



Global Value Equity Composite
Quarter to Date Portfolio Report
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 17 of the presentation.

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Snapshot

as of December 31, 2023

ASSETS*

Total Assets (USD)	3,265,175,484
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* Total strategy assets differs from total Composite assets because certain accounts are in different Composites

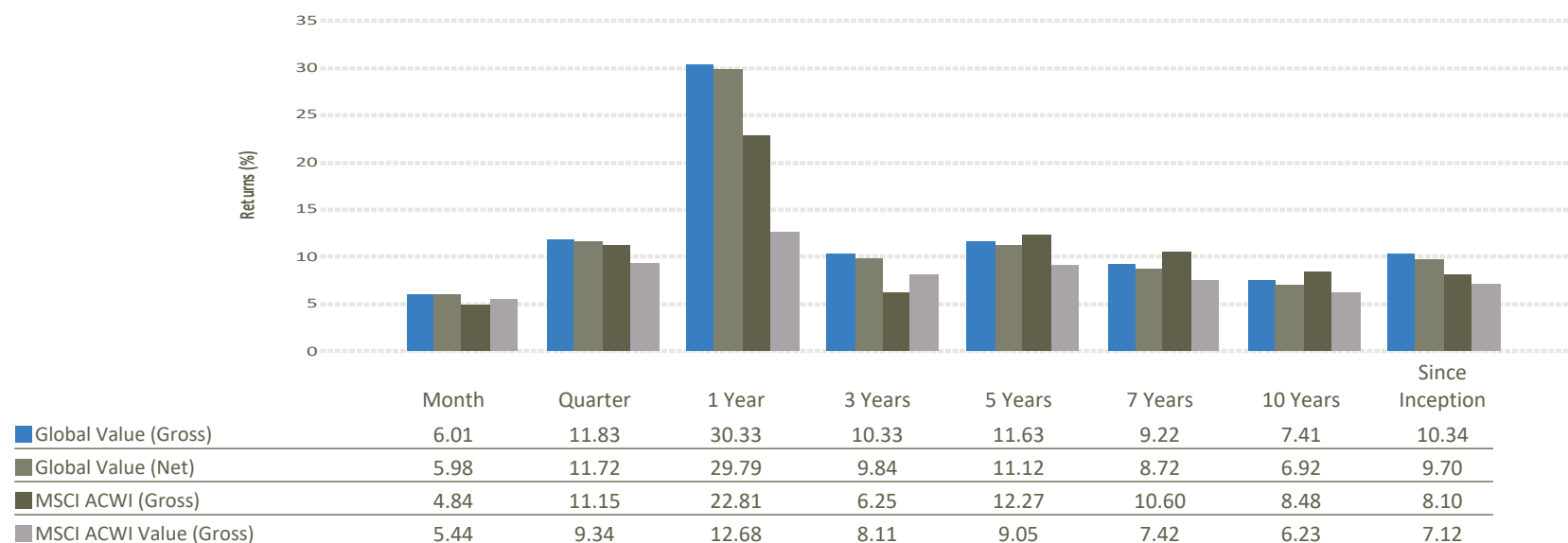
CHARACTERISTICS

	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 RETURNS for the periods ended December 31, 2023

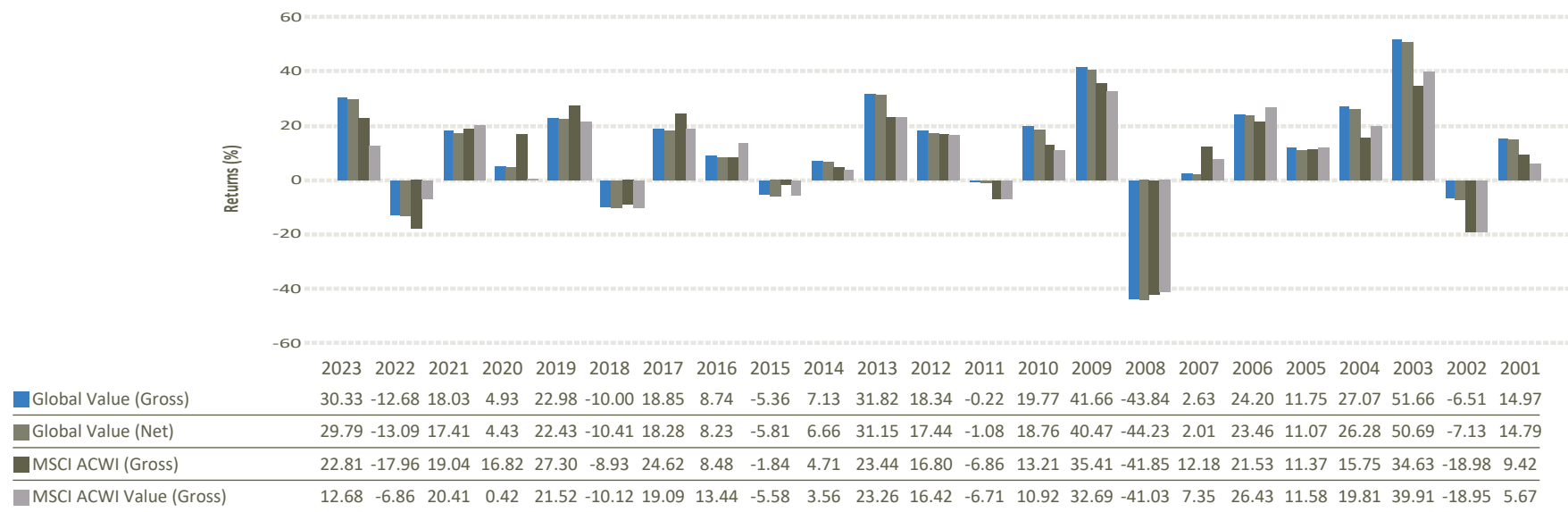


Inception Date: 09/30/2001

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.

Calendar Year Performance

COMPOSITE RETURNS



Inception Date: 09/30/2001

Partial period return for calendar year 2001 (September 30, 2001 - December 31, 2001).

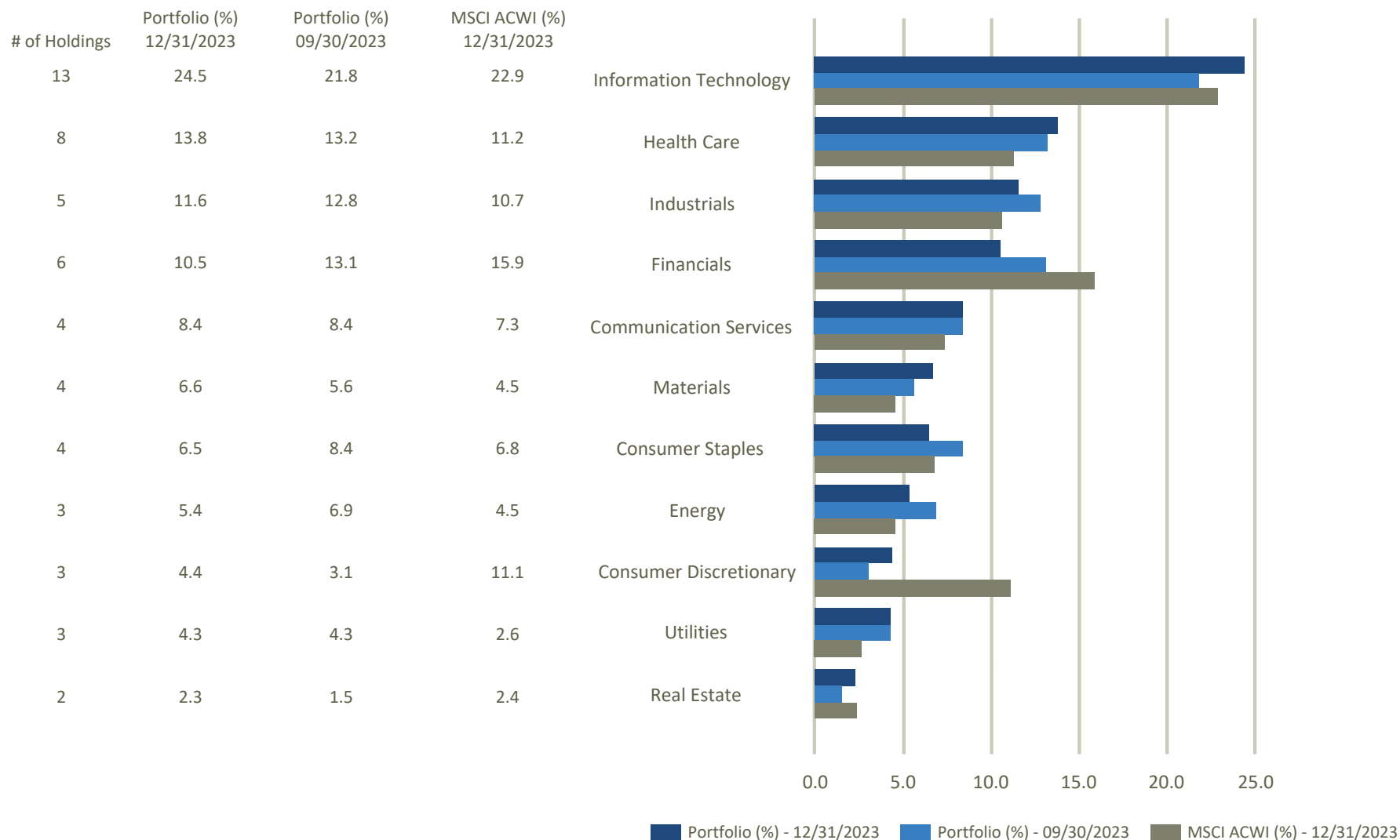
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Representative Account Sector Allocation

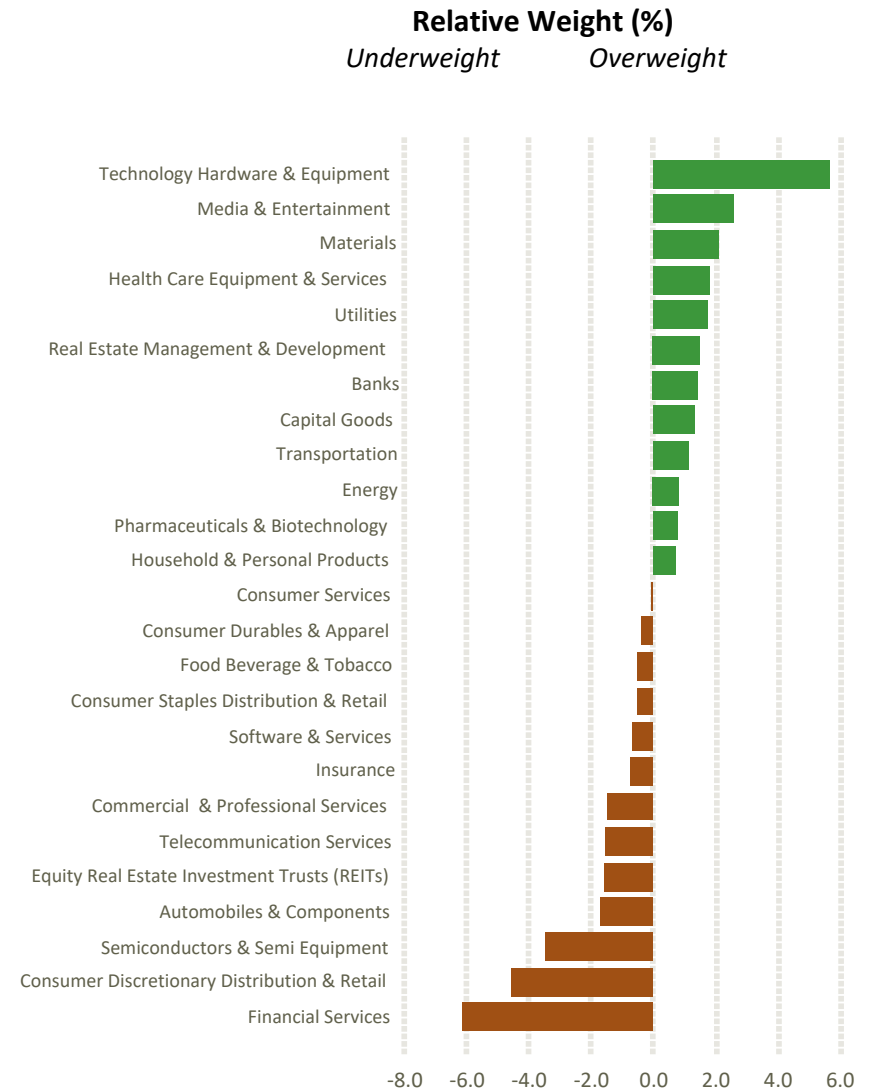
WEIGHTS as of December 31, 2023



Representative Account Industry Group Exposure & Index Performance

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

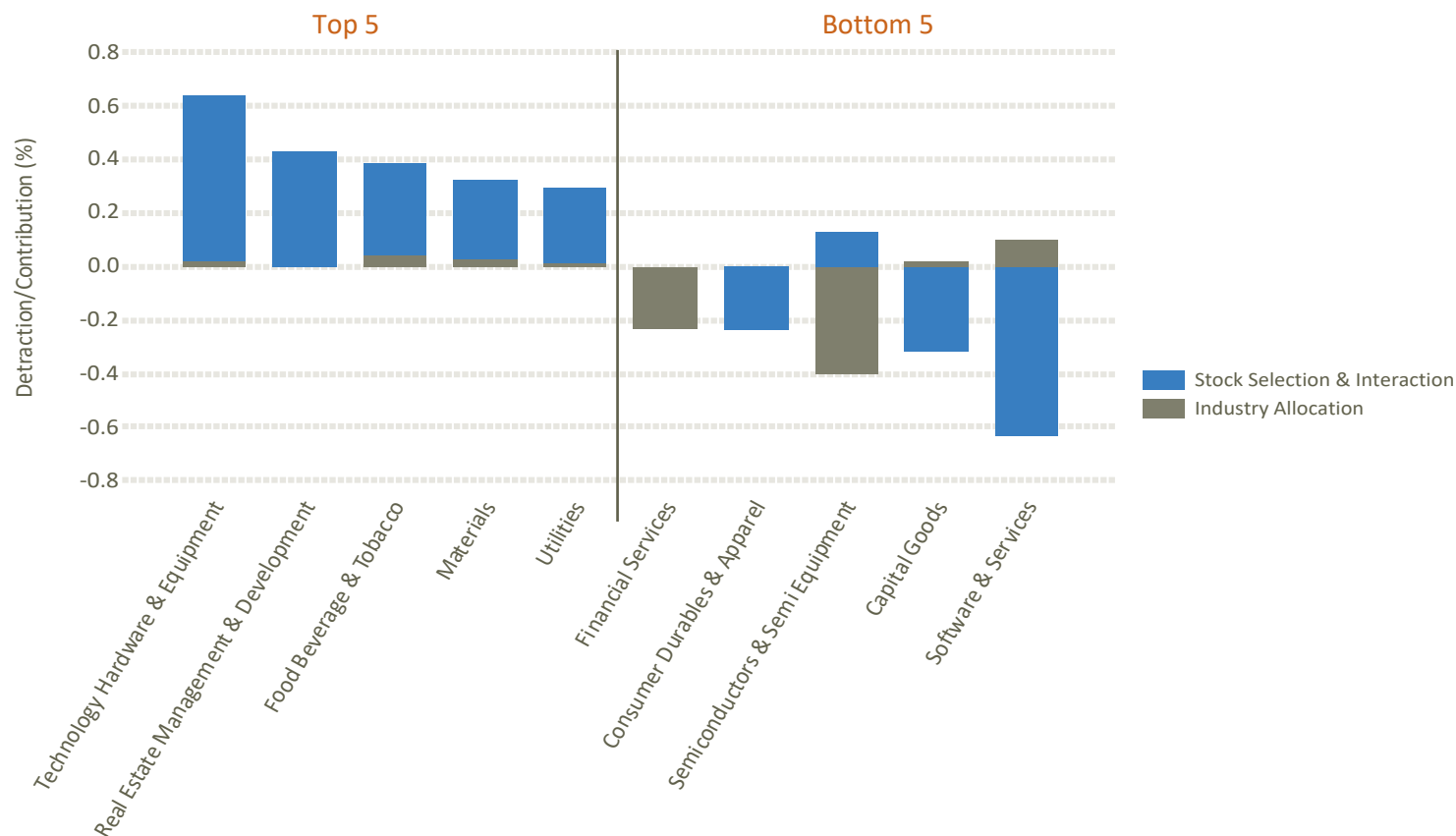
	Portfolio Weights (%)	MSCI ACWI Weights (%)	vs Index Weights (%)	Index Returns (%)
Media & Entertainment	8.4	5.8	2.6	9.1
Telecommunication Services	0.0	1.5	-1.5	10.3
Communication Services	8.4	7.3	1.0	9.4
Automobiles & Components	1.0	2.7	-1.7	1.9
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	0.0	4.6	-4.6	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.

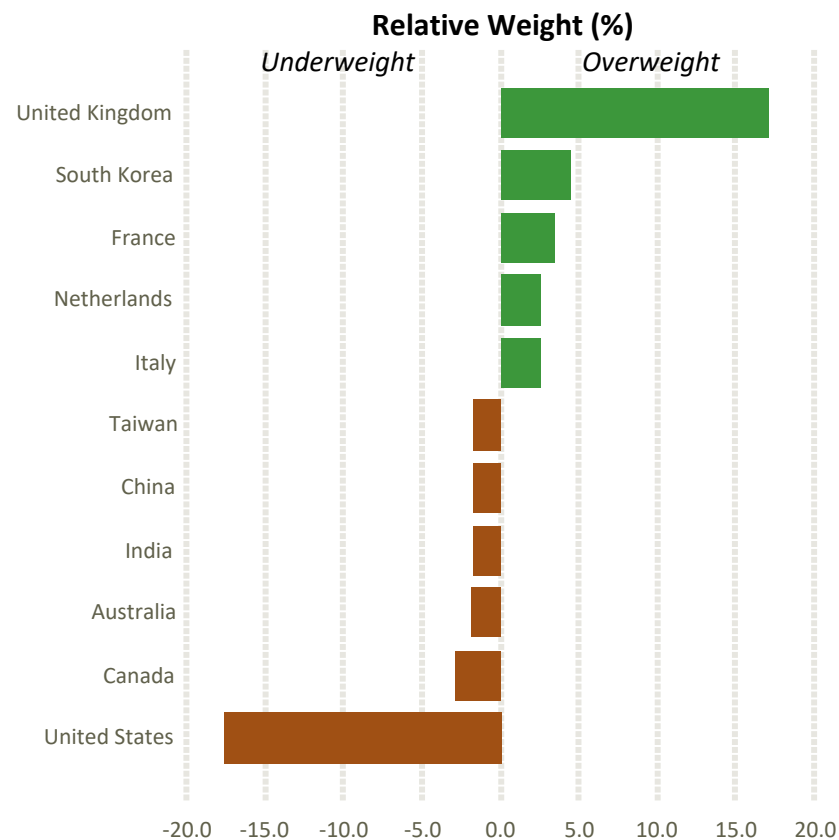
Before investment advisory fees. The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not an indication of future results.

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 (%)
Israel	0.0	0.2	-0.2	9.4
Africa / Mideast	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-
Austria	0.0	0.1	-0.1	9.6
Belgium	0.0	0.2	-0.2	6.5
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

	Portfolio Weights (%)	MSCI ACWI Weights (%)	vs Index Weights (%)	Index Returns (%)
Brazil	0.6	0.6	0.0	18.1
China	1.1	2.8	-1.7	-4.2
South Korea	5.8	1.4	4.5	15.4
EMERGING SUBTOTAL	7.5	10.5	-	-



Index returns are in base currency. Index Source: MSCI. Relative weight defined as Representative Account weight minus Index weight. Index emerging subtotal includes market weights not listed individually.

Representative Account Regional Attribution

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



- Stock Selection:** Positive - Relative outperformance (1.67%) was due to holdings in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan; relative underperformance was due to holdings in France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.
- Country Allocation:** Negative - Relative underperformance (-2.13%) resulted from an overweighting in the United Kingdom and France, as well as an underweighting in the United States; relative outperformance resulted from an overweighting in the Netherlands, as well as an underweighting in China and Japan.
- Currency:** Positive - Relative outperformance (1.04%) resulted from an overweighting in British pound and euro, as well as an underweighting in US dollar; relative underperformance resulted from an underweighting in Australian dollar, New Taiwan dollar, and Japanese yen.

*Total effects include cash

Before investment advisory fees. The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not an indication of future results.

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 New Purchases and Full Sells

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

New Purchase	Country	Industry Group	% Beginning Weight	% Ending Weight	Enter Date	Reason*
Analog Devices, Inc.	United States	Semiconductors & Semi Equipment	0.0%	1.6%	10/31/2023	IL
Diageo Plc	United Kingdom	Food Beverage & Tobacco	0.0%	1.4%	12/01/2023	IL
Seagate Technology Holdings Pl	United States	Technology Hardware & Equipment	0.0%	1.1%	10/12/2023	IL, RV
Aptiv Plc	United States	Automobiles & Components	0.0%	1.0%	10/26/2023	IL
Infineon Technologies AG	Germany	Semiconductors & Semi Equipment	0.0%	0.5%	11/21/2023	CD, IL
Link Real Estate Investment Trust	Hong Kong	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	0.0%	0.2%	12/13/2023	IL

Full Sale	Country	Industry Group	% Beginning Weight	% Ending Weight	Exit Date	Reason*
Danone	France	Food Beverage & Tobacco	2.1%	0.0%	11/09/2023	RV
Mondelez International, Inc.	United States	Food Beverage & Tobacco	1.7%	0.0%	12/12/2023	RV
AXA SA	France	Insurance	1.5%	0.0%	10/06/2023	RV
The Allstate Corp.	United States	Insurance	1.1%	0.0%	11/30/2023	RV
RELX Plc	United Kingdom	Commercial & Professional Services	0.5%	0.0%	10/23/2023	RV

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Representative Account Top 10 Holdings

as of December 31, 2023

Aggregate Weight: 29.2%

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. 4.5%
 <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, South Korea</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.</p> | <p>6. TD SYNnex Corp. 2.5%
 <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, United States</i>
 TD SYNnex Corp provides information technology supply chain services. The Company offers services to original equipment manufacturers and software publishers worldwide. TD SYNnex offers product distribution, related logistics, and contract assembly services.</p> |
| <p>2. Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc 4.4%
 <i>Capital Goods, United Kingdom</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.</p> | <p>7. Genpact Ltd. 2.5%
 <i>Software & Services, United States</i>
 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.</p> |
| <p>3. The Walt Disney Co. 3.0%
 <i>Media & Entertainment, 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.</p> | <p>8. International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. 2.3%
 <i>Materials, United States</i>
 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.</p> |
| <p>4. Alphabet, Inc. 2.8%
 <i>Media & Entertainment, United States</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.</p> | <p>9. Murata Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 2.3%
 <i>Technology Hardware & Equipment, Japan</i>
 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.</p> |
| <p>5. Barclays PLC 2.6%
 <i>Banks, United Kingdom</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.</p> | <p>10. Citigroup, Inc. 2.3%
 <i>Banks, United States</i>
 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.</p> |

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Market Review and Outlook

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

Commentary Highlights

- Global equities continued their ascent during the quarter, capping off a year of strong performance.
- We currently expect global growth to decelerate in 2024. US consumers should exhaust their excess COVID-related savings in early 2024, and ballooning fiscal deficits in developed countries may prevent government-spending largesse for the next several years.
- US equity market valuations tower over non-US developed markets, at premiums only partially attributable to sector differences and greater capital efficiency (higher returns on invested capital).

Performance Review

Global equities continued their ascent during the quarter, capping off a year of strong performance. The top performing markets in our investable universe were Poland, Peru, and Egypt. The worst performing markets were Turkey, China, and the United Arab Emirates. The best performing sectors in the MSCI ACWI Index (“Index”) were information technology, real estate, and industrials. The worst performing sectors were energy, consumer staples, and health care. Currency proved favorable as major currencies advanced against the US dollar.

The Portfolio outperformed the Index during the quarter, due primarily to stock selection. Portfolio holdings in the technology hardware & equipment, real estate management & development, and food beverage & tobacco industry groups contributed to relative performance. Holdings in the software & services and capital goods industry groups, along with an underweight position in the semiconductors & semi equipment industry group, offset some of the outperformance compared to the Index. The top contributor to return was jet engine manufacturer, Rolls-Royce Holdings Plc (United Kingdom). Other notable contributors included electronic equipment manufacturer, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (South Korea), and commercial real estate services provider, Jones Lang LaSalle, Inc. (United States). The largest detractor was rolling stock, signaling, & services provider for the rail industry, Alstom SA (France). Additional notable detractors included crude oil & natural gas company, BP Plc (United Kingdom), and pharmaceutical giant, Sanofi (France).

Economic Outlook

We currently expect global growth to decelerate in 2024. US consumers should exhaust their excess Covid-related savings in early 2024, and ballooning fiscal deficits in developed countries may prevent government-spending largesse for the next several years. Weakness from developed economies should spread to China, Southeast Asia, and South Korea (ex-semiconductor sectors). Any sharp deceleration in real gross domestic product growth will likely prompt interest rate cuts from the US Federal Reserve and other major developed country central banks. But, despite signs of disinflation in the G7 countries, we cannot exclude the possibility of persistent core inflation above central bank targets in 2024. De-globalization, re-shoring, and trade sanctions in a geopolitically tense environment may prove costly. Unstable weather, natural disasters, and trade route interruptions may hinder goods production and distribution. We are skeptical that interest rates will decline far and fast enough to rescue the households, businesses, or even sovereigns who borrowed excessively when rates were low, zero, or negative.

China’s economic recovery is challenged, but growth drivers persist. Middle class consumption levels remain weak and real estate segments distressed. Newly proposed gaming regulation, which rattled international investors over the month, also threatens to erode domestic business confidence. But local substitution from Western decoupling is generating economic activity and investment, particularly in China’s technology sector. Our affiliated Shanghai-based analysts report that certain Chinese companies facing weak domestic markets are seeking to expand internationally, particularly into emerging markets.

Market Review and Outlook

for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

Investment Outlook

US equity market valuations tower over non-US developed markets, at premiums only partially attributable to sector differences and greater capital efficiency (higher returns on invested capital). We are skeptical that the upward valuation re-rating the US market experienced in 2023 can persist in 2024, largely due to shrinking global monetary liquidity. US money supply, as measured by M2*, continues to decrease as savings decline and major central banks reduce their balance sheets via quantitative tightening.

A slow interest rate cutting cycle leaves plenty of room for successful stock selection, as economic uncertainty generally creates price volatility, especially in cyclical sectors. Given the fear of re-igniting inflation, we believe major central banks must keep real interest rates positive in this cycle and aim for an equilibrium rate to maximize economic growth at a stable 2% inflation rate. Positive real interest rates typically bode well for the value investment style, especially when coupled with intensive fundamental research.

We continue to focus on the long-term rewards from operational restructuring. In our experience, capable and motivated management teams of underearning companies can—and often do—boost returns to shareholders. Importantly, we aim to identify and buy these stocks many months before markets perceive positive catalysts. Many of the global and international portfolio holdings we expect to outperform in 2024 add, in our view, operational restructuring upside potential to the portfolio across a range of sectors, such as consumer discretionary, industrials, consumer staples and information technology.

*M2 is a measure of the U.S. money stock that includes M1 (currency and coins held by the non-bank public, checkable deposits, and travelers' checks) plus savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts), small time deposits under \$100,000, and shares in retail money market mutual funds.

The market commentary expresses the portfolio managers' views as of the date of this report 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. Index returns, if any, are gross of withholding taxes, assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, and assume no management, custody, transaction or other expenses.

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.

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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.

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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.