



Causeway

Global Value Equity

Quarterly Webcast

December 31, 2023

Los Angeles, CA

Dallas, TX Bryn Mawr, PA Melbourne, Australia Shanghai, China (Subsidiary)

www.causewaycap.com

Solely for the use of institutional investors and professional advisers.
GIPS Report and Disclosures begin on page 29 of the presentation.

Snapshot

as of December 31, 2023

ASSETS*

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Total Assets (USD) | 3,265,175,484 |
|--------------------|---------------|

* Total strategy assets differs from total Composite assets because certain accounts are in different Composites

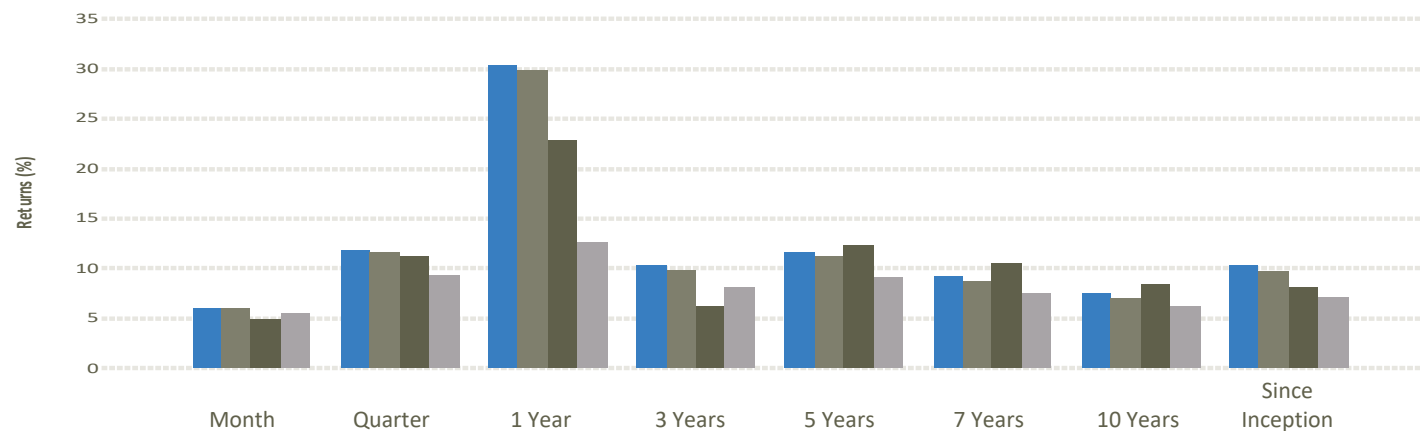
CHARACTERISTICS

| | Global Value | MSCI ACWI | MSCI ACWI Value |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| No. of Holdings | 55 | 2,921 | 1,811 |
| Wtd Avg Mkt Cap (Mn) | 102,927 | 424,009 | 118,682 |
| FY2 P/E | 12.8x | 16.2x | 12.4x |
| P/B Value | 1.8x | 2.8x | 1.8x |
| Dividend Yield | 2.1% | 2.0% | 3.2% |
| Return on Equity | 15.5% | 21.2% | 18.1% |

Wtd Avg Mkt Cap is a weighted average of the total market capitalization of stocks in the portfolio or index. FY2 P/E is the weighted harmonic average 2-year analysts' consensus forecast price-to-earnings ratio. Price to earnings is a ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its per-share earnings. Price-to-book (P/B) value evaluates a firm's market value relative to its book value and is a weighted harmonic average. Return on Equity measures how efficiently a company is generating income from the equity investments of its shareholders. Return on Equity is calculated as a weighted average, winsorized using maximum Return on Equity figures at 3 standard deviations from the mean (winsorization is a statistical technique intended to remove the impact of outliers). Characteristics are derived from a representative account using the Global Value Equity strategy.

Performance

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE for the periods ended December 31, 2023



| | Month | Quarter | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 7 Years | 10 Years | Since Inception |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| ■ Global Value (Gross) | 6.01 | 11.83 | 30.33 | 10.33 | 11.63 | 9.22 | 7.41 | 10.34 |
| ■ Global Value (Net) | 5.98 | 11.72 | 29.79 | 9.84 | 11.12 | 8.72 | 6.92 | 9.70 |
| ■ MSCI ACWI (Gross) | 4.84 | 11.15 | 22.81 | 6.25 | 12.27 | 10.60 | 8.48 | 8.10 |
| ■ MSCI ACWI Value (Gross) | 5.44 | 9.34 | 12.68 | 8.11 | 9.05 | 7.42 | 6.23 | 7.12 |

Inception Date: 09/30/2001

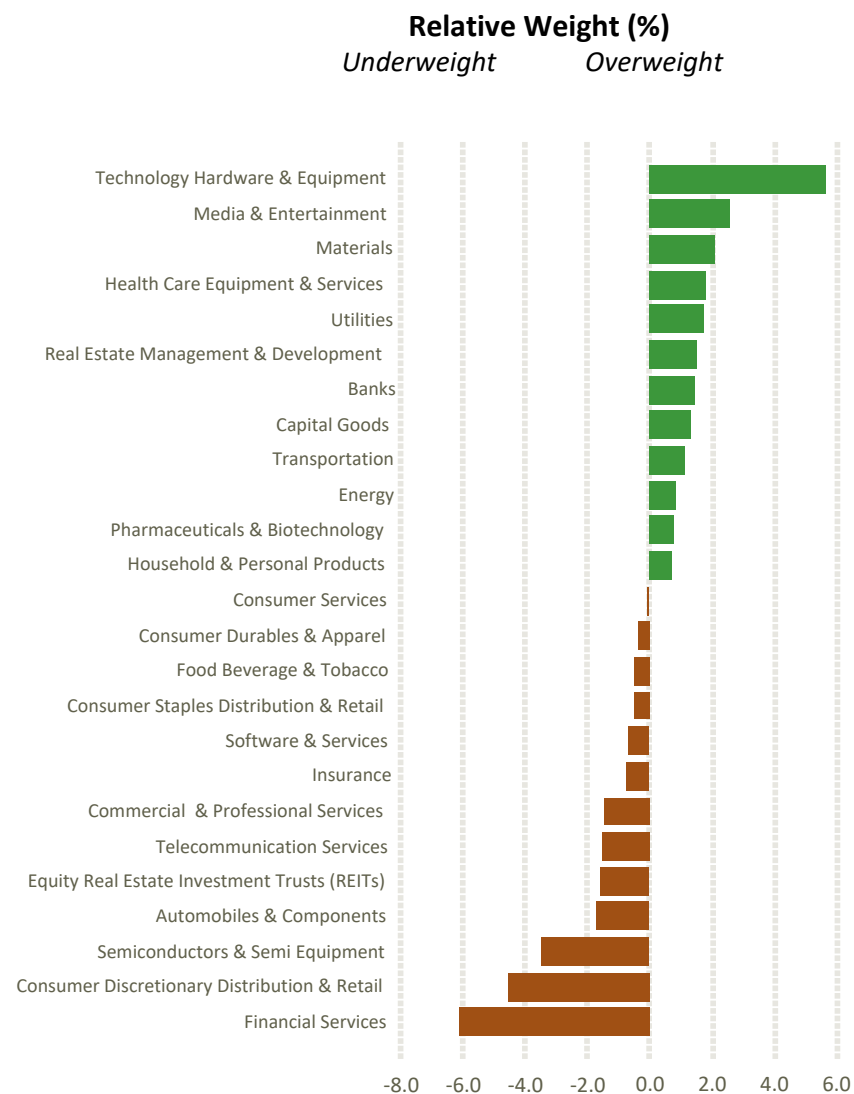
Returns are in USD. Index returns are presented gross or net of tax withholdings on income and dividends. The gross composite performance presented is before management and custody fees but after trading expenses. Net composite performance is presented after the deduction of actual management fees, performance-based fees, and all trading expenses, but before custody fees. Composite performance is primarily net of foreign dividend withholdings. Annualized for periods greater than one year. See end of presentation for important disclosures regarding the composite. This information supplements the attached composite presentation. Performance quoted is past performance. Past performance is not an indication of future results.



Representative Account Industry Group Exposure & Index Performance

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 (as a result of bottom-up stock selection)

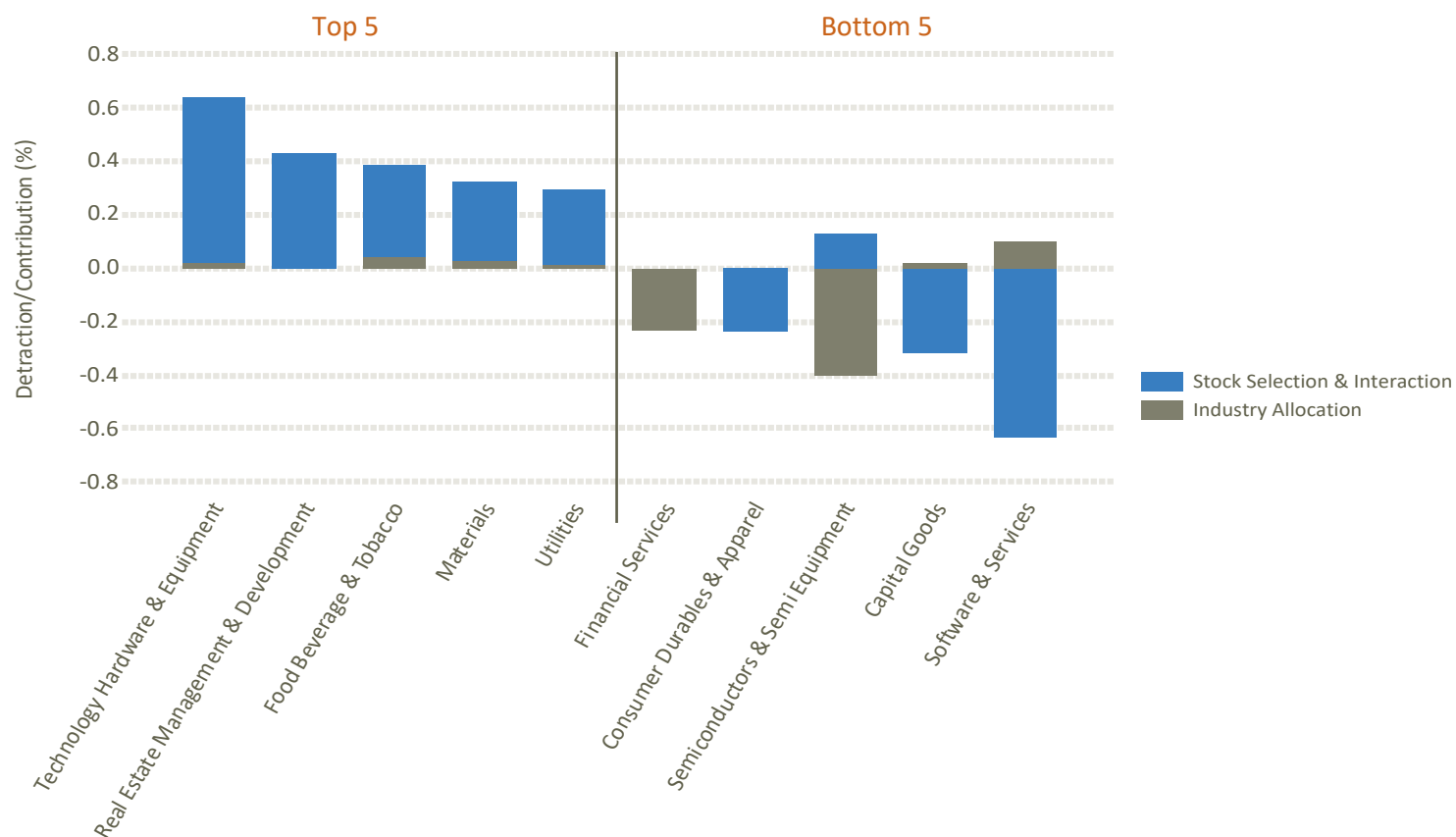
| | Portfolio Weights (%) | MSCI ACWI Weights (%) | vs Index Weights (%) | Index Returns (%) |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Media & Entertainment | 8.4 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 9.1 |
| Telecommunication Services | 0.0 | 1.5 | -1.5 | 10.3 |
| Communication Services | 8.4 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 9.4 |
| Automobiles & Components | 1.0 | 2.7 | -1.7 | 1.9 |
| Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail | 0.0 | 4.6 | -4.6 | 14.3 |
| Consumer Durables & Apparel | 1.4 | 1.7 | -0.4 | 12.3 |
| Consumer Services | 2.0 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 9.6 |
| Consumer Discretionary | 4.4 | 11.1 | -6.7 | 9.9 |
| Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail | 1.2 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 11.0 |
| Food Beverage & Tobacco | 3.0 | 3.5 | -0.5 | 3.5 |
| Household & Personal Products | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 4.7 |
| Consumer Staples | 6.5 | 6.8 | -0.3 | 5.6 |
| Energy | 5.4 | 4.5 | 0.8 | -2.7 |
| Energy | 5.4 | 4.5 | 0.8 | -2.7 |
| Banks | 8.2 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 13.0 |
| Financial Services | 0.0 | 6.1 | -6.1 | 15.0 |
| Insurance | 2.3 | 3.0 | -0.8 | 7.3 |
| Financials | 10.5 | 15.9 | -5.5 | 12.6 |
| Health Care Equipment & Services | 5.7 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 9.4 |
| Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology | 8.1 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 4.3 |
| Health Care | 13.8 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 6.0 |
| Capital Goods | 8.5 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 14.5 |
| Commercial & Professional Services | 0.0 | 1.5 | -1.5 | 11.2 |
| Transportation | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 11.2 |
| Industrials | 11.6 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 13.4 |
| Semiconductors & Semi Equipment | 3.5 | 6.9 | -3.5 | 21.9 |
| Software & Services | 8.3 | 9.0 | -0.7 | 18.8 |
| Technology Hardware & Equipment | 12.7 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 12.4 |
| Information Technology | 24.4 | 22.9 | 1.5 | 17.6 |
| Materials | 6.6 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 11.7 |
| Materials | 6.6 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 11.7 |
| Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) | 0.2 | 1.8 | -1.6 | 18.4 |
| Real Estate Management & Development | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 9.1 |
| Real Estate | 2.3 | 2.4 | -0.1 | 16.0 |
| Utilities | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 11.0 |
| Utilities | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 11.0 |
| EQUITY | 98.1 | 100.0 | - | - |
| CASH | 1.9 | 0.0 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 11.2 |



Index returns are in base currency. Index Source: MSCI. Relative weight defined as Representative Account weight minus Index weight.

Representative Account Industry Group Attribution

REPRESENTATIVE ACCOUNT vs. MSCI ACWI (Gross) for the quarter ended December 31, 2023



Stock Selection & Interaction: Positive - Relative outperformance (1.45%) was due to holdings in technology hardware & equipment, real estate management & development, and food beverage & tobacco; relative underperformance was due to holdings in software & services, capital goods, and consumer durables & apparel.

Industry Allocation: Negative - Relative underperformance (-0.89%) resulted from an underweighting in semiconductors & semi equipment, financial services, and consumer discretionary distribution & retail; relative outperformance resulted from an overweighting in software & services, as well as an underweighting in automobiles & components and insurance.

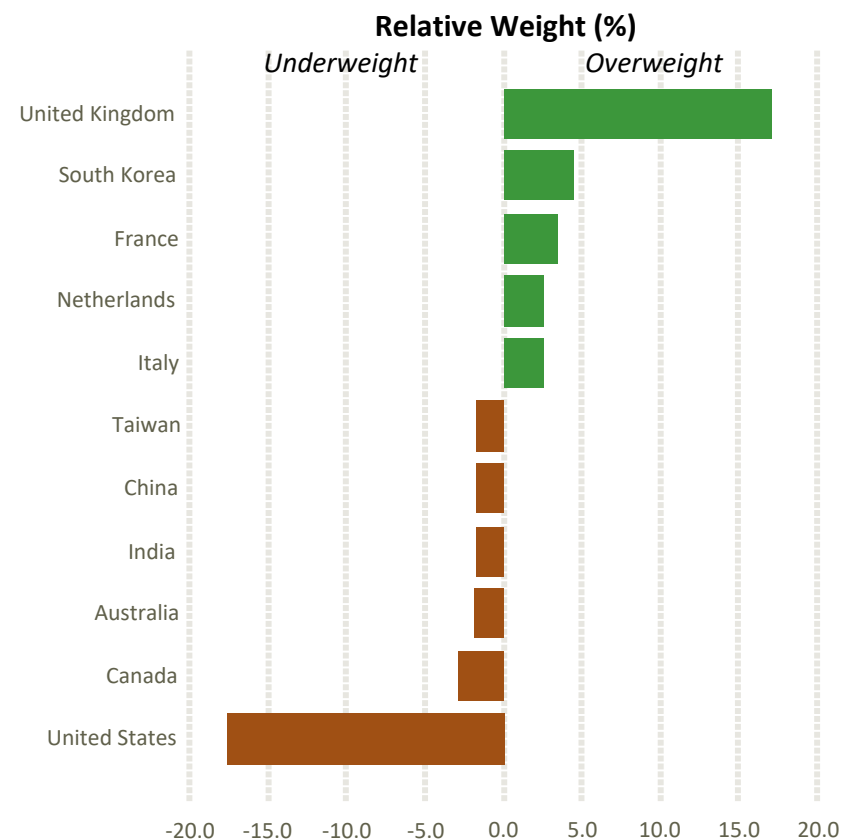
Before investment advisory fees. Past performance is not an indication of future results.



Representative Account Geographic Exposure and Index Performance

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 (as a result of bottom-up stock selection)

| | Portfolio Weights (%) | MSCI ACWI Weights (%) | vs Index Weights (%) | Index Returns (%) | | Portfolio Weights (%) | MSCI ACWI Weights (%) | vs Index Weights (%) | Index Returns (%) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Israel | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 9.4 | Brazil | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 18.1 |
| Africa / Mideast | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | - | China | 1.1 | 2.8 | -1.7 | -4.2 |
| Austria | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 9.6 | South Korea | 5.8 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 15.4 |
| Belgium | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 6.5 | EMERGING SUBTOTAL | 7.5 | 10.5 | - | - |
| Finland | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 9.5 | | | | | |
| France | 6.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 10.4 | | | | | |
| Germany | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 13.0 | | | | | |
| Ireland | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 6.3 | | | | | |
| Italy | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 13.0 | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 3.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 19.9 | | | | | |
| Portugal | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 15.0 | | | | | |
| Spain | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 12.6 | | | | | |
| Euro | 18.1 | 8.1 | 10.0 | - | | | | | |
| Denmark | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 12.3 | | | | | |
| Norway | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 3.6 | | | | | |
| Sweden | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 21.4 | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 2.2 | 2.4 | -0.2 | 10.1 | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 20.7 | 3.6 | 17.1 | 6.9 | | | | | |
| Europe - Other | 22.9 | 7.7 | 15.2 | - | | | | | |
| Canada | 0.0 | 2.9 | -2.9 | 11.5 | | | | | |
| United States | 44.9 | 62.6 | -17.7 | 12.0 | | | | | |
| North America | 44.9 | 65.4 | -20.5 | - | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.0 | 1.8 | -1.8 | 15.3 | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0.2 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 3.4 | | | | | |
| Japan | 4.5 | 5.4 | -0.9 | 8.2 | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 14.7 | | | | | |
| Singapore | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 4.5 | | | | | |
| Pacific | 4.7 | 8.1 | -3.4 | - | | | | | |
| DEVELOPED SUBTOTAL | 90.6 | 89.5 | - | - | | | | | |
| EMERGING SUBTOTAL | 7.5 | 10.5 | - | - | | | | | |
| CASH | 1.9 | 0.0 | - | - | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 11.2 | | | | | |



Index returns are in base currency. Index Source: MSCI. Relative weight defined as Representative Account weight minus Index weight.

Representative Account Absolute Significant Contributors and Detractors

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

Largest Absolute Contributors

| Company Name | Weight ⁽¹⁾ | Portfolio Return | Contribution to Return ⁽²⁾ | Country | Industry Group |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc | 4.4% | 41.6% | 2.26% | United Kingdom | Capital Goods |
| Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. | 4.5% | 20.8% | 0.85% | South Korea | Technology Hardware & Equipment |
| Jones Lang LaSalle, Inc. | 2.0% | 33.7% | 0.60% | United States | Real Estate Management & Development |
| Citigroup, Inc. | 2.3% | 26.5% | 0.53% | United States | Banks |
| International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. | 2.3% | 20.0% | 0.47% | United States | Materials |
| Fiserv, Inc. | 2.1% | 17.6% | 0.44% | United States | Software & Services |
| SAP SE | 2.0% | 18.4% | 0.43% | Germany | Software & Services |
| SK hynix, Inc. | 1.4% | 29.5% | 0.41% | South Korea | Semiconductors & Semi Equipment |
| Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | 2.3% | 15.8% | 0.38% | Japan | Technology Hardware & Equipment |
| Zebra Technologies Corp. | 2.3% | 15.6% | 0.37% | United States | Technology Hardware & Equipment |

Largest Absolute Detractors

| Company Name | Weight ⁽¹⁾ | Portfolio Return | Contribution to Return ⁽²⁾ | Country | Industry Group |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Alstom SA | 1.9% | -43.9% | -1.02% | France | Capital Goods |
| BP Plc | 2.0% | -7.2% | -0.19% | United Kingdom | Energy |
| Sanofi | 0.9% | -7.7% | -0.16% | France | Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology |
| Genpact Ltd. | 2.5% | -3.6% | -0.09% | United States | Software & Services |
| Chesapeake Energy | 1.0% | -10.2% | -0.09% | United States | Energy |
| Reckitt Benckiser Group | 2.3% | -2.3% | -0.07% | United Kingdom | Household & Personal Products |
| AXA SA | 0.0% | -1.8% | -0.06% | France | Insurance |
| Kering SA | 1.4% | -3.6% | -0.05% | France | Consumer Durables & Apparel |
| Tencent Holdings Ltd. | 1.1% | -3.8% | -0.05% | China | Media & Entertainment |
| Sabre Corp. | 0.4% | -2.0% | -0.02% | United States | Software & Services |

(1)Ending period weights

(2)Geometric average using daily returns and weights

Holdings are subject to change. The securities identified and described above do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable. Past performance is not an indication of future results. For a description of our performance attribution methodology, or to obtain a list showing every holding's contribution to the overall account's performance during the quarter, please contact our product manager, Kevin Moutes, at 310-231-6116 or moutes@causewaycap.com.



Representative Account Significant Changes

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

| Increases | Country | Industry Group | % Beginning Weight | % Ending Weight | Reason* |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Analog Devices, Inc. | United States | Semiconductors & Semi Equipment | 0.0% | 1.6% | IL |
| Diageo Plc | United Kingdom | Food Beverage & Tobacco | 0.0% | 1.4% | IL |
| Seagate Technology Holdings Pl | United States | Technology Hardware & Equipment | 0.0% | 1.1% | IL, RV |
| Aptiv Plc | United States | Automobiles & Components | 0.0% | 1.0% | IL |
| Zebra Technologies Corp. | United States | Technology Hardware & Equipment | 1.6% | 2.3% | IL |
| Tyson Foods, Inc. | United States | Food Beverage & Tobacco | 1.0% | 1.6% | CD, IL |
| Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc. | United States | Health Care Equipment & Services | 1.5% | 2.0% | IL, RV |
| Infineon Technologies AG | Germany | Semiconductors & Semi Equipment | 0.0% | 0.5% | CD, IL |

| Decreases | Country | Industry Group | % Beginning Weight | % Ending Weight | Reason* |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Danone | France | Food Beverage & Tobacco | 2.1% | 0.0% | RV |
| Mondelez International, Inc. | United States | Food Beverage & Tobacco | 1.7% | 0.0% | RV |
| AXA SA | France | Insurance | 1.5% | 0.0% | RV |
| Chesapeake Energy | United States | Energy | 2.1% | 1.0% | RV |
| The Allstate Corp. | United States | Insurance | 1.1% | 0.0% | RV |
| Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc | United Kingdom | Capital Goods | 5.4% | 4.4% | RB |
| UniCredit S.p.A. | Italy | Banks | 2.1% | 1.4% | RV |
| SAP SE | Germany | Software & Services | 2.7% | 2.0% | RV |
| Fiserv, Inc. | United States | Software & Services | 2.4% | 2.1% | RV |
| Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | Japan | Technology Hardware & Equipment | 2.5% | 2.3% | RV |

*Key: CA = Corporate Action CD = Cyclical Discount ER = Earnings Revision FR = Fundamental Review IL = Industry Laggard RB = Rebalance of Security Weightings RV = Relative Value

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Representative Account Top 10 Holdings

as of December 31, 2023

Aggregate Weight: 29.2%

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. | 4.5% | 6. TD SYNEX Corp. | 2.5% |
| <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, South Korea</i> | | <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, United States</i> | |
| Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. manufactures a wide range of consumer and industrial electronic equipment and products such as semiconductors, personal computers, peripherals, monitors, televisions, and home appliances including air conditioners and microwave ovens. The Company also produces Internet access network systems and telecommunications equipment including mobile phones. | | TD SYNEX Corp provides information technology supply chain services. The Company offers services to original equipment manufacturers and software publishers worldwide. TD SYNEX offers product distribution, related logistics, and contract assembly services. | |
| 2. Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc | 4.4% | 7. Genpact Ltd. | 2.5% |
| <i>Capital Goods, United Kingdom</i> | | <i>Software & Services, United States</i> | |
| Rolls-Royce Holdings plc manufactures aero, marine, and industrial gas turbines for civil and military aircraft. The Company designs, constructs, and installs power generation, transmission, and distribution systems and equipment for the marine propulsion, oil and gas pumping, and defense markets. | | Genpact Limited designs and manages business operations to manage risk and compliance. The Company focuses on the areas of finance and procurement, financial services account servicing, claims management, regulatory affairs, and industrial asset optimization. Genpact operates worldwide. | |
| 3. The Walt Disney Co. | 3.0% | 8. International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. | 2.3% |
| <i>Media & Entertainment, United States</i> | | <i>Materials, United States</i> | |
| The Walt Disney Company operates as an entertainment and media enterprise company. The Company's business segments includes, media networks, parks and resorts, studio entertainment, consumer products, and interactive media. Walt Disney serves customers worldwide. | | International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. creates, manufactures, and supplies flavors and fragrances for the food, beverage, personal care, and household products industries. The Company's flavors and fragrances are individual ingredients and compounds of a large number of ingredients that are blended, mixed, and reacted together to produce proprietary formulas. | |
| 4. Alphabet, Inc. | 2.8% | 9. Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | 2.3% |
| <i>Media & Entertainment, United States</i> | | <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, Japan</i> | |
| Alphabet Inc. operates as a holding company. The Company, through its subsidiaries, provides web-based search, advertisements, maps, software applications, mobile operating systems, consumer content, enterprise solutions, commerce, and hardware products. | | Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. manufactures and sells electronic modules and components. The Company produces communication modules, power supply modules, multilayer ceramic capacitors, noise countermeasure components, timing devices, sensor devices, high frequency components, batteries, and other products. Murata Manufacturing markets its products across worldwide. | |
| 5. Barclays PLC | 2.6% | 10. Citigroup, Inc. | 2.3% |
| <i>Banks, United Kingdom</i> | | <i>Banks, United States</i> | |
| Barclays PLC is a global financial services provider engaged in retail banking, credit cards, wholesale banking, investment banking, wealth management, and investment management services. | | Citigroup Inc. is a diversified financial services holding company that provides a broad range of financial services to consumer and corporate customers. The Company services include investment banking, retail brokerage, corporate banking, and cash management products and services. Citigroup serves customers globally. | |

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Investment Outlook – 1Q 2024

Global Economy:

- We currently expect decelerating global growth in 2024. Developed countries' economic weakness should drag on emerging regions such as China, SE Asia, and non-semiconductor sectors in South Korea.
- The Fed and other major developed country central banks appear poised to cut interest rates in the first half of 2024 in response to any sharp deceleration in economic growth. The eurozone experienced a shallow recession in 2023, and sluggishness should persist this year.
- Despite signs of recent disinflation in the G-7 countries, we cannot exclude the possibility of persistent core inflation that exceeds central bank targets in 2024. De-globalization, re-shoring, trade sanctions, and escalating armed conflicts could keep prices persistently higher.
- We are skeptical that interest rates will decline far enough and fast enough to rescue the households, businesses, and sovereigns who borrowed excessively when rates were historically low. The drag of commercial real estate bad debts should keep G-7 banks cautious lenders for much of 2024.
- Rising sovereign interest payment burdens may crowd out other government expenditures, making disgruntled voters vulnerable to populism.

Financial Markets:

- US equity market valuations tower over non-US markets, especially China, which is as cheap as the US is expensive. Chinese equity valuations are near twenty-year lows, reflecting extreme skepticism. Developed ex-US and Emerging Markets ex-China present similar headline valuations, much less demanding than the US valuations.
- We can explain some US market valuation premium by sector weight differences. The US features most of the world's market capitalization in information technology, a sector that has historically delivered growth and commanded higher valuations. While it is futile to argue with history, it would be unprecedented for relative valuations to continue to drive relative performance of the US Markets meaningfully higher from here.
- Many developed non-US companies are becoming more shareholder-friendly, returning significant amounts of capital to shareholders via dividends and share buybacks. This is especially true in Europe, and investors are giving Japan credit for continued reforms.
- We note the rapid rise of private credit, which has grown more than 10x in the last decade. This shift to private markets has not diminished the risks inherent in lending. But those risks are now warehoused in a less-transparent, less-regulated segment of the financial economy.

Portfolio Outlook:

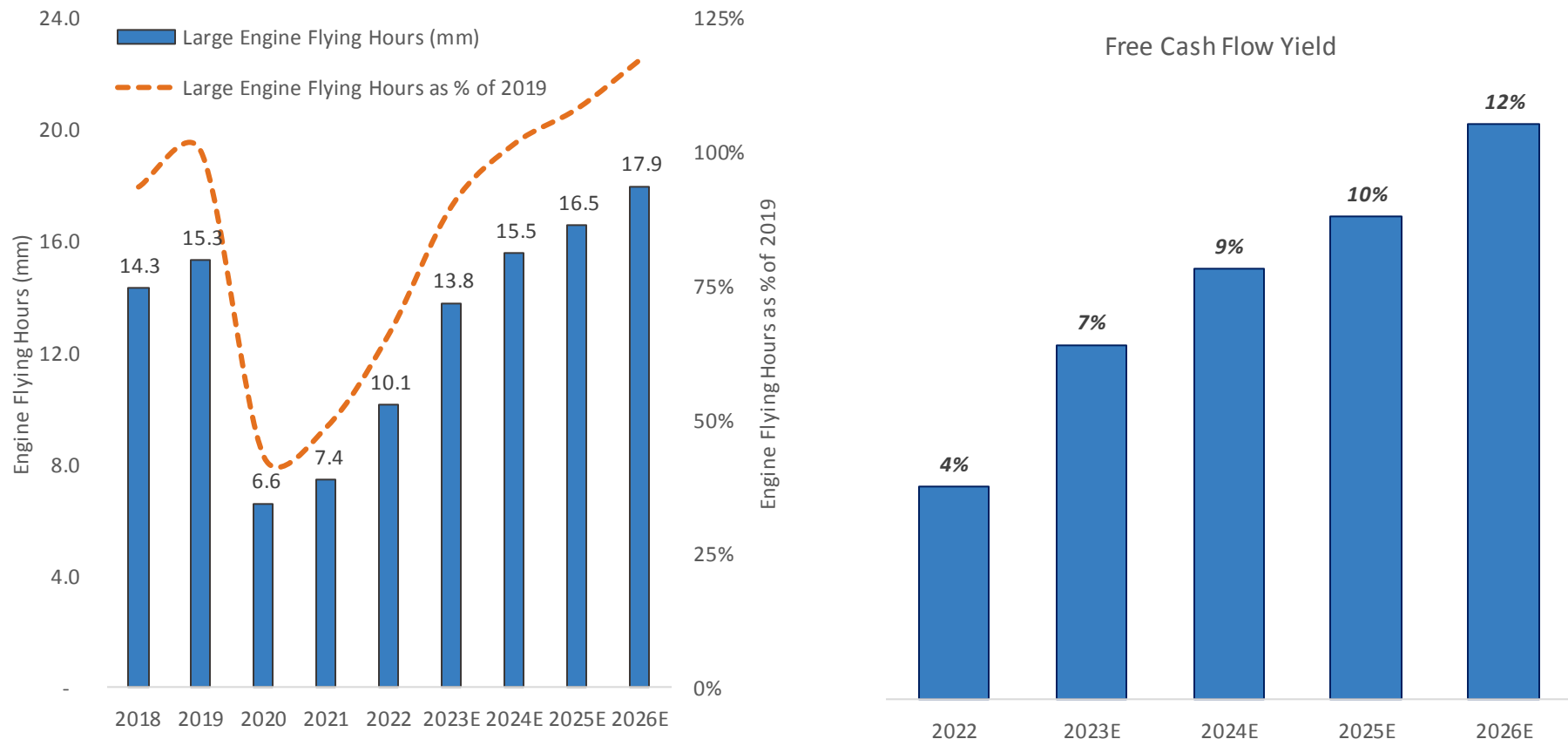
- A slowing economy and falling interest rates can present as much opportunity for successful stock selection as did the recent rising rate environment. Economic uncertainty typically creates price volatility - especially in cyclical sectors.
- Given the fear of re-igniting inflation, major central banks hope to keep real interest rates positive through the cycle, which should bode well for value investors, especially those conducting intensive fundamental research.
- We continue to focus on the long-term rewards of operational restructuring. In our experience, capable and motivated management teams of underearning companies can –and often do - boost shareholder returns. Importantly, we aim to identify and buy these stocks many months before markets perceive positive catalysts.
- Many of the global and international portfolio holdings that we expect to outperform in 2024 feature operational restructuring opportunities in a range of sectors such as Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, Consumer Staples, and Information Technology.

Please see the end of the presentation for disclosures regarding the risks of investing in Causeway's strategies. Past performance does not guarantee future results.



Rolls Royce: As Global Air Travel Rebounds, We Believe The Company's Cash Flow Growth Should Accelerate

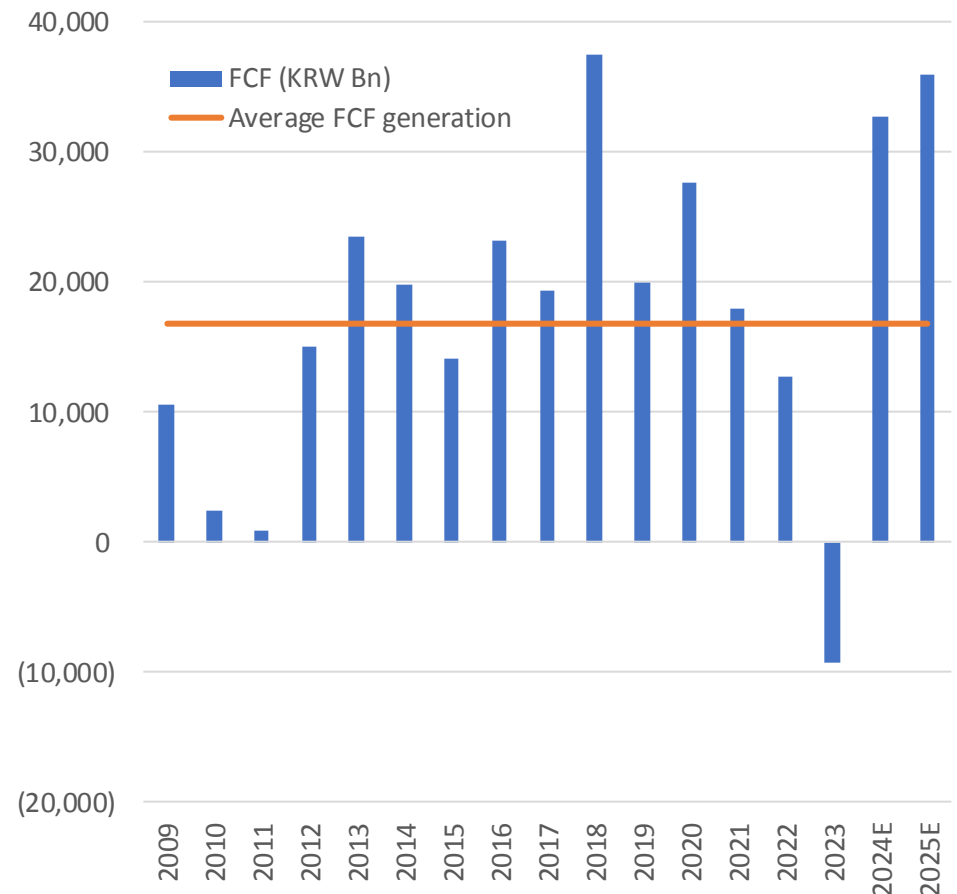
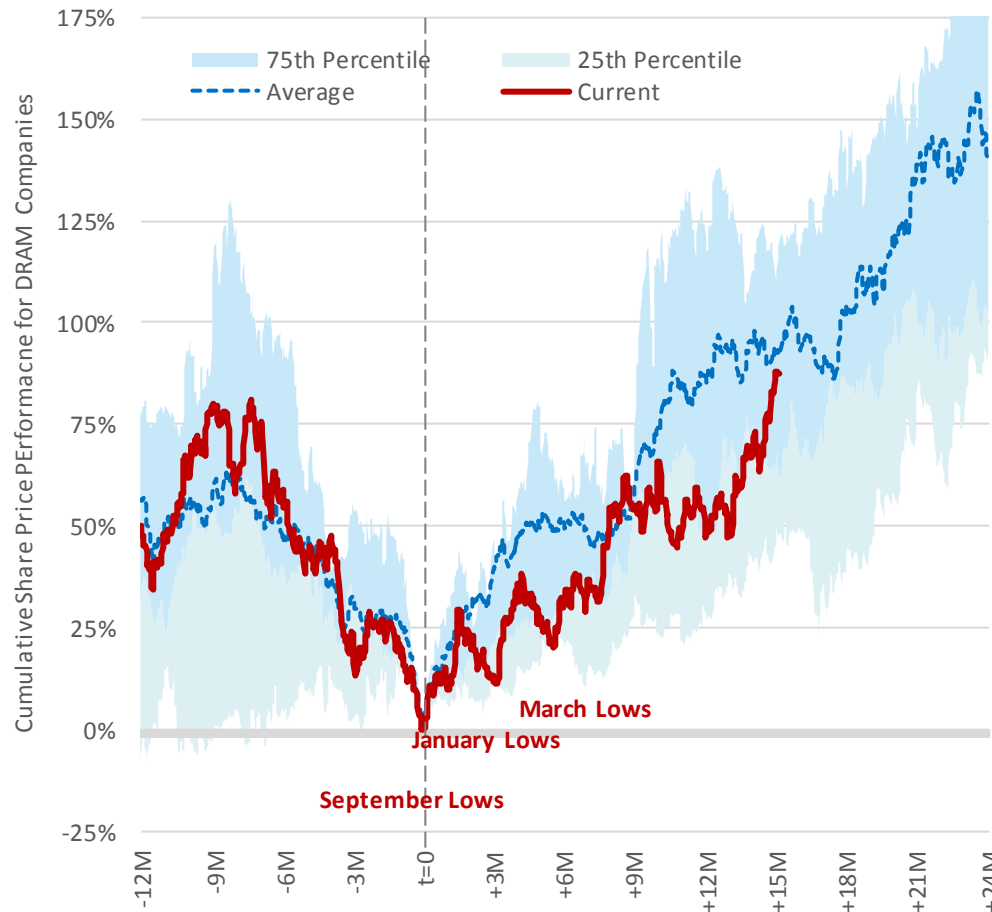
WITH AN ATTRACTIVE VALUATION AND STRENGTHENED FINANCIAL POSITION, WE BELIEVE THE COMPANY OFFERS UPSIDE POTENTIAL



Sources: Company reports, Causeway analysis, FactSet. Free Cash Flow generally reflects the surplus cash a company generates, in excess of the cash needed to operate the business. Free Cash Flow Yield reflects FCF as a percentage of the company's market capitalization. The data above reflects Causeway research's estimate of underlying FCF. The yield reflects estimated free cash flow divided by the company's market capitalization as of 12/30/2023. This material is solely for client use and may not be reproduced without Causeway's consent. The company is a top four holding in a representative account in the global value strategy. The views herein represent an assessment of a company at a specific time and are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any forecast made will come to pass. This information should not be relied on as investment advice and is not a recommendation to buy or sell any security. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for client accounts. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

Samsung: Prior DRAM Memory Cycles Suggest Outperformance Can Continue As Free Cash Flow Rebounds

AS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DRIVES GROWING DEMAND FOR DRAM MEMORY, WE BELIEVE SAMSUNG IS WELL-POSITIONED TO BENEFIT

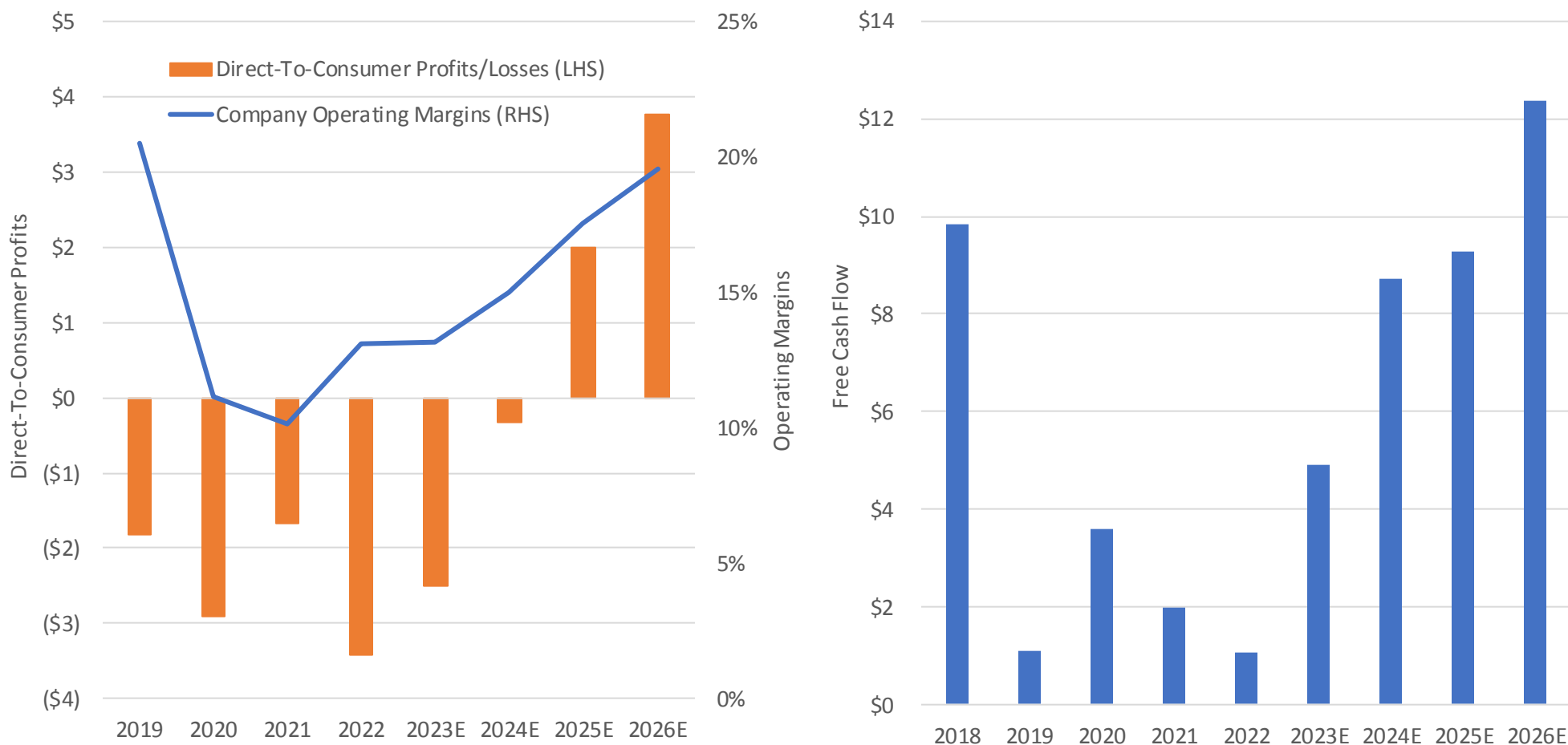


Data as of December 31, 2023. Sources: Company reports, Causeway analysis. The chart on the left reflects performance of Samsung Electronics, SK Hynix, and Micron share prices in DRAM memory cycles dating back to 1995. This material is solely for client use and may not be reproduced without Causeway's consent. The company is a top four holding in a representative account in the global value strategy. The data reflects Causeway research's estimates. The views herein represent an assessment of a company at a specific time and are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any forecast made will come to pass. This information should not be relied on as investment advice and is not a recommendation to buy or sell any security. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for client accounts. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.



The Walt Disney Company: We Believe The Company's Direct-To-Consumer Business Is Approaching A Positive Inflection Point

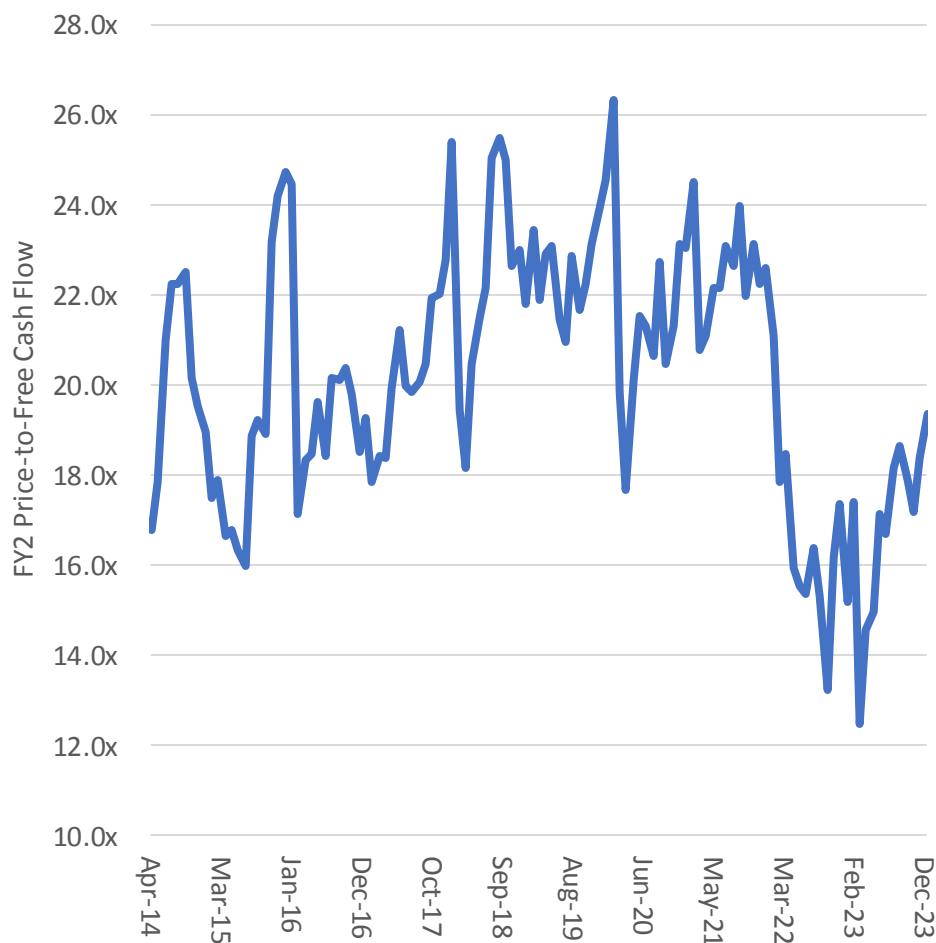
WE BELIEVE AN INCREASINGLY PROFITABLE DTC BUSINESS WILL DRIVE HIGHER OPERATING MARGINS AND FREE CASH FLOW



As of December 31, 2023. Sources: FactSet, Causeway analysis, company reports. Forecasts reflect Causeway research's estimates. This material is solely for client use and may not be reproduced without Causeway's consent. The company is a top four holding in a representative account in the global value strategy. The views herein represent an assessment of a company at a specific time and are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any forecast made will come to pass. This information should not be relied on as investment advice and is not a recommendation to buy or sell any security. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for client accounts. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

Alphabet: A Compelling Valuation With Meaningful Growth Potential

WE BELIEVE THE COMPANY'S ADVERTISING AND CLOUD BUSINESSES WILL DRIVE FREE CASH FLOW GROWTH



As of December 31, 2023. Sources: FactSet, Causeway analysis, company reports. Forecasts reflect Causeway research's estimates. This material is solely for client use and may not be reproduced without Causeway's consent. The company is a top four holding in a representative account in the global value strategy. The views herein represent an assessment of a company at a specific time and are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any forecast made will come to pass. This information should not be relied on as investment advice and is not a recommendation to buy or sell any security. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for client accounts. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

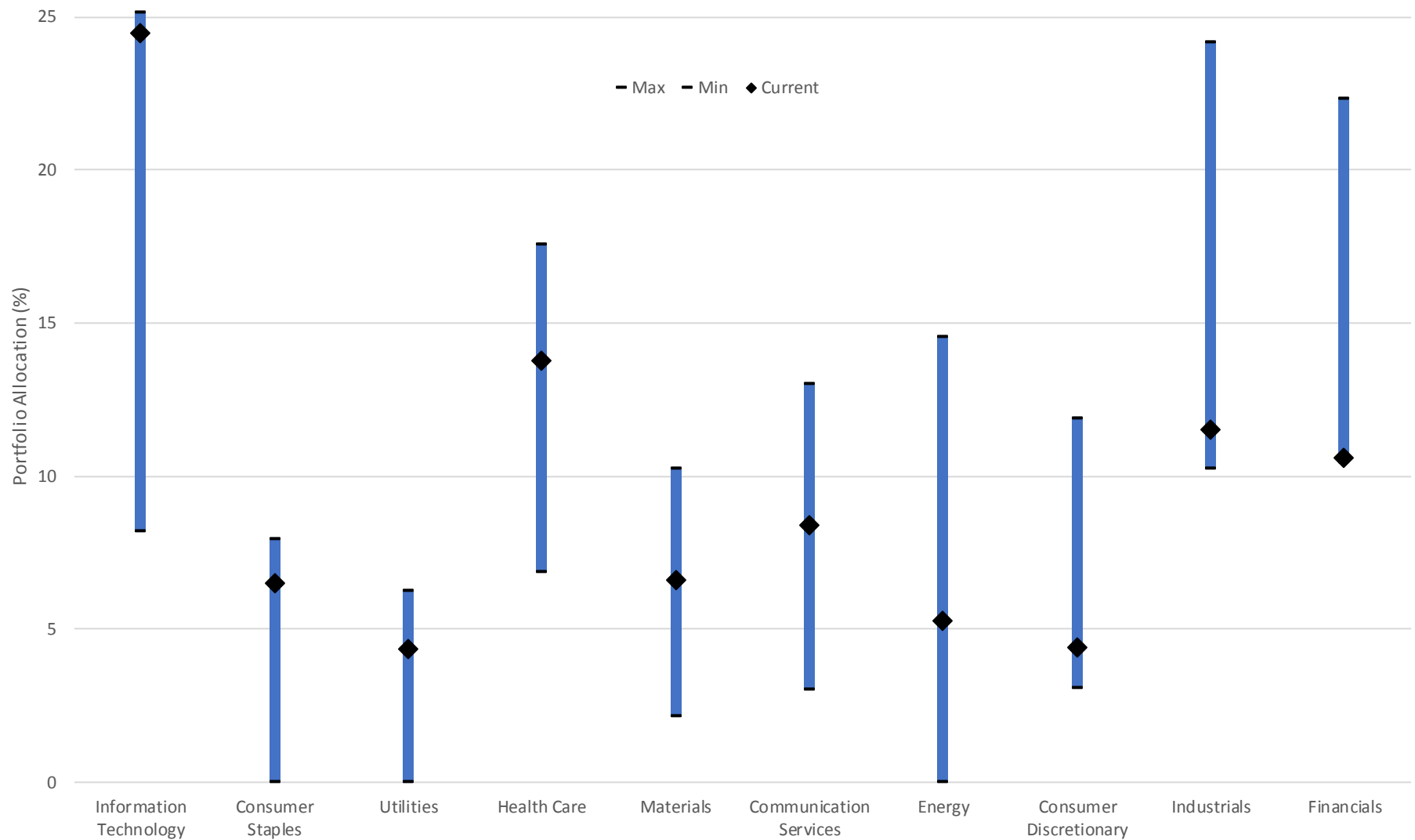
Portfolio Managers Aim To Scale Risk According To Opportunity

CORE BETA IS CLOSE TO NEUTRAL WHILE VALUE IS MORE ELEVATED



As of December 31, 2023. The chart depicts forecast beta for a representative account using Causeway's Global Value Equity strategy. Forecast Beta. Beta is a measurement of sensitivity to the benchmark index and is derived from holdings-based portfolio-level risk exposures, the historical covariance matrix of the risk factor returns, and idiosyncratic risk estimates. Source: Causeway Analytics

10-Year Historical Range And Current Sector Allocation

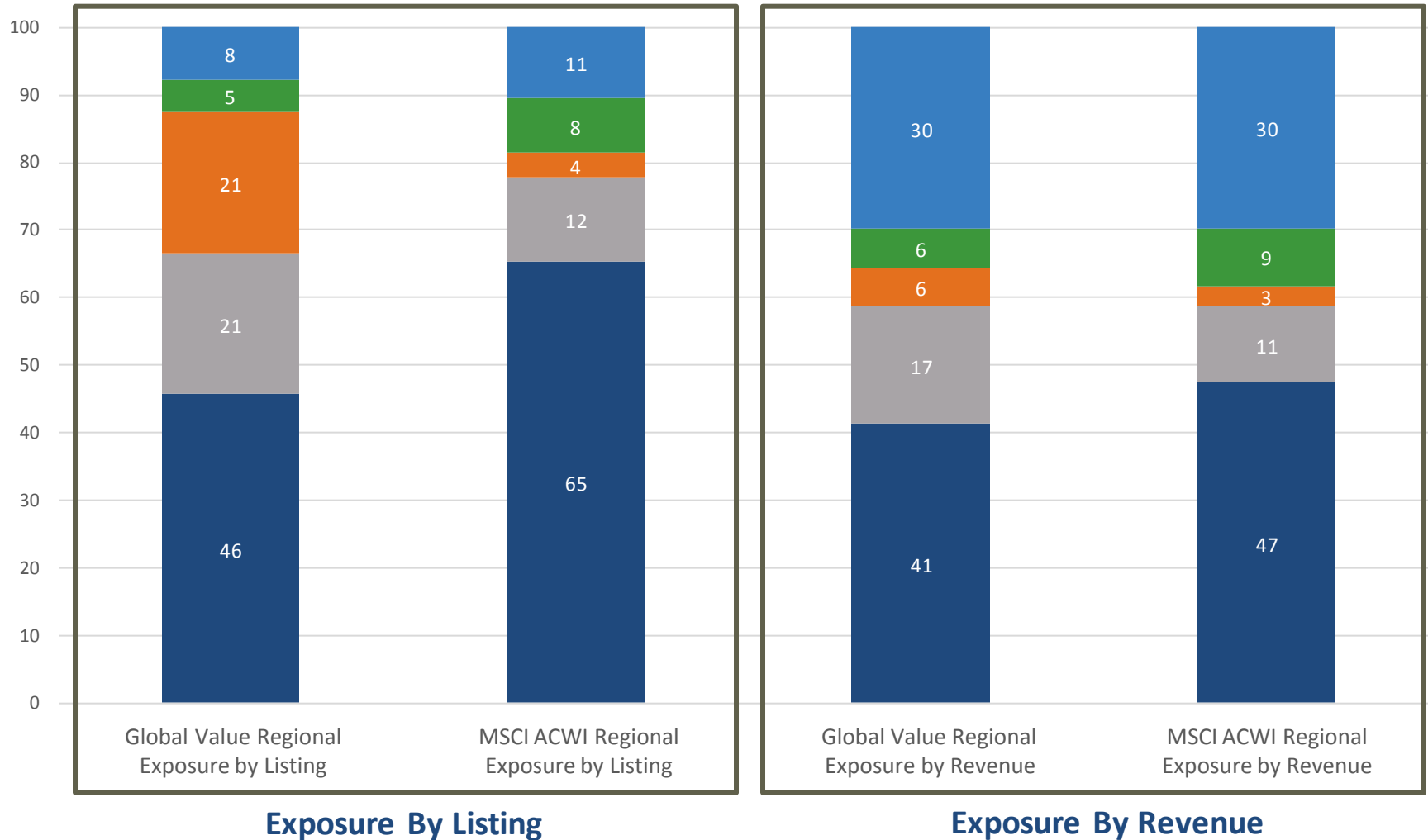


Allocation is shown for companies in each sector as of December 31, 2023, for a representative account following Causeway's Global Value Equity strategy. Source: FactSet, Causeway

Geographic Exposure By Company Revenues

REVENUE EXPOSURE VERSUS LISTING EXPOSURE

■ North America ■ Europe ex-UK ■ UK ■ Asia Pacific ■ Emerging








Data sources: FactSet, Bloomberg, Causeway Analytics

Causeway estimates are based on latest available revenues reported by companies in a representative account portfolio on 12/31/2023, proportionate to holding weights. Israel is classified as Europe.

Top UK Holdings Are Global Franchises

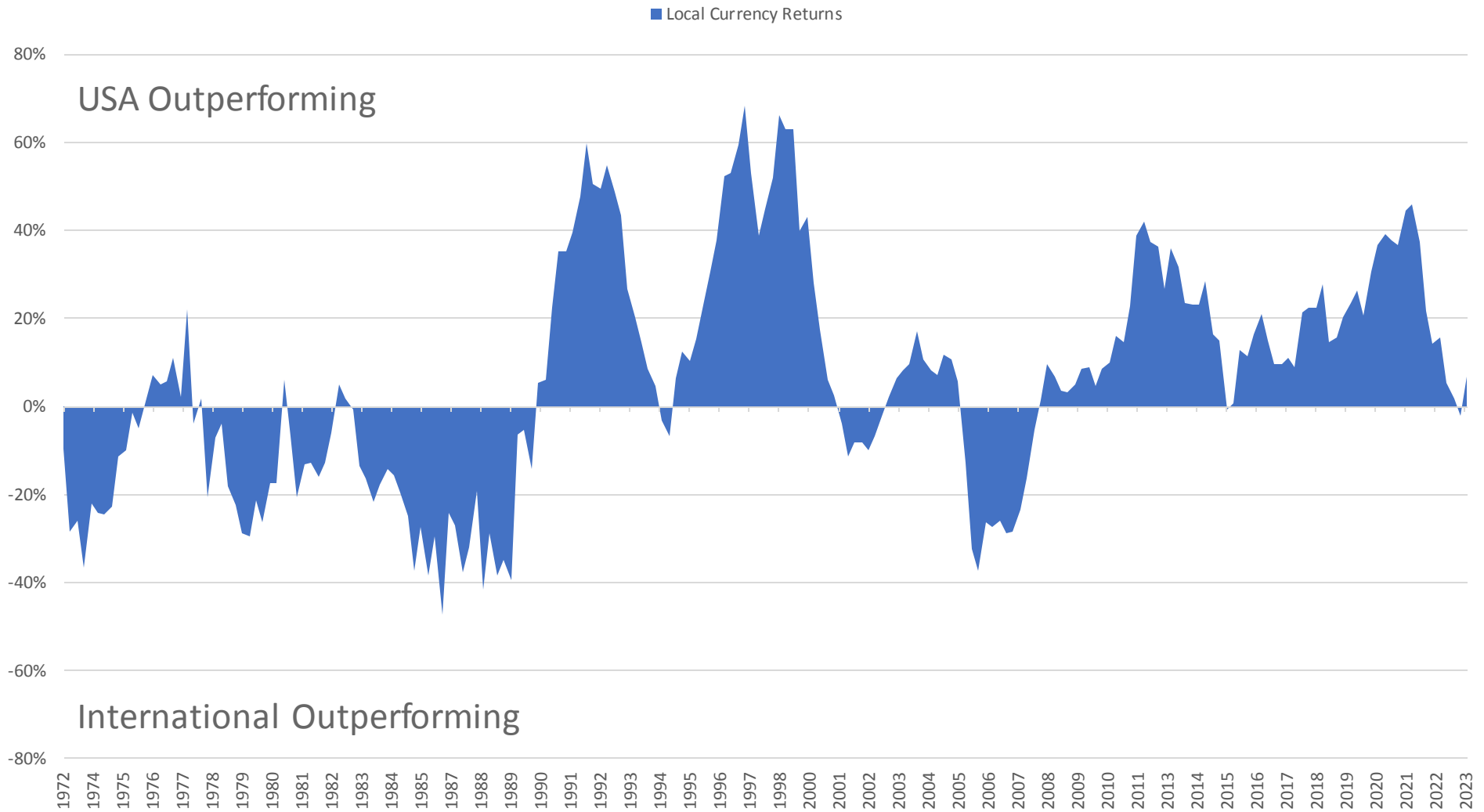
REVENUE ANALYSIS SUGGESTS GREATER COUNTRY DIVERSIFICATION THAN IMPLIED BY THE LISTING

| <i>Company</i> | <i>Sector</i> | | <i>Listing Country</i> | <i>% UK Revenue</i> |
|----------------|---------------|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Rolls Royce | Industrials |  | UK | 12% |
| Barclays | Financials |  | UK | 60% |
| Shell | Energy |  | UK | 13% |
| Prudential | Financials |  | UK | 0% |
| Reckitt | Staples |  | UK | 5% |

Source: FactSet. This material is solely for client use and may not be reproduced without Causeway's consent. The companies shown are the five largest UK-listed holdings in a representative account following the global value strategy as of December 2023. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended for client accounts. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

US Versus International Stock Performance Moves In Multi-Year Cycles

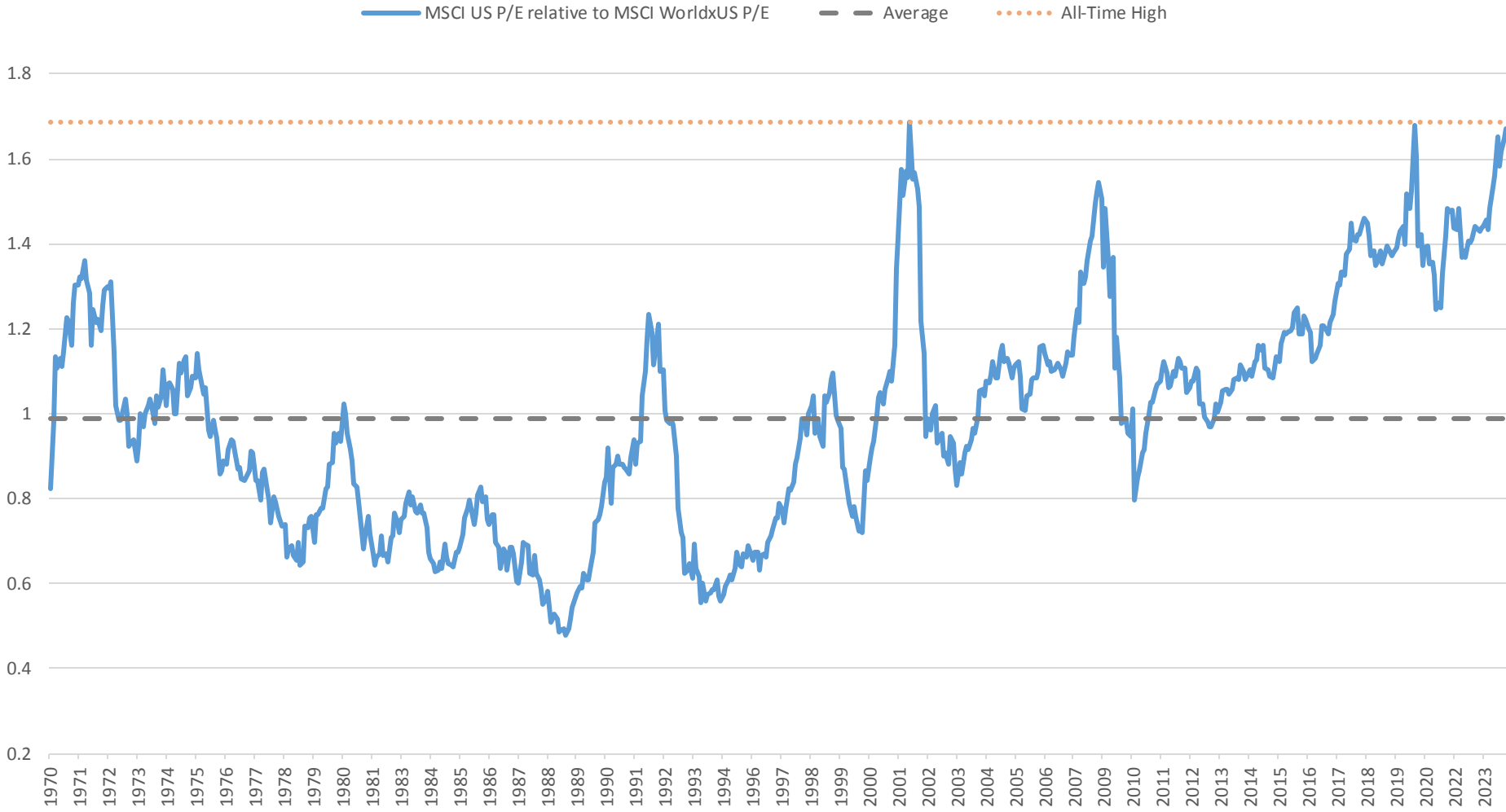
MSCI USA INDEX MINUS MSCI WORLD EX-USA INDEX (3-YEAR ROLLING RETURNS)



As of December 31, 2023. Source: FactSet, Causeway Analytics

US Stock Valuation Premium Approaching All-Time Highs

CAN US INVESTORS COUNT ON CONTINUED MULTIPLE EXPANSION TO DRIVE RELATIVE PERFORMANCE?



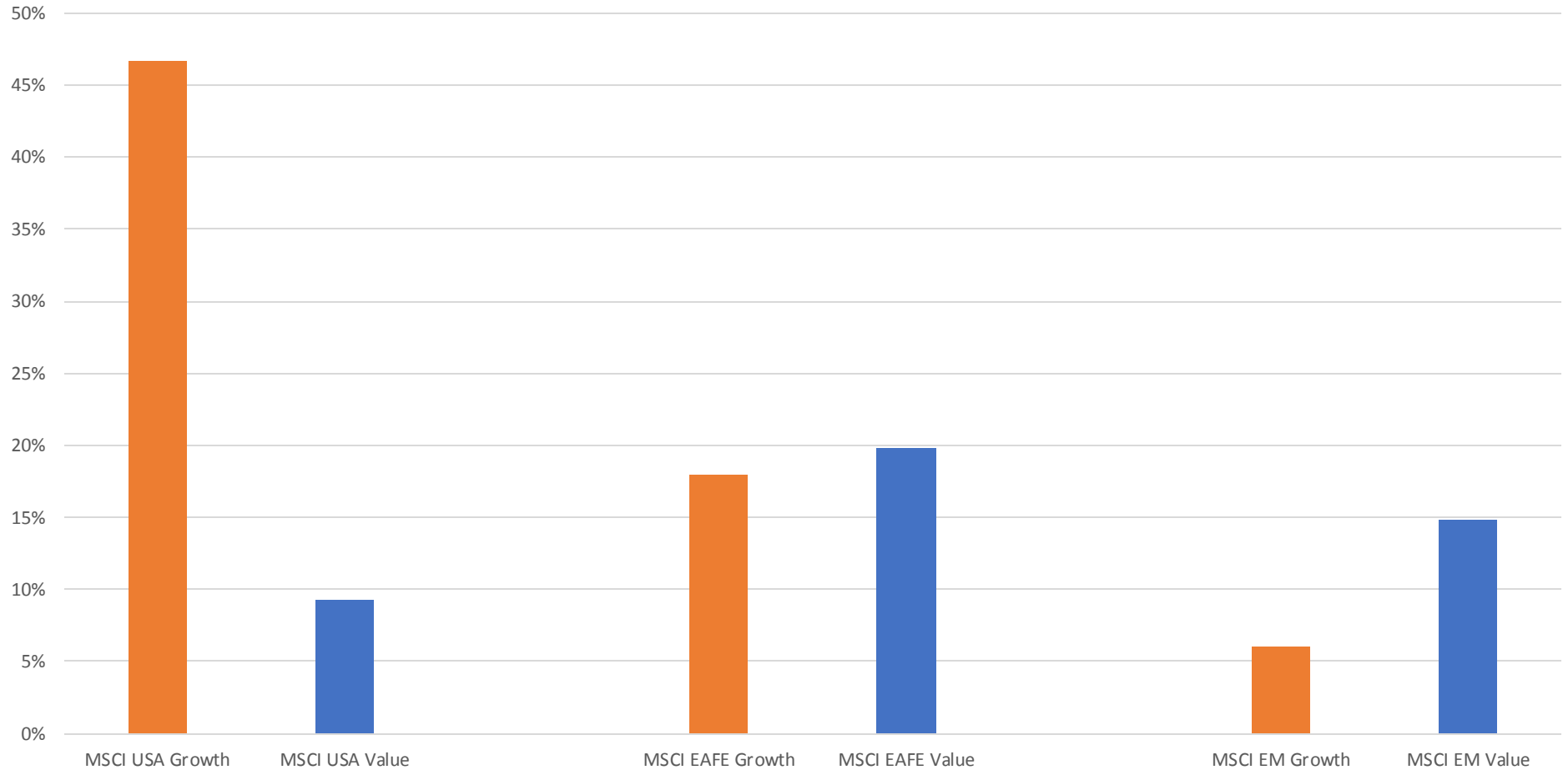
As of December 31, 2023. P/E calculated using the last twelve months earnings. Source: FactSet



Value Stocks Outperformed Growth Stocks In Most Of The World In 2023

THE US MARKET WAS LED BY GROWTH STOCKS IN 2023, BUT IT WAS THE EXCEPTION

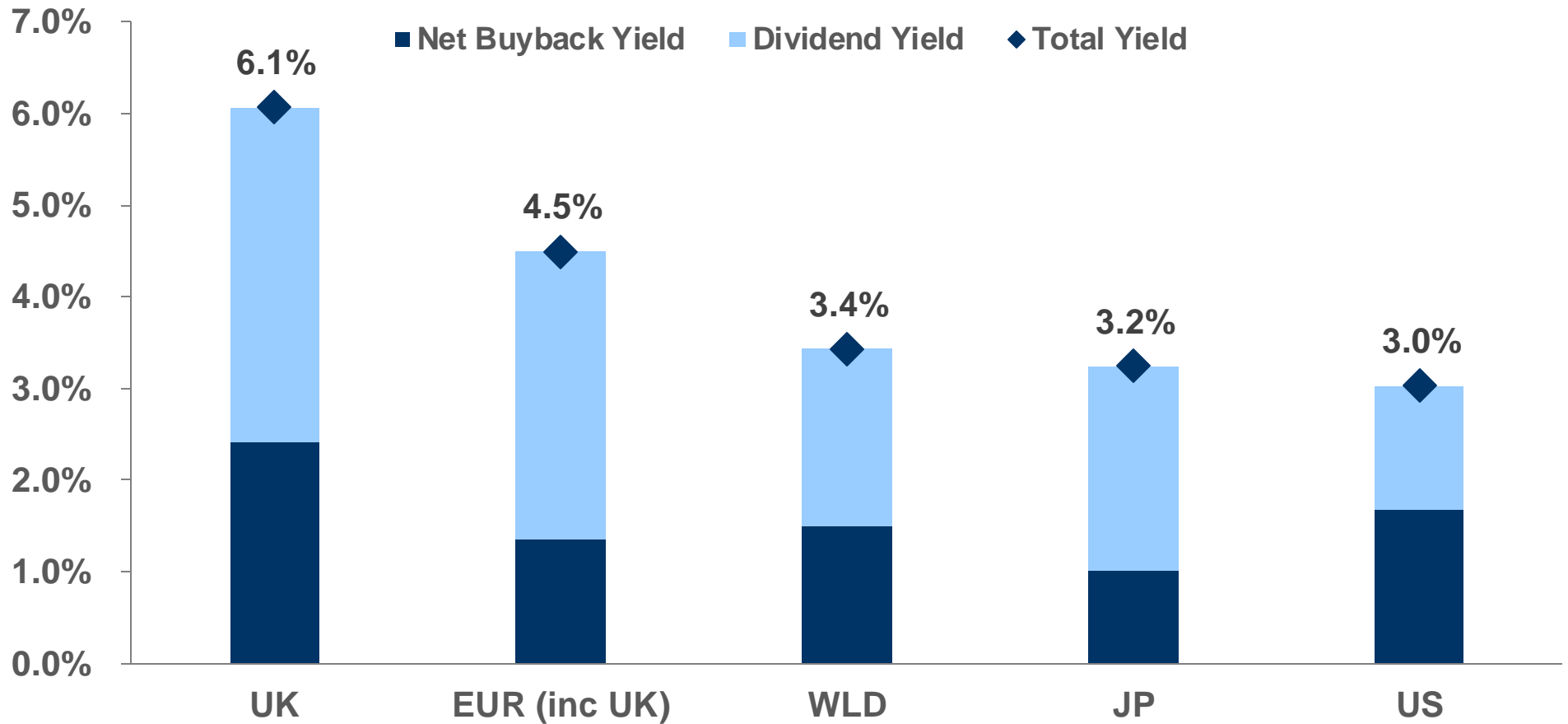
2023 Calendar Year Returns By Geography



As of December 31, 2023. Source: FactSet

European Regions Currently Offer The Highest Total Yield Globally

UK TOTAL YIELD OFFERS APPROXIMATELY DOUBLE THAT OF JAPAN AND THE US

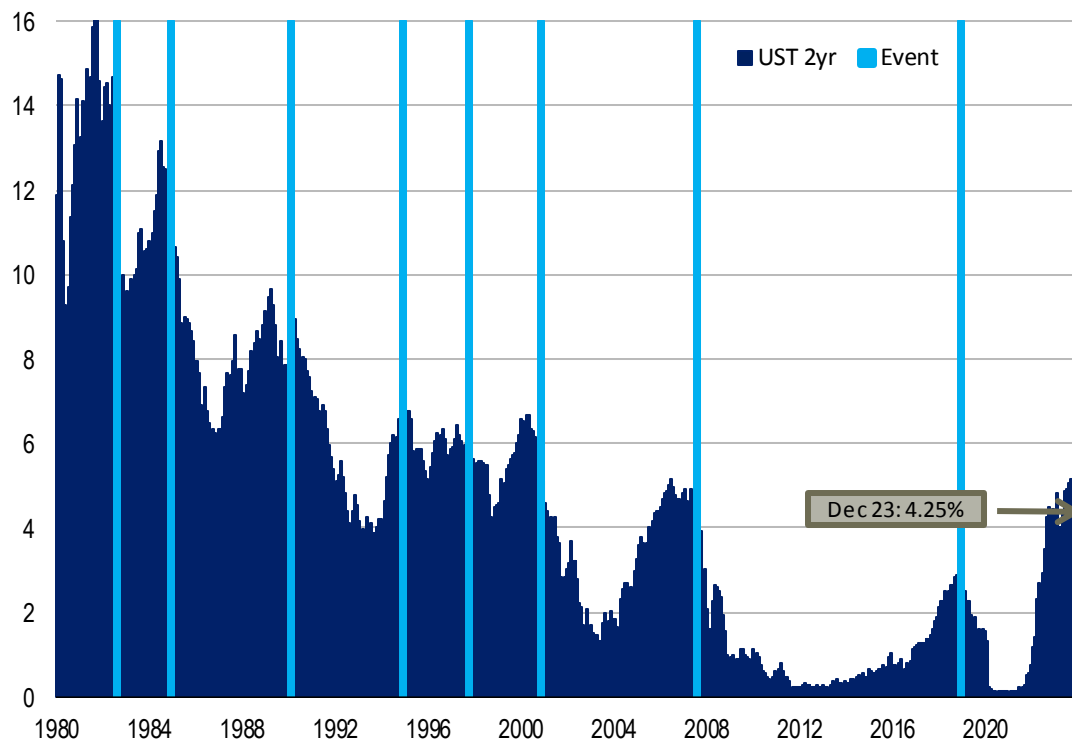


As of December 31, 2023. The buyback yield is the value of all stock buyback announcements by all companies in these countries over the most recent 12 months as a percentage of the total market cap of the indices. Source: FactSet, Morgan Stanley Research.

Historical Analysis Suggests Potential Volatility Ahead

PEAKS IN 2-YEAR TREASURY YIELDS FOLLOWED BY RISK-OFF EVENTS

DETAILS OF SPECIFIC RISK-OFF EVENTS

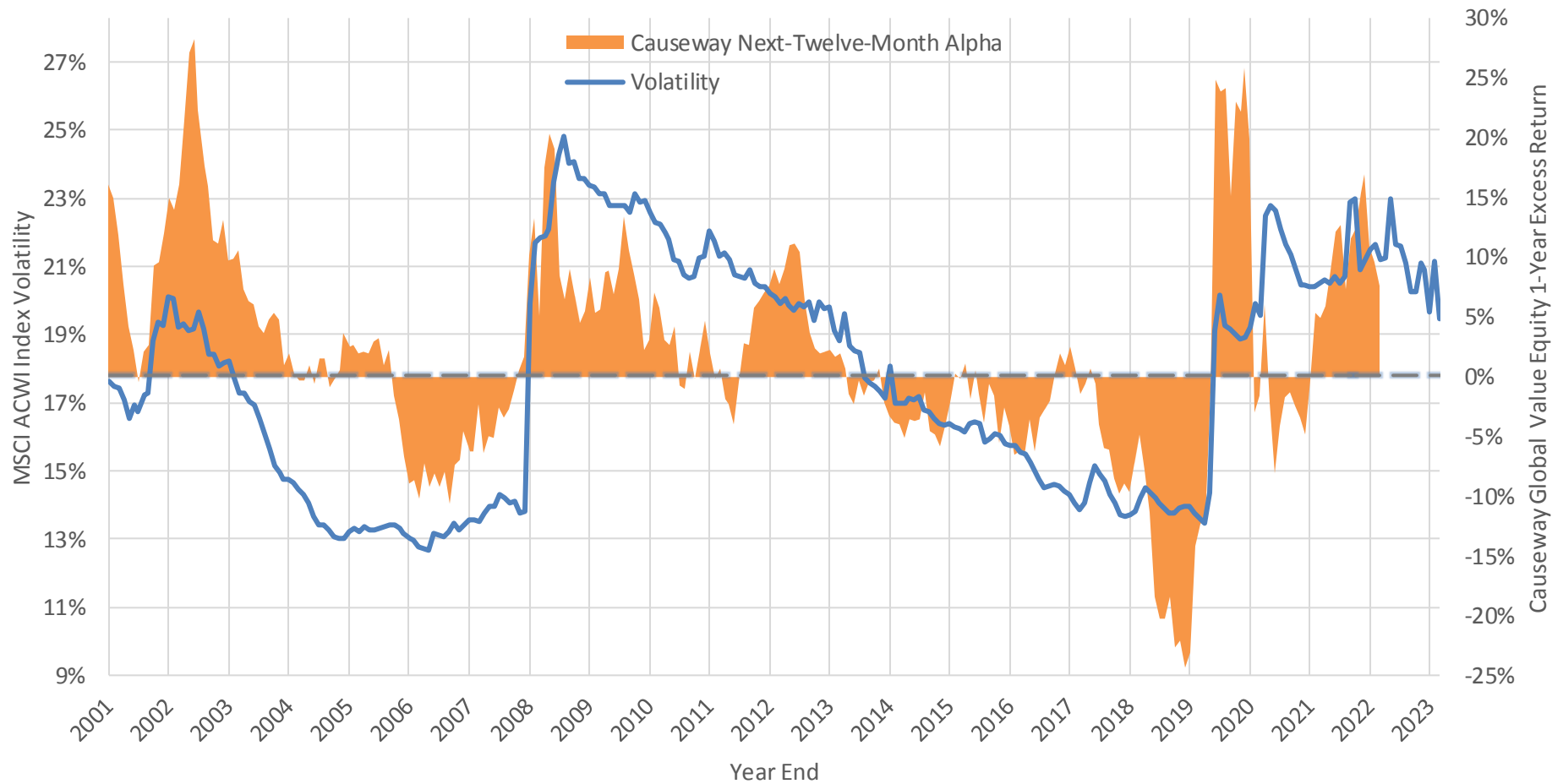


| Peak 2yr | Event | Description | Lag (months) | ΔOAS |
|----------------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Jul-81 | Aug-82 | Latam | 13 | 377 |
| Jun-84 | Dec-84 | S&L | 6 | 368 |
| Mar-89 | Feb-90 | Drexel | 11 | 624 |
| Dec-94 | Dec-94 | Mexico | 0 | 95 |
| Apr-97 | Oct-97 | Asia | 6 | 342 |
| May-00 | Nov-00 | Tech | 6 | 290 |
| Jun-06 | Aug-07 | GFC | 14 | 486 |
| Dec-18 | Dec-18 | Pivot | 0 | 152 |
| Average | | | 7 | 342 |

As of December 31, 2023. Time lag = months between peak 2-year treasury yields and an event. Events are determined by Bank of America Global Research. ΔOAS is the change in high yield option adjusted spread, a market-based measure of risk aversion. Source: Bank of America Global Research.

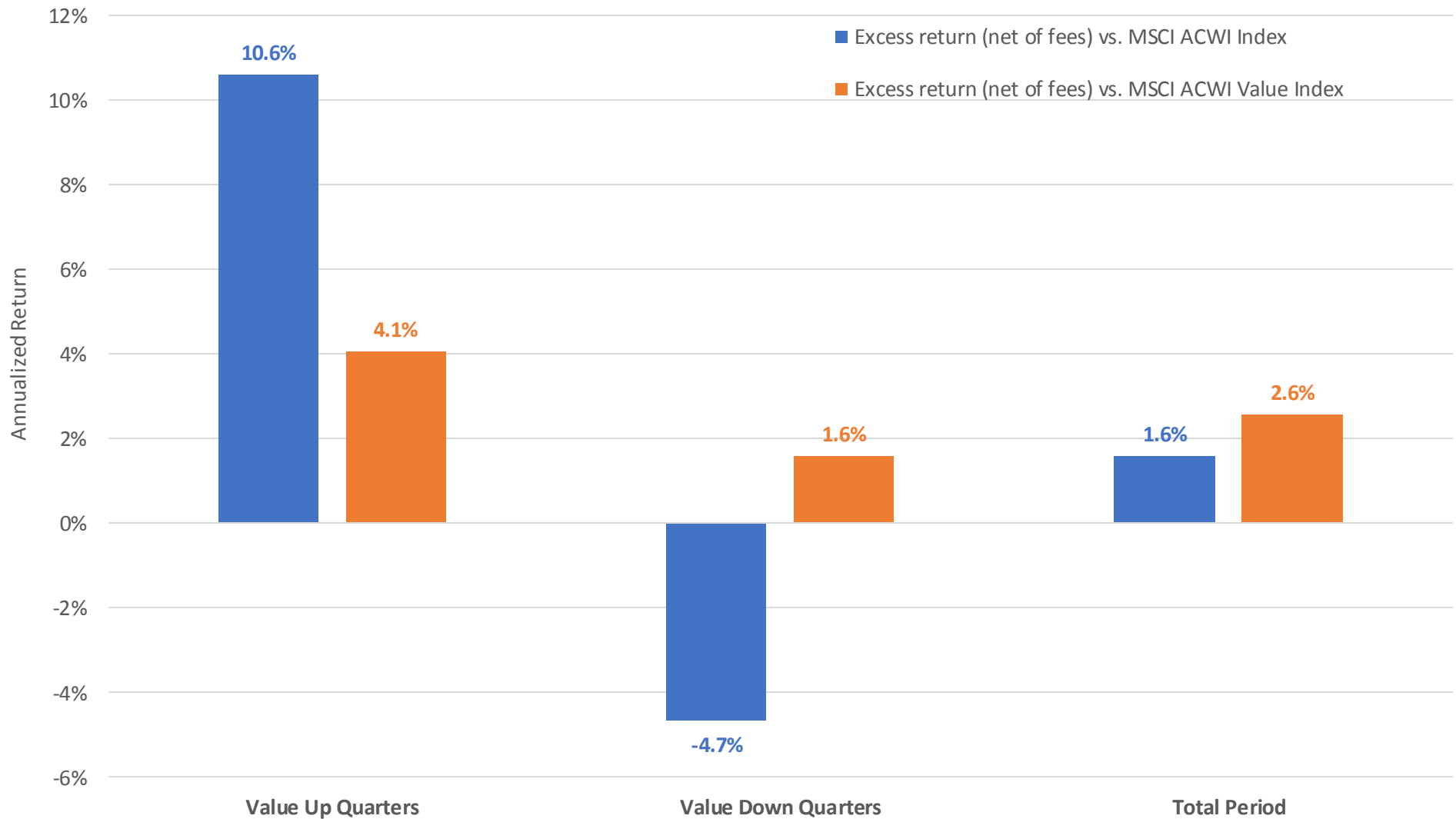
Actively Navigating Volatile Market Conditions

PERIODS OF ABOVE AVERAGE VOLATILITY CREATE A PRIME ENVIRONMENT FOR CAPTURING FUTURE VALUE



As of December 31, 2023. "Alpha" is the NTM performance difference between Causeway's Global Value Equity Strategy composite and the MSCI ACWI Index, net of fees. Volatility is a measure of historical price variability. Sources: FactSet, Causeway Analytics

Causeway Global Value Equity Strategy Has Outperformed Core And Value Indices Since Inception



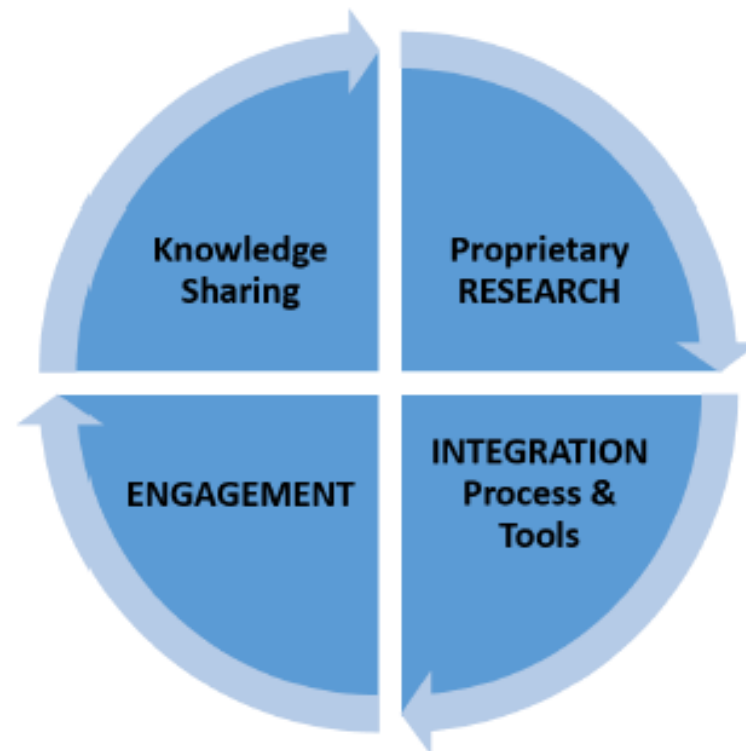
Net of fee performance from inception of Causeway Global Value Equity Strategy (October 1, 2001 through December 31, 2023). Returns are annualized. Value Up = MSCI ACWI Value outperforms MSCI ACWI

Causeway Approach To Sustainability

> Causeway believes that material sustainability factors have the potential to impact a company's return and risk characteristics

> This belief is supported by

- Quantitative and fundamental research
- Structural drivers of global sustainability trends
 - Consumer and investor preference
 - Policy and regulatory attention
 - Potential liability
 - Companies' response to these trends



> Our objective is to develop a proprietary source of alpha

- Sustainability scores that have the potential to predict return performance

Know Your Portfolio – Use Risk Lens



➤ Risk Lens is an **equity portfolio analytics** tool. It identifies active style and risk exposures. It shows forecast risk measures and predicts fund return correlations.

➤ It's web-based, easy to use and continuously enhanced with new features. **And it's free.**

➤ Risk Lens calculates **predicted active return correlation** to find complementary and substitute funds. This helps users avoid overlap and diversify between funds.

Visit <https://analytics.causewaycap.com/#risklens>

CGVIX - Causeway Global Value Fd Instl Cl

| FUND DESCRIPTION | \$46.99 <small>Current AUM (mm)</small> | MSCI ACWI <small>Benchmark</small> | 0.85% <small>Current Net Expense Ratio</small> |
|--|---|--|--|
| CGVIX <small>Causeway Global Value Fd Instl Cl</small> | Causeway Capital Management... <small>Manager</small> | Los Angeles, CA, USA <small>Location</small> | 04/29/2008 <small>Inception Date</small> |

RISK ALLOCATION: ACTIVE

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Country | 41.04% |
| Style Factors | 12.75% |
| Sector | 2.77% |
| FX | 14.34% |
| World Equity | -0.46% |
| Idiosyncratic | 29.56% |

PREDICTED RISK METRICS

Tracking Error
5.06%

Predicted Volatility
23.25%

Predicted Beta
1.00

Cash 1.17%

COMPLEMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES

Uncover the best complements and substitutes for CGVIX using our proprietary Predicted Active Return Correlations.

[View Complements and Substitutes](#)

TOP RISK POLICIES: ACTIVE

| POLICY | ACTIVE EXP. | TCAR | % OF TOTAL |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Euro | 19.14% | 0.60% | 11.87% |
| United Kingdom | 12.52% | 0.57% | 11.24% |
| France | 7.39% | 0.47% | 9.35% |
| STYLE-Cyclicality | 0.30 | 0.37% | 7.28% |
| Italy | 4.16% | 0.31% | 6.08% |

[View Top 25 Risk Policies](#)

TOP STOCKS: ACTIVE

| STOCK | ACTIVE EXP. | TCAR | % OF TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| ROLLS ROYCE HLDGS | 2.99% | 0.46% | 9.06% |
| UNICREDIT SPA | 2.81% | 0.40% | 7.96% |
| TOTALENERGIES SE | 3.31% | 0.34% | 6.68% |
| ROYAL DUTCH SHELL A | 3.59% | 0.31% | 6.16% |
| PRUDENTIAL | 2.36% | 0.23% | 4.53% |

[View Top 25 Stocks](#)

Holdings are subject to change

Causeway Risk Lens is an investment analysis tool for investment professional use only. The projections or other information generated by Risk Lens regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results and are not guarantees of future results. Risk Lens is not intended to be relied on for investment advice and is for illustration only. Carefully review the important disclosures that accompany Risk Lens reports. The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients, and the reader should not assume that investments in the securities identified and discussed were or will be profitable.

Disclosures

This presentation is as of December 2023 and should not be relied on as research or investment advice regarding any investment. These views and characteristics are subject to change, and there is no guarantee that any forecasts made will come to pass. Forecasts are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties which change over time, and Causeway undertakes no duty to update any such forecasts. Our investment portfolio may or may not hold the securities mentioned, and the securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The recipient should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable. Information and data presented has been developed internally and/or obtained from sources believed to be reliable; however, Causeway does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of such information.

Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. In addition to the normal risks associated with investing, international investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Investments in smaller companies involve additional risks and typically exhibit higher volatility.

Index definitions: The MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index, designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, consisting of 23 developed country indices and 24 emerging market country indices. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. & Canada. The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets countries. The MSCI World ex USA Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries - excluding the United States. The MSCI Value variations of the indices are a subset of the referenced index, and target 50% coverage of the respective indices, with value investment style characteristics for index construction using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price, and dividend yield. The MSCI Growth variations of the indices are also a subset of the referenced index, and target the remaining 50% coverage of the respective indices. The MSCI Europe Index captures large and mid cap representation across 15 Developed Markets countries in Europe. The MSCI USA Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the US market. With 619 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US. The performance of the indices is gross of withholding taxes, assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, and assumes no management, custody, transaction or other expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. MSCI has not approved, reviewed or produced this report, makes no express or implied warranties or representations and is not liable whatsoever for any data in the report. You may not redistribute the MSCI data or use it as a basis for other indices or investment products. The Standard and Poor's 500, or simply the S&P 500, is a stock market index tracking the stock performance of 500 of the largest companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. Accounts will not be invested in all the constituent securities of their benchmark indices at all times, and may hold securities not included in their benchmark indices.

For further information on the risks regarding investing in Causeway's strategies, please go to <https://www.causewaycap.com/wp-content/uploads/Risk-Disclosures.pdf>

Important Disclosures

CAUSEWAY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC

Global Value Equity Composite

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE RESULTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM September 30, 2001 (Inception) THROUGH December 31, 2022

COMPOSITE INCEPTION DATE: September 2001 COMPOSITE CREATION DATE: September 2001

| Year | Gross-of-Fees Return (%) | Net-of-Fees Return (%) | Benchmark Return (%) ^a | Number of Portfolios in Composite at End of Period | Composite Dispersion (%) | Composite 3-Yr St Dev (%) | Benchmark 3-Yr St Dev (%) ^a | Composite Assets at End of Period (\$ millions) | Total Firm Assets at End of Period (\$ millions) | Total Advisory-Only Firm Assets at End of Period (\$ millions) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 2001 ^c | 14.97 | 14.79 | 8.66 | 1 | N/M | N/A ^b | N/A | 51.51 | 1,278.49 | N/A |
| 2002 | (6.51) | (7.13) | (19.54) | 1 | N/M | N/A ^b | N/A | 44.82 | 2,259.30 | N/A |
| 2003 | 51.66 | 50.69 | 33.76 | 1 | N/M | N/A ^b | N/A | 62.13 | 5,466.29 | N/A |
| 2004 | 27.07 | 26.28 | 15.25 | 1 | N/M | 17.51 | 14.75 | 73.11 | 10,823.91 | N/A |
| 2005 | 11.75 | 11.07 | 10.02 | 1 | N/M | 12.61 | 9.68 | 73.00 | 14,967.46 | N/A |
| 2006 | 24.20 | 23.46 | 20.65 | 1 | N/M | 8.43 | 7.62 | 82.18 | 18,476.08 | N/A |
| 2007 | 2.63 | 2.01 | 9.57 | 1 | N/M | 9.04 | 8.09 | 53.95 | 17,599.18 | N/A |
| 2008 | (43.84) | (44.23) | (40.33) | 1 | N/M | 21.67 | 17.03 | 2.83 | 8,407.24 | 237.88 |
| 2009 | 41.66 | 40.47 | 30.79 | 1 | N/M | 28.28 | 21.44 | 3.97 | 9,783.34 | 408.74 |
| 2010 | 19.77 | 18.76 | 12.34 | 1 | N/M | 30.74 | 23.74 | 5.00 | 11,690.18 | 497.39 |
| 2011 | (0.22) | (1.08) | (5.02) | 1 | N/M | 25.42 | 20.16 | 9.61 | 10,966.08 | 710.15 |
| 2012 | 18.34 | 17.44 | 16.54 | 3 | N/M | 19.83 | 16.72 | 109.28 | 15,242.40 | 947.58 |
| 2013 | 31.82 | 31.15 | 27.37 | 5 | N/M | 15.78 | 13.52 | 999.22 | 25,749.58 | 2,038.22 |
| 2014 | 7.13 | 6.66 | 5.50 | 5 | N/M | 11.10 | 10.21 | 1,686.53 | 33,630.22 | 3,436.32 |
| 2015 | (5.36) | (5.81) | (0.32) | 7 | 0.35 | 10.50 | 10.81 | 2,123.39 | 38,585.19 | 2,630.69 |
| 2016 | 8.74 | 8.23 | 8.15 | 9 | 0.27 | 11.46 | 10.94 | 2,706.32 | 41,731.32 | 2,322.17 |
| 2017 | 18.85 | 18.28 | 23.07 | 8 | 0.54 | 11.02 | 10.24 | 2,820.52 | 55,606.75 | 3,065.72 |
| 2018 | (10.00) | (10.42) | (7.50) | 9 | 0.68 | 11.99 | 10.30 | 3,553.17 | 48,462.26 | 2,723.16 |
| 2019 | 22.98 | 22.43 | 27.30 | 8 | 0.25 | 13.45 | 11.11 | 4,098.29 | 49,889.09 | 2,958.84 |
| 2020 | 4.93 | 4.43 | 16.82 | 7 | 0.66 | 27.22 | 18.07 | 937.33 | 42,093.18 | 3,073.49 |
| 2021 | 18.03 | 17.41 | 19.04 | 7 | N/M | 26.97 | 16.83 | 1,555.26 | 41,024.68 | 3,896.93 |
| 2022 | (12.68) | (13.04) | (17.96) | 6 | 0.80 | 28.75 | 19.86 | 1,202.35 | 34,674.99 | 3,807.03 |

N/M - Not considered meaningful for 5 portfolios or less for the full year. a - Not covered by the report of independent accountants. b - N/A as period since composite inception is less than 36 months. c - Partial period (September 30, 2001 - December 31, 2001).



Important Disclosures

Causeway Capital Management LLC (Causeway) claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Causeway has been independently verified for the periods June 11, 2001 through December 31, 2022.

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. The Global Value Equity Composite (Global Composite) has had a performance examination for the periods September 30, 2001 through December 31, 2022. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

The Firm, Causeway, is organized as a Delaware limited liability company and began operations in June 2001. It is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Causeway manages international, global, and emerging markets equity assets primarily for institutional clients including corporations, pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, superannuation funds, public retirement plans, Taft-Hartley pension plans, endowments and foundations, mutual funds and other collective investment vehicles, charities, private trusts and funds, model and SMA programs, and other institutions. The Firm includes all discretionary and non-discretionary accounts managed by Causeway.

The Global Composite includes all U.S. dollar denominated, discretionary accounts in the global value equity strategy which are not constrained by socially responsible investment restrictions. Through March 30, 2007, Causeway managed the Global Composite using research and recommendations regarding U.S. value stocks from an unaffiliated investment advisory firm under a research services agreement for an asset-based fee. The global value equity strategy seeks long-term growth of capital and income through investment primarily in equity securities of companies in developed countries located outside the U.S. and of companies located in the U.S. New accounts are included in the Global Composite after the first full month under management. Terminated accounts are included in the Global Composite through the last full month under management. A complete list and description of firm composites is available upon request.

Account returns are calculated daily. Monthly account returns are calculated by geometrically linking the daily returns. The return of the Global Composite is calculated monthly by weighting monthly account returns by the beginning market values. Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. dollars. Returns include the reinvestment of interest, dividends and any capital gains. Returns are calculated gross of withholding taxes on dividends, interest income, and capital gains, except returns of Causeway Global Value Fund are net of such withholding taxes and reflect accrued tax treaty reclaims. The firm's policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Composite dispersion, if applicable, is calculated using the equal-weighted standard deviation of all portfolios that were included in the Global Composite for the entire year. The three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation quantifies the variability of the composite or benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period.

Prior to October 1, 2018, the Global Composite's benchmark is the MSCI World Index. Beginning October 1, 2018, the Global Composite's benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Index. The benchmark changed because Causeway believes that the MSCI ACWI Index, which includes emerging as well as developed markets, better represents the types of securities in which the Global Composite invests. The MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index, designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, consisting of 23 developed country indices, including the U.S., and 24 emerging market country indices. The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index, designed to measure developed market equity performance, consisting of 23 developed country indices, including the U.S. The indices are gross of withholding taxes, assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, and assume no management, custody, transaction or other expenses. Accounts in the Global Composite may invest in countries not included in the MSCI ACWI Index or the MSCI World Index, and may use different benchmarks.

Gross-of-fees returns are presented before management and custody fees but after trading expenses. Net-of-fees returns are presented after the deduction of actual management fees, performance-based fees, and all trading expenses, but before custody fees. Causeway's basic management fee schedules are described in its firm brochure pursuant to Part 2 of Form ADV. The basic separate account annual fee schedule for global value equity assets under management is: 0.60% of the first \$200 million and 0.45% thereafter. The highest expense ratio and the highest all-in fee for a collective investment trust (CIT), which is included in the Global Composite, is 0.95%. The fee schedule for the CIT is an all-in fee, and represents fees paid to the trustee of the CIT, which covers normal operating fees and expenses of the CIT, and compensation to the trustee and to Causeway as the investment manager. Accounts in the Global Composite may have different fee schedules.

MSCI has not approved, reviewed or produced this report, makes no express or implied warranties or representations, and is not liable whatsoever for any data in the report. You may not redistribute the MSCI data or use it as a basis for other indices or investment products.



Important Disclosures

This presentation expresses Causeway's views as of 12/31/2023 and should not be relied on as research or investment advice regarding any stock. These views and any portfolio holdings and characteristics are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any forecasts made will come to pass. Forecasts are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, which change over time, and Causeway undertakes no duty to update any such forecasts. Information and data presented has been developed internally and/or obtained from sources believed to be reliable; however, Causeway does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of such information. Our investment portfolios may or may not hold the securities mentioned, and the securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. In addition to the normal risks associated with investing, international investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Investments in smaller companies involve additional risks and typically exhibit higher volatility. Please see below for additional risks associated with investing in Causeway's strategies.

The benchmark index for the global value strategy is the MSCI ACWI Index. The MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index, designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, consisting of 23 developed country indices, including the U.S, and 24 emerging market country indices. The MSCI ACWI Value Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across the MSCI ACWI Index markets. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. The MSCI ACWI Growth Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across the MSCI ACWI Index markets. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.

The indices are gross of withholding taxes, assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, and assume no management, custody, transaction or other expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in these indices. MSCI has not approved, reviewed, or produced this report, makes no express or implied warranties or representations and is not liable whatsoever for any data in the report. You may not redistribute the MSCI data or use it as a basis for other indices or investment products. Accounts will not be invested in all the constituent securities of their benchmark indices at all times, and may hold securities not included in their benchmark indices.

Important Disclosures

This contains information about the general risks of Causeway's investment strategies. As with any investment strategy, there can be no guarantee that a strategy will meet its goals or that the strategy's performance will be positive for any period of time. The principal risks of Causeway's strategies' are listed below:

1. Market and Selection Risk

Market risk is the risk that markets will go down in value. Global economies are increasingly interconnected, and political, economic and other conditions and events (including, but not limited to, war, conflicts, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, inflation/deflation, and social unrest) in one country or region might adversely impact a different country or region. Furthermore, the occurrence of severe weather or geological events, fires, floods, earthquakes, climate change or other natural or man-made disasters, outbreaks of disease, epidemics and pandemics, malicious acts, cyber-attacks or terrorist acts, among other events, could adversely impact the performance of client portfolios. These events may result in, among other consequences, closing borders, exchange closures, health screenings, healthcare service delays, quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, market volatility and general uncertainty. These events could adversely impact issuers, markets and economies over the short- and long-term, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. Clients could be negatively impacted if the value of a portfolio holding were harmed by political or economic conditions or events. Moreover, negative political and economic conditions and events could disrupt the processes necessary for the management of clients' portfolios.

For example, on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom officially withdrew from the EU. On December 30, 2020, the EU and United Kingdom signed the EU-United Kingdom Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "TCA"), which governs certain aspects of the EU's and the United Kingdom's relationship. Notwithstanding the TCA, aspects of the relationship between the United Kingdom and EU remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. There is uncertainty as to the United Kingdom's post-transition framework, and in particular as to the arrangements which will apply to its relationships with the EU and with other countries, which may not be resolved for some time.

While the long-term consequences of Brexit remain unclear, Brexit has already resulted in periods of volatility in European and global financial markets. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Clients should be aware that events related to Brexit may introduce potentially significant uncertainties and instabilities in the financial markets, as well as potentially lower economic growth, in the United Kingdom, Europe and globally. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws and regulations while the new relationship between the United Kingdom and EU is further defined and the United Kingdom determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Depreciation of the euro and/or British pound sterling in relation to the U.S. dollar following Brexit could adversely affect client investments denominated in the euro or British pound sterling, regardless of the performance of the investment. Furthermore, client portfolios could be adversely affected if one or more countries leave the euro currency.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the U.S. and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict, have increased and may continue to increase volatility and uncertainty in financial markets worldwide. The U.S. and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia and Russian entities and individuals, and may impose additional sanctions, including on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. These sanctions, among other things, restrict companies from doing business with Russia and Russian issuers, and may adversely affect companies with economic or financial exposure to Russia and Russian issuers. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions are not known. The invasion may widen beyond Ukraine and may escalate, including through retaliatory actions and cyberattacks by Russia and even other countries. These events may result in further and significant market disruptions and may adversely affect regional and global economies including those of Europe and the U.S. Certain industries and markets, such as those involving oil, natural gas and other commodities, as well as global supply chains, may be particularly adversely affected. Whether or not an account invests in securities of issuers located in Russia, Ukraine and adjacent countries or with significant exposure to issuers in these countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of an account's investments.

In addition, exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, which may result in, among other things, an account being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments.

Selection risk is the risk that the investments that a strategy's portfolio managers select will underperform the market or strategies managed by other investment managers with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. Causeway's use of quantitative screens and techniques may be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data.

Important Disclosures

2. Management Risk

Causeway's opinion about the intrinsic worth of a company or security may be incorrect; Causeway may not make timely purchases or sales of securities or changes in exposures for clients; a client's investment objective may not be achieved; or the market may continue to undervalue securities holdings or exposures, or overvalue short exposures. In addition, Causeway may not be able to dispose of certain securities holdings or exposures in a timely manner. Certain securities or other instruments in which an account seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In addition, regulatory restrictions, policies, and procedures to manage actual or potential conflicts of interest, or other considerations may cause Causeway to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments.

3. Issuer-Specific Risk

The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole due to, for example: a reason directly related to the issuer; management performance; financial leverage; reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services; the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer; or the value of the issuer's assets. In particular, concentrated strategies may hold a smaller number of holdings, subjecting accounts using these strategies to increased issuer risk, including the risk that the value of a security may decline.

4. Value Stock Risk

Value stocks are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their prices may go down. Causeway's value discipline sometimes prevents or limits investments in stocks that are in a strategy's benchmark index.

5. Dividend-Paying Stock Risk

Dividend-paying stocks may underperform non-dividend paying stocks (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time. The prices of dividend-paying stocks may decline as interest rates increase. In addition, issuers of dividend-paying stocks typically have discretion to defer or stop paying dividends. If the dividend-paying stocks held by an account reduce or stop paying dividends, the account's ability to generate income may be adversely affected.

6. Quantitative Strategy Risk

Data for emerging markets companies may be less available and/or less current than data for developed markets companies. Causeway will use quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and its analysis and stock selection can be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data. Any errors in Causeway's quantitative methods may adversely affect performance. In addition, securities selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole as a result of the factors used in the analysis, the weight assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor, and changes in a factor's historical trends. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weights assigned to a stock-specific factor for a stock or the weight placed on each factor may not predict a security's value, and the effectiveness of the factors can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the current quantitative model.

7. Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk

Foreign security investment involves special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that an account will lose money. For example, the value of an account's securities may be affected by social, political and economic developments and U.S. and foreign laws relating to foreign investment. Further, because accounts invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, accounts' securities may go down in value depending on foreign exchange rates. Other risks include trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; withholding or other taxes; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign securities less liquid, more volatile, and harder to value than U.S. securities. These risks are higher for emerging markets and frontier market investments, which can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. These risks are also higher for investments in smaller and medium capitalization companies. These risks, and other risks of investing in foreign securities, are explained further below.



Important Disclosures

- The economies of some foreign markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. with respect to such issues as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments positions. Certain foreign economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital. For example, weakening of global demand for oil may negatively affect the economies of countries that rely on the energy industry. They may be more vulnerable to adverse diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a country, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.
- Governmental actions – such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes – may adversely affect investments in foreign markets.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or substantially restrict foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries, or may restrict the sale of certain holdings once purchased. In addition, the U.S. government may restrict U.S. investors, including Causeway and its clients, from investing in certain foreign issuers. Any of these restrictions could severely affect security prices; impair an account’s ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer its assets or income back to the U.S.; result in forced selling of securities or an inability to participate in an investment Causeway otherwise believes is attractive; or otherwise adversely affect an account’s operations.
- Other foreign market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries are less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. or other foreign countries. Many foreign governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities less than the U.S. government does. Foreign corporate governance may not be as robust as in more developed countries. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could affect security prices.
- Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for the portfolio managers to completely and accurately determine a company’s financial condition or find reliable and current data to process using quantitative techniques. U.S. regulators may be unable to enforce a company’s regulatory obligations.
- Because there are usually fewer investors on foreign exchanges and smaller numbers of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for an account to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the U.S.
- Foreign markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures. In certain markets, settlements may not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. If this occurs, settlement may be delayed and the assets in a client’s account may be uninvested and may not be earning returns. An account also may miss investment opportunities or not be able to sell an investment because of these delays.
- If permitted by a client, Causeway may (but is not obligated to) cause an account to enter into forward currency contracts or swaps to purchase and sell securities for the purpose of increasing or decreasing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another, or from or to the Eurozone region, in the case of the Euro. There can be no assurance that such instruments will be effective as hedges against currency fluctuations or as speculative investments. Moreover, these currency contracts or swaps are derivatives (see “Derivatives Risk” below).
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of an account’s foreign holdings. Further, companies in foreign countries may conduct business or issue debt denominated in currencies other than their domestic currencies, creating additional risk if there is any disruption, abrupt change in the currency markets, or illiquidity in the trading of such currencies.
- The costs of foreign securities transactions tend to be higher than those of U.S. transactions.
- International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries may adversely affect an account’s foreign holdings.

Important Disclosures

- The performance of some of Causeway’s strategies, in particular the emerging markets and China equity strategies, may be affected by the social, political, and economic conditions within China. China’s securities markets have less regulation and are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of more developed countries, and hence are more susceptible to manipulation, insider trading, and other market abuses. As with all transition countries, China’s ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment. China has yet to develop comprehensive securities, corporate, or commercial laws; its market is relatively new and undeveloped; and the rate of growth of its economy is slowing. Government policies have recently contributed to economic growth and prosperity in China, but such policies could be altered or discontinued at any time, and without notice. Changes in government policy and slower economic growth may restrict or adversely affect an account’s investments. In addition, certain accounts may obtain exposure to the China A-Share market through participation notes, warrants or similar corporate obligations, which are derivative instruments that can be volatile and involve special risks including counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and basis risk. These instruments may be based on an index or exposures selected by Causeway. Alternatively, certain accounts may directly invest in China A-Shares listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange or Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai-Hong Kong or Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect links (“Stock Connect”). Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of risks including, among others, trading, clearance and settlement risks, currency exchange risks, political and economic instability, inflation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, expropriation, Chinese securities market volatility, less reliable financial information, differences in accounting, auditing, and financial standards and requirements from those applicable to U.S. issuers, and uncertainty of implementation of existing law in the People’s Republic of China. Further developments are likely and there can be no assurance of Stock Connect’s continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect an account’s investments or returns. In addition, securities of certain Chinese issuers are, or may in the future become, restricted, and a client account may be forced to sell these restricted securities and incur a loss as a result.
- Certain accounts may gain exposure to certain operating companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities (“VIEs”). In China, ownership of companies in certain sectors by non-Chinese individuals and entities (including U.S. persons and entities) is prohibited. To facilitate indirect non-Chinese investment, many China-based operating companies have created VIE structures. In a VIE structure, a China-based operating company establishes an entity outside of China that enters into service and other contracts with the China-based operating company. Shares of the entities established outside of China are often listed and traded on an exchange. Non-Chinese investors hold equity interests in the entities established outside of China rather than directly in the China-based operating companies. This arrangement allows U.S. investors to obtain economic exposure to the China-based operating company through contractual means rather than through formal equity ownership. An investment in a VIE structure subjects certain accounts to the risks associated with the underlying China-based operating company. In addition, certain accounts may be exposed to certain associated risks, including the risks that: the Chinese government could subject the China-based operating company to penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses or forfeiture of ownership interests; the Chinese government may outlaw the VIE structure, which could cause an uncertain negative impact to existing investors in the VIE structure; if the contracts underlying the VIE structure are not honored by the China-based operating company or if there is otherwise a dispute, the contracts may not be enforced by Chinese courts; and shareholders of the China-based operating company may leverage the VIE structure to their benefit and to the detriment of the investors in the VIE structure. If any of these actions were to occur, the market value of investments in VIEs would likely fall, causing investment losses, which could be substantial.

8. Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk

Some of Causeway’s strategies, and in particular the international small cap and emerging markets strategies, may invest in smaller and medium capitalization issuers. The values of securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies, which may be less well-known companies, can be more sensitive to, and react differently to, company, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of securities. Smaller and medium capitalization companies can have more limited product lines, markets, growth prospects, depth of management, and financial resources, and these companies may have shorter operating histories and less access to financing, creating additional risk. Smaller and medium capitalization companies in countries with less-liquid currencies may have difficulties in financing and conducting their business. Further, smaller and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans that have floating rates. Because of these and other risks, securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of larger capitalization companies. During some periods, securities of smaller and medium capitalization companies, as asset classes, have underperformed the securities of larger capitalization companies.

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