

Richard Bernstein Advisors Global Moderate ETF Strategy

The Leaders In Pactive® Management

Richard Bernstein Advisors

Q4-2018

Richard Bernstein Advisors (RBA) is a unique investment firm that combines a fundamental "top-down" macro approach to investing with disciplined, risk-balanced security selection. RBA manages portfolios dedicated to global asset allocation, global equity allocation, fixed income allocation, and seeking investment themes which may be undiscovered. RBA currently manages \$8.5 billion of AUM/AUA (as of 12/31/2018).

Global Moderate ETF Strategy Investment Process

Richard Bernstein Advisors employs a macro-driven, top-down style to construct a global tactical asset allocation portfolio. The investment team uses quantitative indicators and the firm's macro-economic analysis to recommend global equity and fixed income asset classes and several sub-asset classes and sectors using only US listed ETFs. Typical factors and indicators include: global valuations; global yield curves; asset class, regional, and country correlations; profit cycle analyses, and style and sector rotation; earnings analysis; investor sentiment and other factors.

Asset Allocation Guidelines

- → Asset allocation and implementation recommendations are made by the investment committee led by Richard Bernstein. Exposure recommendations among asset classes will be based on the team's assessment of proprietary and non-proprietary quantitative indicators, and the firm's macro-economic analysis. After assessing numerous models and indicators, the final allocation recommendations are made by the team.
- → Structural asset correlations are an integral part of RBA's diversification strategy. These tend to be longer term in nature, and thus less affected by short-term market volatility and fluctuations. RBA also seeks to balance portfolio risk with investment themes and opportunities potentially not yet fully recognized by the market.
- → Shorter-term tactical strategies, 12 18 months, are formulated within the framework of the firm's core concepts of long-term asset allocation. The team makes tactical allocations based on market mispricings relative to changes in the global economy, geopolitics and corporate profits. The strategic allocation is based on a long-term neutral policy of 50% equity, 45% fixed-income and 5% cash.
- → Asset allocation recommendation guidelines: Equity allocation: 40% to 60%; Fixed-income allocation: 35% to 55%; Alternatives, commodities-related, currencies, cash: 0% to 15%. Benchmark is 50% MSCI ACWI Index, 45% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, 5% Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 month US T-Bill.

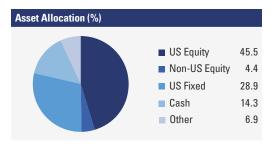
Portfolio Selection

- → The strategy has the ability to recommend any global asset class essentially a "go anywhere" strategy and can invest, in any sector, market cap, duration, credit, style or country/region. Individual ETF recommendations to implement the asset allocation strategy will be based on quantitative screening, risk-analysis and qualitative review.
- → Annual turnover is typically expected to be less than 50%, except in cases of unusual economic or market volatility, which could increase turnover.

For investment minimums, please contact your financial advisor.

Model performance information included in this Profile 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 Profile for further information.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.



Top Ten ETF Holdings (%)	
iShares 1-3 Year Treasury Bond ETF	28.9
SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 Month T-Bill ETF	14.3
Vanguard Information Technology ETF	14.1
Industrial Select Sector SPDR Fund	8.6
Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	7.9
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR Fund	6.3
iShares Gold Trust	4.3
Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	3.8
Vanguard Materials ETF	2.9
Invesco Optimum Yield Diversified Commodity Strategy No K-1 ETF	2.6

Equity Sector Weights (%)		
Sector	Portfolio Weight	Equity Portion of Benchmark
Communication Services	1.9	9.0
Consumer Discretionary	14.0	10.4
Consumer Staples	0.4	8.4
Energy	4.5	6.2
Financials	17.8	17.2
Health Care	7.9	12.1
Industrials	17.7	10.3
Information Technology	28.8	14.8
Materials	6.3	5.0
Real Estate	0.4	3.2
Utilities	0.3	3.4

Hypothetical/Model Performance Calendar Year Return (%)					
Year	Mgr (Gross)	Mgr (Net)	Style Index		
2018	-5.93	-6.31	-4.52		
2017	14.09	13.64	13.21		
2016	8.77	8.34	5.35		
2015	-0.27	-0.67	-0.69		
2014	6.11	5.69	4.89		
2013	14.12	13.67	9.95		
2012	10.58	10.14	10.05		
2011	3.32	2.91	0.24		

Style Index: 50% MSCI ACWI Index, 45% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and 5% Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 month US T-Bill.

Annualized Model Performance (%) Ended December 31, 2018 10 5 0 -5 -10

	Q4 2018	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Since Inception
■ RBA (Gross)	-9.66	-5.93	-5.93	5.29	4.32	6.73
RBA (Net)	-9.75	-6.31	-6.31	4.87	3.90	6.31
Style Index	-5.79	-4.52	-4.52	4.42	3.47	5.30

5 RRA (Gross) 4 RBA(Net) Style Index 3 2 1 0 2 7 0 1 3 4 5 6 **Annualized Standard** Sharpe Return (%) Deviation Ratio ■ RBA (Gross) 4 32 7 09 0.52 7.09 RBA (Net) 3.90 0.47 Style Index 3.47 5.48 0.52

Risk/Return Analysis January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2018

Inception Date: 08/01/2010. Style Index: 50% MSCI ACWI Index, 45% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and 5% Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 month US T-Bill.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE

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The performance was calculated by Richard Bernstein Advisors LLC (the "Adviser") for the Richard Bernstein Global Moderate ETF Strategy ("model") as described below. The Adviser provides the model or a substantially similar model to various platform sponsors which, as of December 31, 2018, have over 1,217 accounts and approximately \$388.4 million invested based on the model. The performance shown above is based on the specific recommendations provided by the Adviser and not on the performance of any individual advisory account. The model'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 Adviser believes that the sponsors generally implement its recommendations as provided, but sponsors have discretion to implement the model differently.

The Adviser has calculated model portfolio performance from August 1, 2010. During the period from August 1, 2010 through March 31, 2013, the Adviser provided asset allocation recommendations for each sub-asset class to a platform sponsor, which then selected exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") with the assistance of the Adviser by mapping each sub-asset class recommendation to a specific ETF. For the period after March 31, 2013, the model portfolio performance reflects the Adviser's asset allocation recommendations for each sub-asset class and its actual ETF recommendations in real time. As the portfolio is a model, it does not reflect any investor's actual experience and investors may have achieved greater or lesser performance than the model portfolio. The model portfolio if the Adviser had actually been managing the relevant time periods. Investors should not rely on the model performance since it does not reflect the actual management of assets.

Results are shown on a "gross" and "net" basis. Gross model portfolio performance is before deduction of any investment management or other fees. Net model portfolio performance is shown net of annual advisory fee of 0.40%, the highest fee charged by the Adviser. Gross and net model portfolio performance does not reflect the deduction of other fees or expenses, including brokerage fees, custodial fees and fees and expenses of mutual feunds or ETFs. Returns reflect implementation of asset allocation changes and the market price of ETFs as of the market close, and the reinvestment of dividends and interest on cash balances. Taxes have not been deducted. Actual performance of client portfolios may differ materially due to a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, the timing of cash deposits and withdrawals, reinvestment of dividends, length of time positions are held, discretionary trading in the account, and client restrictions. The investment advisory fee schedule of the Adviser is described in its Part 2 of the Form ADV.

The benchmark has been constructed using the indexes identified above. The indexes were chosen because they represent the broad based markets in the international equity, U.S. Fixed Income and Money Market asset classes. The index weightings percentages are based on a long-term "neutral" allocation to each index determined by the Adviser. Benchmark index results shown are not reduced by fees as an index is unmanaged. Further, securities contained in an index will vary from those in the model portfolio and actual managed accounts. Indices are shown for convenience purposes only and are not available for direct investment.

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.

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 Bloomberg.

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 income investments is likely to decline. Investments in income securities may be affected by changes in the creditivorthiness 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 derivative is b

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