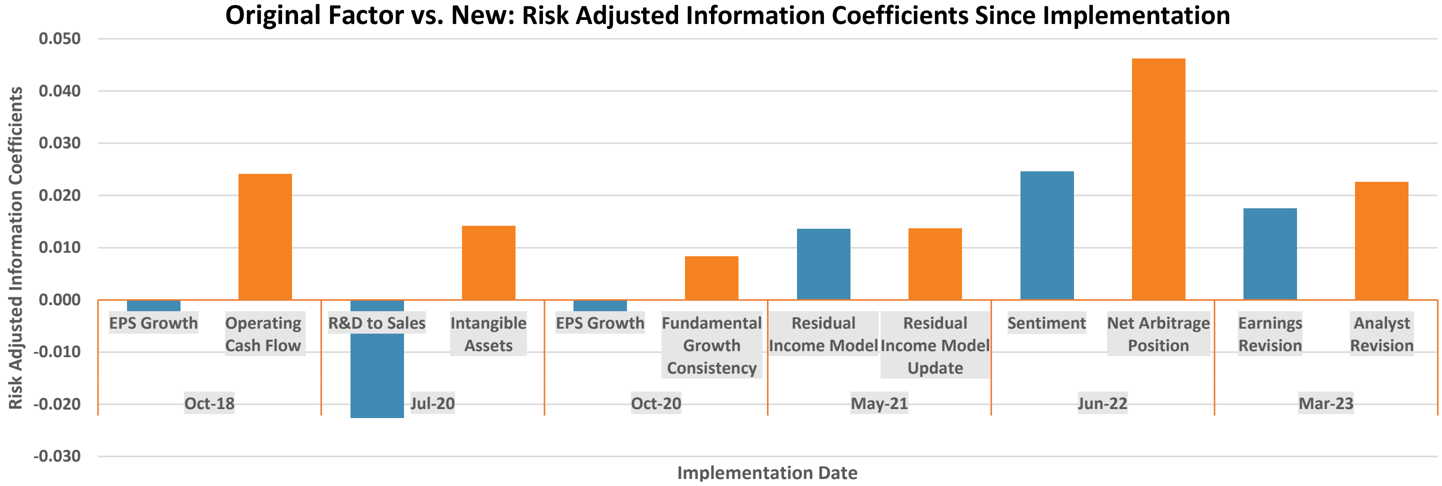
Despite historic monetary tightening, most major equity benchmarks have delivered double digit returns over the past twelve months, partially driven by receding inflation concerns attributed to factors including declining goods prices and base effects. In the U.S., there is a prevailing narrative of a potential soft landing, as any moderation in employment levels is expected to unfold gradually, rather than causing an immediate shock to output. Conversely, the economic outlook for Europe appears more challenging, characterized by weakening economic conditions, heightened vulnerability to China's economic slowdown, and rising energy costs. The ECB's decision to raise the deposit rate to 4% in September, coupled with downward revisions to growth forecasts, highlights this complexity. China faces its own set of challenges, which may have sizeable repercussions on worldwide growth, trade, and financial markets. Despite proactive policies, China's ability to address domestic slowdown concerns remains uncertain.

In an environment of decelerating economic growth, the importance of individual stock selection becomes more pronounced. The focus shifts to identifying business models capable of navigating tightening financing conditions and weakening demand. Notably, despite the rise in borrowing costs, many companies have extended debt maturities in recent years, introducing a delayed source of uncertainty. Our investment strategy centers on identifying companies with strong balance sheets, robust cash generation capabilities, and low debt levels, which we believe can help weather these challenges.

SGA Alpha Model Performance – Research Impact

SGA's research team continually evaluates the efficacy and performance of its proprietary Alpha Model, and have maintained ongoing factor research since the inception of the firm. SGA monitors the impact of factor research, and over the past five years all significant enhancements to Alpha Model factors have outperformed the factors they replaced. Notably, the updated Residual Income Model, which includes a long term growth forecast, has slightly outpaced the original, despite Value leadership in the period since its implementation in May 2021.

Original Factor vs. New: Risk Adjusted Information Coefficients Since Implementation



As of July 31, 2023. Source: FactSet, SGA. For illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see Appendix for SGA Category Group Research Disclosure and Investment Process Disclosure.

Composite Performance

SGA International World ex-U.S. Equity

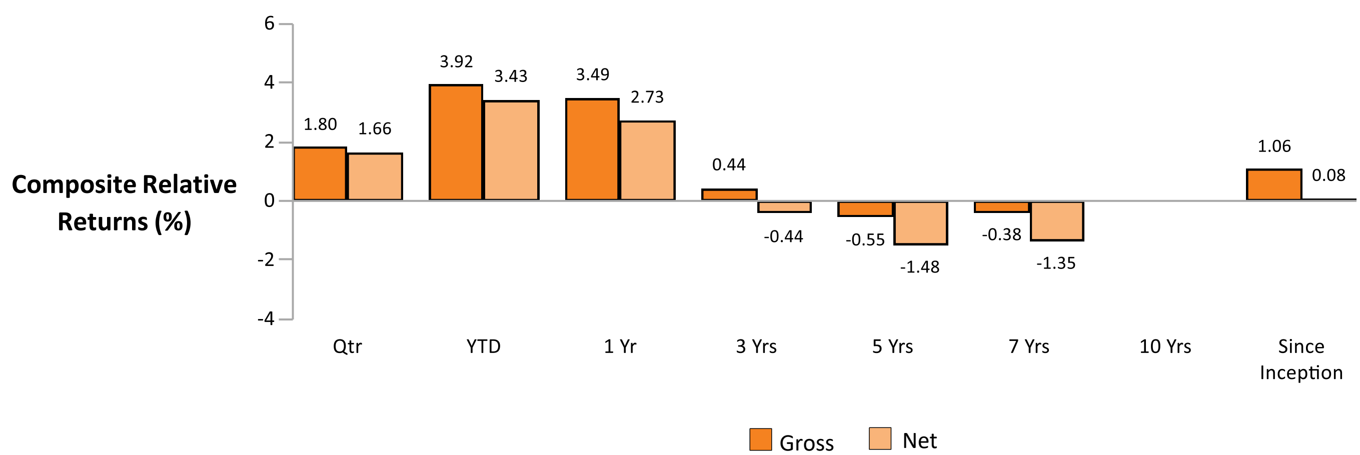
International World ex-U.S. Equity

The following table and chart show composite returns on a net and gross of fees basis versus the benchmark. The composite's returns relative to the benchmark are shown in the chart at the bottom of the page.

As of September 30, 2023

Performance

	Qtr*	YTD*	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs	Since Inception (12/31/2013)
Composite (Gross) %	-2.30	10.65	27.48	6.51	2.88	5.01		4.43
Composite (Net) %**	-2.45	10.16	26.72	5.63	1.96	4.04		3.44
MSCI World ex USA Index (Net) %	-4.10	6.73	24.00	6.07	3.44	5.38		3.37



Source: SGA, MSCI
Benchmark: MSCI World ex USA Index (Net)
*Returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized.
**Composite returns are net of management fees. Benchmark returns are net of foreign withholding taxes.
Please see the GIPS® Report for additional information. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

International World ex-U.S. Equity Commentary

Third Quarter as of September 30, 2023

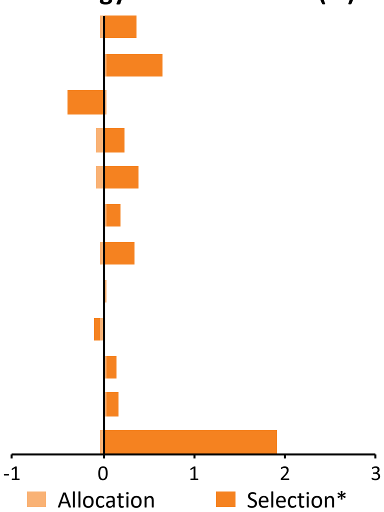
Following robust first half gains, global equities declined in the third quarter. Persistent inflation, higher borrowing costs, coupled with soaring oil prices, tempered the appetite for risk. International stocks, as measured by the MSCI World ex USA Net Index, returned -4.10% in the third quarter. In this environment, the International World ex-U.S. Equity strategy outperformed the benchmark.

The SGA Alpha Model had positive performance for the quarter among non-U.S. large cap developed equities. Within the Model, the Valuation category was the primary contributor, where SGA's Residual Income Model and Free Cash Flow Yield factors were the top performing factors during the quarter. The Sentiment category also modestly contributed while Growth had a roughly neutral impact. The Quality category underperformed, partially offsetting the positive contributions from the other categories.

3Q 2023 Sector Attribution

Benchmark Total Return (%)	
Communication Services	-3.97
Consumer Discretionary	-8.31
Consumer Staples	-6.90
Energy	9.85
Financials	-0.30
Health Care	-3.06
Industrials	-5.99
Information Technology	-10.58
Materials	-3.35
Real Estate	-1.29
Utilities	-9.30
Total	**-4.10**

Strategy Relative Return (%)

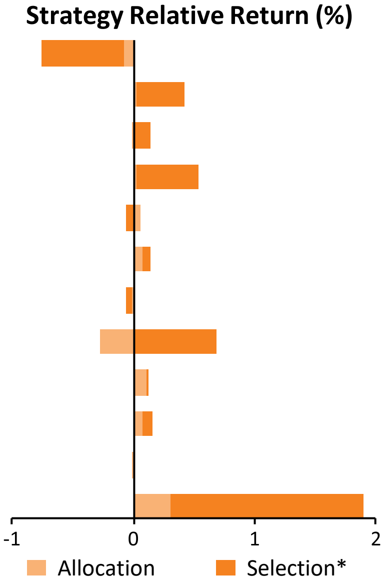


The outperformance was driven by positive selection in Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, and Communication Services, partially offset by weak selection in Consumer Staples. Carlsberg and probiotics drink maker Yakult Honsha, citing weak China sales, detracted. Consumer Discretionary, a lagging sector, outperformed with Stellantis and Pandora advancing on robust earnings. Universal Music Group, favored by SGA's Quality and Growth factors, saw price hikes and improved fundamentals, while Fuji Electric and RELX led strong selection in Industrials. Financials and Health Care also made positive contributions including insurer Fairfax Financial, which reported strength in underwriting, and pharmaceuticals Novartis, Ipsen, and Novo Nordisk, which raised guidance and announced a share buyback.

3Q 2023 Country Attribution

Benchmark Total Return (%)	
Japan	-1.59
United Kingdom	-1.54
France	-6.98
Canada	-4.04
Switzerland	-5.36
Germany	-7.72
Australia	-3.34
Netherlands	-13.58
Denmark	2.35
Sweden	-5.60
Emerging Markets	--
Total	**-4.10**

Strategy Relative Return (%)



Strong selection in Canadian and European companies ranked favorably by SGA's Value and Quality factors drove the outperformance. An underweight to Hong Kong, a sluggish market, also contributed. In the U.K. and Canada, financial and energy firms drove strong selection including financial firms 3i Group and Fairfax Financial. Energy firms ARC Resources, BP plc, and Spain-based Repsol advanced amid rising oil prices. Universal Music Group outperformed in the Netherlands. Weak selection in Japan tempered performance, with Yakult Honsha and Hoya as notable laggards. Proposed regulations aimed at improving corporate governance provided support to Japanese stocks with low price-to-book ratios. An underweight to low quality, low price-to-book companies, which rallied, had a negative impact.

Source: SGA, Northern Trust, MSCI. Benchmark: MSCI World ex USA Index (Net). *Selection effect includes interaction effect.
All GICS sectors shown. Ten largest countries shown by benchmark weight. Attribution is shown using a representative account and is gross of fees. ETFs, if held, are generally used for cash management purposes and/or to gain exposure in markets that are unavailable to the account, and are not included in the referenced data.

International World ex-U.S. Equity Commentary

Trailing Twelve Months as of September 30, 2023

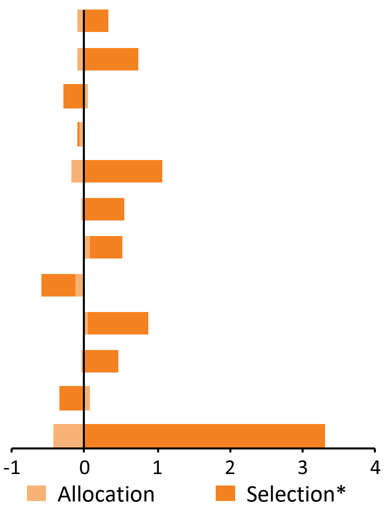
International stocks, as represented by MSCI World ex USA Net Index, returned 24.00% for the trailing twelve months as markets navigated stubborn inflation and rising interest rates, Russia's continued war with Ukraine, and turmoil in the global banking system. In this environment, the International World ex-U.S. Equity strategy outperformed the benchmark.

The SGA Alpha Model had positive performance over the trailing twelve months among non-U.S. large cap developed equities. The Model performed well the first three quarters of 2023, more than overcoming underperformance in 4Q 2022. Overall, within the Model, Valuation was the primary contributor, led by SGA's Residual Income Model factor, the top performing factor over the period. Growth, Quality, and Sentiment all had negative standalone contributions; however, the Model also benefitted from positive interaction between categories, as the combined Model outperformed the categories' standalone contributions.

Trailing Twelve Month Sector Attribution

Benchmark Total Return (%)	
Communication Services	13.58
Consumer Discretionary	32.16
Consumer Staples	10.10
Energy	28.32
Financials	27.60
Health Care	18.94
Industrials	31.04
Information Technology	31.94
Materials	20.57
Real Estate	5.67
Utilities	17.89
Total	**24.00**

Strategy Relative Return (%)

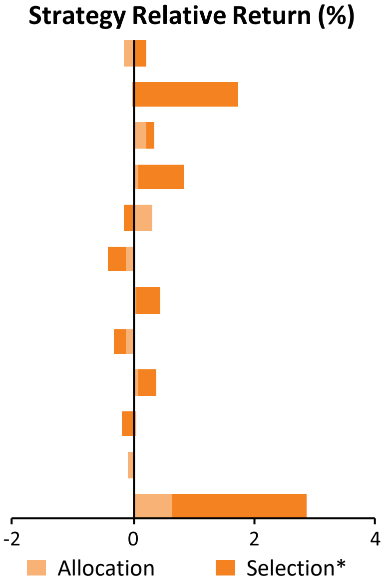


Strong selection in Financials, Industrials, and Materials drove the outperformance, tempered by weak selection in Consumer Staples, Information Technology, and Utilities. Detractors included Northland Power, which lowered EBITDA expectations, and food companies Yakult Honsha and JBS, hurt by rising costs. In IT, software and IT services firms detracted, including NICE and Capgemini. Trading companies, a top performing industry, contributed, with rising inflation benefiting Mitsui and Marubeni. In Financials, 3i Group reported strong portfolio results while Fairfax Financial demonstrated strength in underwriting. Chemicals firm Shin-Etsu gained due to a positive PVC outlook, while notable contributors in Consumer Discretionary included Pandora and Stellantis, driven by robust earnings.

Trailing Twelve Month Country Attribution

Benchmark Total Return (%)	
Japan	25.92
United Kingdom	24.90
France	34.48
Canada	11.49
Switzerland	16.01
Germany	35.52
Australia	15.24
Netherlands	27.03
Denmark	53.87
Sweden	20.71
Emerging Markets	--
Total	**24.00**

Strategy Relative Return (%)



The outperformance was driven by strong selection in the U.K., Canada, and France, partially offset by weak selection in Germany, Israel, and Norway. An underweight to Hong Kong, a lagging market, and avoiding lower-ranked Australian companies, also drove relative outperformance. Contributors in the U.K. and Canada included financial firms 3i Group, HSBC Holdings, and Fairfax Financial while LVMH outperformed in France. Norway, with a higher exposure to energy and materials companies, drove negative selection with Equinor and Norsk Hydro impacted by falling commodity prices. In Germany, GEA Group lagged despite reporting robust earnings, and diagnostics firm Qiagen lowered its outlook due to a decline in Covid-related revenues. Banks Mizrahi Tefahot and Bank Leumi limited gains in Israel.

Source: SGA, Northern Trust, MSCI. Benchmark: MSCI World ex USA Index (Net). *Selection effect includes interaction effect.

All GICS sectors shown. Ten largest countries shown by benchmark weight. Attribution is shown using a representative account and is gross of fees. ETFs, if held, are generally used for cash management purposes and/or to gain exposure in markets that are unavailable to the account, and are not included in the referenced data.

GIPS® Report

SGA International World ex-U.S. Customized Equity

YEAR END	TOTAL FIRM ASSETS (MILLIONS)	COMPOSITE ASSETS		ANNUAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS				3-YEAR ANNUALIZED EX-POST STANDARD DEVIATION*	
		USD (MILLIONS)	NO. OF ACCOUNTS	COMPOSITE GROSS	COMPOSITE NET	MSCI WORLD EX USA INDEX (NET)	COMPOSITE DISPERSION	COMPOSITE GROSS	MSCI WORLD EX USA INDEX (NET)
2022	3,231	480	1	-15.88%	-16.55%	-14.29%	N/A	20.64%	20.35%
2021	4,365	573	1	13.70%	12.58%	12.62%	N/A	18.00%	17.42%
2020	5,045	601	1	5.52%	4.45%	7.59%	N/A	18.67%	18.37%
2019	5,139	683	2	18.98%	17.81%	22.49%	N/A	11.68%	10.95%
2018	3,944	532	1	-14.79%	-15.65%	-14.09%	N/A	11.00%	11.22%
2017	4,085	718	2	25.63%	24.41%	24.21%	N/A	10.67%	11.82%
2016	3,023	530	2	1.29%	0.28%	2.75%	N/A	11.52%	12.51%
2015	2,548	402	1	0.71%	-0.30%	-3.04%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014	1,141	314	1	5.15%	4.11%	-4.32%	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.
*The 3-year annualized ex-post standard deviation is not shown when there are not 36 monthly performance returns available.

SGA International World ex-U.S. Customized Equity Composite includes all discretionary, investment restricted, equity only accounts whose primary investment objective is growth, and secondarily yield, and are invested in international large cap securities. The minimum account size for this composite is $100 thousand. Key material risks include foreign company, currency, political, and economic events unique to a country or region that may affect those markets and their issuers. For comparison purposes, the composite is compared to the MSCI World ex USA Net Index, which consists of large and mid-cap companies in developed market countries excluding the U.S. The International World ex-U.S. Customized Composite was created and incepted on December 31, 2013. Prior to December 31, 2016, the International World ex-U.S. Customized Equity Composite was known as the International Large Cap Core Equity MSCI World Ex-U.S. Customized Composite.

Strategic Global Advisors, LLC (SGA) claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. SGA has been independently verified for the periods December 1, 2005 through December 31, 2022. The verification report(s) is/are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

SGA is an independently registered investment advisor. Registration does not imply any level of skill or training. A list of all composite and pooled fund investment strategies offered by the firm, with a description of each strategy, is available upon request. The type of portfolios in which each strategy is available (segregated account, limited distribution pooled fund, or broad distribution pooled fund) is indicated in the description of each strategy. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Composite performance is presented net of foreign withholding taxes on dividends, interest income, and capital gains. Withholding taxes may vary according to the investor's domicile. Composite returns represent investors domiciled primarily in the United States. The MSCI World ex USA Net Index uses withholding tax rates applicable to Luxembourg holding companies.

The U.S. dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Composite net of fees performance was calculated by reducing the gross of fees return by the maximum annual management fee of 0.60% applied monthly effective July 1, 2022. Prior to July 1, 2022, composite net of fees performance was calculated by reducing the gross of fees return by the maximum annual management fee of 1.00% applied monthly. Please note that the maximum annual management fee for the respective period may differ from the actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients.

The annual composite dispersion presented is a gross of fees asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year and is only presented for periods with more than five accounts in for the entire year. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Maximum annual management fee is 0.60%; actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

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Important Disclosures

Time periods are noted on the respective SGA Attribution by Sector and Country chart.

Attribution analysis uses holdings and performance for a representative account or the client's own account, as noted. In the case of a representative account, the performance may vary from other portfolios following the same strategy. The accounts are managed in a similar manner, and therefore we believe these results accurately approximate the performance of the relevant strategy. Actual account performance may vary.

Attribution analysis is presented gross of fees and the results portrayed reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Investing in securities includes the possibility of loss. The volatility of the index may be materially different from that of the portfolio.

The results have been prepared using information believed to be reliable and may contain information provided by third parties, derived by third party information, and/or information that may have been obtained from, categorized, or otherwise reported based upon client direction. Returns will not precisely match composite returns or returns reconciled to the account's custodian due to the use of third party vendors for pricing, corporate actions, dividend reinvestment, and use of end of day holdings that do not account for trades not executed at closing prices.

Portfolio returns may vary from the composite returns due to several factors, including but not limited to: 1) Use of holdings-based, rather than transaction-based attribution; 2) net of fees pricing rather than actual pricing and tax withholding; and 3) attribution is run on a representative portfolio rather than a composite of portfolios.

Excess returns reported by SGA are calculated by subtracting the annualized return of the benchmark from the annualized return of the SGA portfolio. Traditional attribution, as defined above, is applied to cumulative returns of the benchmark versus cumulative returns of the portfolio, then differences in cumulative return are annualized.

Due to limitations on the availability of holdings data, all benchmark data for periods prior to July 31, 2007 represents the historical returns for the benchmark holdings as of July 31, 2007.

In preparing this presentation we have relied upon and assumed without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information available from public sources. SGA has relied upon information derived from its internal accounting systems and vendors. If currently a client, please refer to formal performance documents received from your account custodian for reconciliation of performance and tax reporting.

This information is supplemental to the GIPS® Report, which is available upon request.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Systematic Investment Risk

There is potential for shortfall in any investment process due to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, data and system imperfections, analyst judgment, and the complex nature of designing and implementing portfolio construction systems and other quantitative models. Such shortfalls in systematic or quantitative processes in particular pose broader risk because they may be more pervasive in nature. Furthermore, the Advisor's systems may not necessarily perform in a manner in which they have historically performed or were intended to perform. The Advisor recognizes that such shortfalls are inherent to both fundamental and quantitative processes and believes that combining both approaches improves the opportunity to reduce these shortfalls. However, these efforts may not necessarily result in the identification of profitable investments or the management of risk.

Definitions

Average Weight: The portfolio average weight of a position reflects the average daily value of the position relative to all of the securities in the portfolio over the period.

Total Return: Total returns for the portfolio gross of fees. Total returns include the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings.

Contribution to Return: The portfolio contribution to return is calculated by multiplying the beginning weight of a security by the portfolio return.

Allocation Effect: Portion of portfolio excess return attributed to over- or underweights relative to the benchmark. A group's allocation effect equals the weight of the portfolio's group minus the weight of the benchmark's group times the total return of the benchmark group minus the total return of the benchmark in aggregate.

Selection Effect: Selection effect is the portion of portfolio excess return attributable to choosing different securities within groups from the benchmark. A group's selection effect equals the weight of the benchmark's group multiplied by the total return of the portfolio's group minus the total return of the benchmark's group.

Interaction Effect: A group's interaction effect equals the weight of the portfolio's group minus the weight of the benchmark's group times the total return of the portfolio's group minus the total return of the benchmark's group.

Total Effect: The total effect represents the opportunity cost of an investment manager's investment decisions relative to the overall benchmark.

Important Disclosures

Investment Process Disclosure

Pages in this presentation referring to investment process, portfolio construction, investment guidelines, research, portfolio characteristics, and portfolio positioning are for illustrative purposes only. Figures and statements on these pages are subject to change and may vary based on market conditions, strategy and client-specific constraints.

The “daily screening portfolio optimization” generally runs daily on the strategy’s universe subject to SGA’s strategy and client-specific constraints. The “Stock Selection Model” estimates industry relative score based on several factors and may be interpreted as expected relative return. The “Risk Model” estimates the risk profile of each stock based on SGA’s proprietary alpha and risk factors.

Fundamental analysis generally takes into consideration more areas than listed. The areas listed as well as areas not listed may singly or jointly impact an analyst’s decision. The judgment of experienced analysts is used to determine the importance of these areas and whether they constitute a high enough level of concern that a stock will be deemed ineligible for purchase.

Never invest based purely on our publication or information, which is provided on an “as is” basis without representations. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

SGA Category Group Research Disclosure

The SGA Category Group Research slide illustrates a backtest that is hypothetical and does not reflect actual returns of SGA portfolios. SGA does not guarantee the accuracy of these estimates or methodology. SGA believes the backtest analysis provides important insights for SGA in thinking about and designing the firm’s investment process. SGA applies both quantitative and qualitative approaches to portfolio management, which may vary depending on market conditions and impact the firm’s ability to capture the alpha indicated by these backtests.

There are limitations inherent in backtested category research results, particularly the fact that such results do not represent actual trading and that they may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors might have had on portfolio decision making in a live client account. SGA did not manage any live accounts prior to November 2005.

International investing includes the possibility of loss.

SGA encourages clients and prospects to seek independent sources of analysis in assessing SGA’s returns and process. For additional information on the calculation methodology please contact Strategic Global Advisors, LLC at 949.706.2640.

- Information Coefficient: Correlation between SGA’s factor score and the subsequent quarterly risk-adjusted return across the universe. The data presented illustrates a comparison of forecasting performance of factor scores of the SGA factor base-case (old) to those of the new factor. The comparison is shown by calculating the correlation between the Current and New and the subsequent quarterly returns of companies in the universe (Information Coefficient)
- The securities in the analysis consist of SGA’s default universe of companies and recalculated every quarter through time. It includes companies in global developed and emerging market countries that have had a market cap in the top four deciles at any month-end over the trailing 12 months as of the start of each quarter.
- Quarterly rebalancing with no transaction costs
- Included: Developed and Emerging countries
- SGA is equally weighting all companies in the universe in a correlation calculation in order to determine Information Coefficients.

Source: FactSet, SGA

Past performance is not indicative of future results.