

William Blair

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William Blair International Leaders ADR SMA Strategy Portfolio Review

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Strategy

The International Leaders ADR SMA invests in the ADRs and dual listed securities of companies based outside of the United States. Companies have had and are expected to maintain superior growth, profitability and quality relative to local markets.

Performance and Fees

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Performance is shown in U.S. dollar unless otherwise noted. Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized. Performance results assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Gross investment performance is shown gross of all fees and transaction costs. Net of fee results are calculated using the wrap program's maximum fee of 3.00%. This bundled (wrap) fee includes investment advisory fees, financial consultant fees, custodial fees, and trading expenses.

Risk

The strategy's returns will vary, and you could lose money by investing in the strategy. International investing involves special risk considerations, including currency fluctuations, lower liquidity, economic and political risk. Investing in emerging markets can increase these risks, including higher volatility and lower liquidity. Investing in smaller and medium capitalization companies involves special risks, including higher volatility and lower liquidity. Small and mid-cap stocks are also more sensitive to purchase/sale transactions and changes in the issuer's financial condition. The strategy invests most of its assets in equity securities of international growth companies where the primary risk is that the value of the equity securities it holds might decrease in response to the activities of those companies or market and economic conditions. Diversification does not ensure against loss.

Benchmark

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Ex-U.S. IMI Index (net) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. This series approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. The Index is unmanaged and does not incur fees or expenses. It is not possible to directly invest in an unmanaged index.

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Summary & Outlook

As of December 31, 2024

Market Review

Global equities declined in the fourth quarter (the MSCI ACWI IMI returned -1.24% for the quarter and +16.37% year-to-date in USD terms) despite a significant rally in U.S. equities following the conclusion of the U.S. presidential election. However, enthusiasm faded following hawkish comments from the Fed, lowering expectations for the number of expected rate cuts in 2025.

Growth equities outperformed value-oriented equities (the MSCI ACWI IMI Growth returned +2.07% for the quarter and +22.42% for the year, while the MSCI ACWI IMI Value returned -4.62% for the quarter and +10.32% for the year). From a global sector perspective, communication services (+4.46% for the quarter and +30.29% for the year, as measured by MSCI ACWI IMI), consumer discretionary (+4.23% for the quarter and +18.33% for the year, as measured by the MSCI ACWI IMI), and information technology (+4.16% for the quarter and +30.11% for the year, as measured by MSCI ACWI IMI) led, while materials (-14.13% for the quarter and -7.00% for the year, as measured by MSCI ACWI IMI) and healthcare (-10.94% for the quarter and +1.24% for the year, as measured by MSCI ACWI IMI) lagged.

U.S. equities gained during the period (+2.52% for the quarter and +23.32% for the year, as measured by the MSCI USA IMI) as performance in the U.S. strengthened immediately following the results of the U.S. presidential election. Economic data was mixed throughout the quarter, with a focus on the labor market and inflationary data. Following choppy non-farm payroll data during the period, November's positive data reported ahead of expectations, easing concerns of a cooling labor market. However, inflationary data reversed course in the fourth quarter, pushing higher after the third quarter saw consistent disinflationary trends. At December's FOMC meeting, Fed Chair Jerome Powell cut interest rates by 25 basis points but signaled for fewer interest rate cuts going forward.

European equities declined during the fourth quarter (-9.83% for the quarter and +1.49% for the year, as measured by the MSCI Europe IMI) in part due to concerns over potential trade tariffs by the incoming U.S. administration. The European Central Bank announced its fourth rate cut in December, as inflationary trends have continued to move in the right direction coupled with weak economic data. However, while PMI data in recent months has indicated contraction, December's positive reading rose to 49.6, following November's figure of 48.3. The U.K. also declined during the quarter (-7.20% for the quarter and +7.17% for the year, as measured by MSCI United Kingdom IMI).

Emerging markets posted negative returns (-7.89% for the quarter and +7.09% for the year, as measured by the MSCI EM IMI), driven largely by concerns over President-elect Trump's proposed tariffs, particularly on China. As a result, China declined (-7.50% for the quarter and +18.76% for the year, as measured by the MSCI China IMI index). Latin America returns declined (-15.91% for the quarter and -26.78% for the year, as measured by the MSCI EM Latin America IMI) despite strong performance from Argentina, a standout in the region (+54.09% during the quarter and +116.52% for the year, as measured by MSCI Argentina IMI). EMEA was also negative (-3.80% for the quarter and +6.34% for the year, as measured by the MSCI EM EMEA IMI), with weakness from South Africa (-11.08% for the quarter and +9.67% for the year, as measured by MSCI South Africa IMI).

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Performance

The William Blair International Leaders ADR SMA Strategy (net of fees) underperformed its benchmark, the MSCI ACWI ex US IMI index during the fourth quarter.

In 4Q 2024, the International Leaders ADR SMA strategy performed broadly in line with the MSCI ACWI ex USA IMI index. From a sector perspective, allocation effect was positive driven by an overweight to information technology and underweight to consumer staples. This was partially offset by negative impact from an overweight to healthcare and underweight to financials. Selection effect was negative primarily within industrials and healthcare. This was partially offset by strong selection in information technology. On a regional view, allocation effect was negative driven by an overweight to Europe and underweight to Canada. Selection effect was positive primarily within Emerging Asia.

Within industrials, the primary drivers of negative selection were positions in Atlas Copco and Experian. Atlas Copco manufactures industrial equipment for industrial use such as air compressors, industrial vacuums, pumps, generators, and power tools. Recent results have been unfavorable given softness in construction and sluggish industrial activity. We believe our long-term thesis here is intact given exposure to the structural trends of decarbonization and AI, as the company is exposed to the semiconductor value chain.

Experian is a high-quality and diversified global credit information services company that provides critical data and analytics to a broad range of customers. We believe its dominant market position and unique data assets provide attractive long-term growth opportunities. Experian delivered a set of results that were broadly in line with market expectations on growth and profitability, and full year 2025 guidance for margins was improved to the high end of the previous guidance range. Despite this, the stock traded down in the fourth quarter, and the position was increased on the price weakness.

Selection within healthcare was negatively impacted by positions in Icon and Novo Nordisk. Icon provides contract clinical research services to the pharmaceutical industry. The recent pullback in the stock is due to slowing activity from pharmaceutical companies, which negatively impacts Icon's revenues. We believe there are further downside risks to earnings as biopharma companies slow down decision-making into 2025. Current market expectations are for R&D spend to increase next year back to normal levels, and we believe the risks are to the downside and this may weigh on Icon for several quarters; we therefore exited the position during the period.

Several data points lead us to believe competition is close to catching Novo Nordisk in the GLP-1 space. Specifically, its second-generation GLP-1, CagriSema, showed slightly less weight loss than the market was anticipating (23% vs. 25%). A Phase II trial for an oral version of the drug showed side effects that may hamper the drug's development. Novo is still an early winner and incumbent in the space, but its dominance may be fading, and this comes at a time where the stock was priced for better outcomes from these trials. The position was trimmed during the quarter.

Information technology security selection was positive due in part to Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company and Advantest. As the world's semiconductor foundry, TSMC is one of the most important companies in the world and is benefiting from the current cyclical and structural upcycle in semiconductors. Throughout the year, earnings consistently came in above expectations and AI demand continues to accelerate. After a midcycle correction in the third quarter, the semiconductor industry rebounded in the fourth quarter and the dominant players, including TSMC, outperformed.

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Tokyo-based Advantest produces automated test equipment for semiconductors, a niche duopoly where Advantest has a 55% market share. We view Advantest as an AI enabler with an effective monopoly in GPU and high bandwidth memory semiconductor testing. Its products are highly specialized and deeply embedded in the semiconductor manufacturing process. In November, the company shared its fiscal second quarter 2025 results that included a significant beat and raise to forward guidance on earnings. This reflects high demand for GPUs and high bandwidth memory and the rising test intensity that comes with leading edge chips. Even with the recent stock performance, we still see upside given current expectations.

Positioning

During the quarter healthcare was reduced through the sale of Icon and trim of Novo Nordisk mentioned above.

Information technology was also reduced and includes a sale of Infineon. Infineon specializes in automotive semiconductors and the recent pullback is related to decelerating auto demand, albeit from unprecedentedly high levels. This led management to cut its forward sales guidance by 9% and has led to weakness in the stock. Earnings estimates for full year 2024 and 2025 continue to move lower, and we exited the position on growth concerns.

Financials was increased and includes a new purchase of Brookfield Asset Management (BAM). BAM is a diversified alternative manager with \$514 billion in assets across credit, real estate, infrastructure, renewable power, and private equity. BAM spun out of parent Brookfield Corporation in 2022 to separate the asset-light business and unlock value. We believe BAM is well positioned to benefit from the attractive long-term structural growth across the alternatives industry given its strong brand, investment performance, global platform, solid distribution, and ability to conduct large transactions. Sector headwinds appear to be dissipating with early signs of accelerating capital markets activity driven by lower interest rates and the return of lending activity. Lower rates should also lead to improving sentiment on real estate, a key segment for BAM.

Consumer discretionary was also increased, including a new purchase of Yum China. Yum China is the largest operator of restaurant chains in China, with approximately 15,500 locations across more than 2,100 cities. The company operates two flagship brands: KFC and Pizza Hut. We expect Yum to benefit from a potentially improving Chinese macro and consumer backdrop brought on by recent stimulus measures and restoration of consumer confidence. We view this as a high-quality business at an attractive valuation that gives exposure to a recovering China.

Outlook

Global equities ended positive in 2024 as performance of U.S. equities maintained dominance. However, numerous presidential elections across the globe and ongoing monetary policy decisions from central banks sparked significant market volatility throughout the year.

The reelection of President Trump sent U.S. equities even higher, for a strong finish to 2024. While the U.S. is ending the year from a position of strength, risks, particularly pertaining to policy and tariffs, have created more uncertainty for the global landscape as we enter 2025.

Within the U.S., the outlook for growth and inflation is now less clear as we believe uncertainty around policy changes to trade, tariffs, and immigration will create a wider distribution of outcomes.

As a result of the proposed policies by the new administration, the U.S. economy could see higher inflation, lower growth (though perhaps short-term upside), and therefore, lower corporate profits—but maybe not in 2025. More on the U.S. later.

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The outlook for Europe also comes with considerable variability in outcomes. On the negative side, Europe runs the second-largest bilateral trade deficit (behind China) with the United States. Given that the incoming U.S. administration purports to abhor trade deficits, European exporters are firmly in the line of fire for tariff increases, likely to have a chilling effect on demand for their products.

At the same time, any tariffs will likely be preceded with inventory buildup, to the extent that importers are anticipating a disruption. In the opening quarters of 2025, U.S. demand for European goods may look stronger than purely economic fundamentals warrant.

On a more positive front, if the incoming U.S. administration succeeds in establishing a permanent ceasefire between Russia and Ukraine, European companies are likely to benefit from reconstruction efforts in Ukraine. Qatar is scheduled to bring online significant liquified natural gas (LNG) export volumes, which may help bring down energy prices closer to levels last seen prior to the 2022 Russia-Ukraine war.

Japan continues to progress with corporate governance reforms, with the recent report of a potential Honda/Nissan tie-up as further evidence that the quiet shake-up within Japan Inc. is underway. The market overall has a reasonable valuation, but we find that Japanese companies that already demonstrate global leadership are priced more in-line with their peers.

Within emerging markets, higher than previously expected U.S. interest rates and a stronger dollar may challenge EM currencies and investor sentiment in 2025.

India maintains one of the best economic backdrops of major markets in our view, with plenty of economic drivers as well as stock market support. Of particular interest to us are the domestic infrastructure build-out and related capital investment; continued strong consumption growth and shifts within that; and an under-valued financial sector. After years of stellar performance, Indian corporate valuations remain elevated, but we believe they are likely sustainable given continued EM investor flows out of China, and under-penetrated domestic equity participation.

China remains the biggest enigma, as stimulus and relatively low valuations could offer near-term opportunities, yet the long-term growth prospects remain tempered by structural economic challenges and policy uncertainties. President Xi Jinping appears committed to maintaining economic stability, and we anticipate the series of incremental positive measures will support China's 5% GDP target for 2024 and the growth trajectory for 2025. With valuations still relatively low and company fundamentals improving in certain areas, stimulus efforts could fuel short-term boosts to the equity market as Beijing focuses on stabilizing key economic sectors. But the sustainability of such rallies remains uncertain given the persistent structural challenges China faces. The country's long-term outlook is still clouded by high debt levels, demographic pressures, and slowing growth. We remain underweight to neutral across most of our Emerging Market and International/Global strategies.

US Exceptionalism: Entrenched or at a Peak?

Given the strong relative performance of the U.S. equity markets over the last several years (now nearly two-thirds of the MSCI ACWI index, from 50% a decade ago, and 56% as recently as 2020), combined with (or is it supported by?) the positive U.S. economic growth differential, a great deal of digital ink has been spent recently on the notion of U.S. exceptionalism. While long a construct (Tocqueville circa 1835) broadly applied to the unique nature of our government and societal structures, more recently it has been invoked as an explanation for the United States' superior innovation, economic growth, and investment returns. This has seemingly only been accentuated since the pandemic.

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The questions for allocators and investors alike are, why did this develop and how likely is this to persist? What could slow or even reverse this trend? To what degree is it structural and persistent or merely cyclical in nature? Are we likely at or near peak US exceptionalism? We will attempt to answer these questions during the course of the year but wanted to provide an outline to our current thinking.

In a high-level summary, the concept of exceptionalism as it is currently popularly interpreted centers on the unique combination of 1) economic dynamism, 2) technological innovation, and 3) strong institutions giving the United States a distinct advantage over other major economies and markets.

Many of these characteristics have been in place for several decades, so what is behind the pronounced reaction in the markets now? We believe that since the pandemic, the economic stimulus response and large domestic consumption market have given the U.S. an economic edge. At the same time, developments in advanced computing and the further rise of tech platform companies have shown off the US's innovation advantage, manifesting in superior corporate performance. All of this at a time where the market is trying to assess the new "normal" global growth rate in a post-pandemic world, and many markets particularly Europe and China are going through their own unique growth challenges. In a phrase, the US has been the clearest safe port in a storm.

It is unclear that the economic differential will persist and there are several reasons the U.S., in particular, could suffer from an "own goal," with some current or proposed economic, political, or trade policies at risk of backfiring. The current gaps between the U.S. and the rest of the world in terms of economic growth and corporate profit margins (and related, stock valuations) are all at or near the last several years' highs. It therefore may be fair to assume that the growth differential is at or near a cyclical peak.

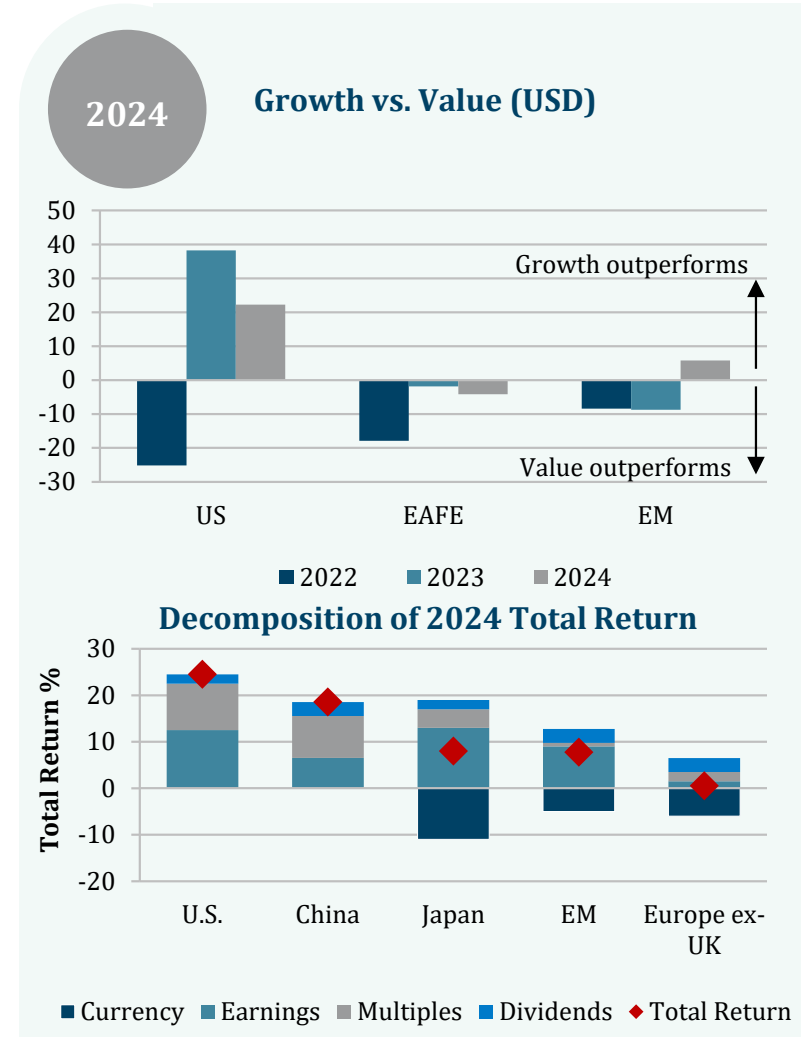
Of greater interest are the potential challenges to the more structural underpinnings. Perhaps the driver attracting the most attention is the U.S. technological advantage and the belief it is entrenched and even widening. This could indeed be the case, but the progress is not always clear to determine and certainly not linear. This is also expressed in a relatively narrow group of U.S. tech corporations that are deemed to be the current and future winners. China's threat to tech superiority is very real and not to be dismissed lightly. Assuming the U.S. indeed enjoys a durable advantage, at some point too there needs to be an assessment of the valuation premium the market is willing to put on that advantage. While this is primarily related to technology and tech-enabled companies, to a degree it has created a bit of a halo effect for the broader U.S. market.

Multiples are a function of interest rates, growth expectations, and animal spirits. Those have all been more or less favorable for the last few years but could shift to headwinds in 2025. To summarize, the key near-term risk comes from a combination of policy uncertainty and market concentration, making the shares of the highly valued companies vulnerable. For now, we believe there are too many positive structural attributes in place to deny the U.S. advantage and suggest that the balance of power shifts back to long-term averages. But many of these could be subject to change after decades of development, and we will address some of them later in the year. At the same time the cyclical winds could easily shift and even modestly slower growth than expected could extract a toll on valuations. We will be monitoring these issues and will report back in more detail throughout the year, as these are critical considerations for asset allocators and global investors alike.

Market Performance – International Equity Markets

December 31, 2024

	QTD	YTD	2023
Regions			
AC World ex US IMI	-7.6	5.2	15.6
Developed Markets (DM)	-0.4	17.5	22.9
Pacific ex JP	-9.6	3.6	6.1
Japan	-4.1	7.6	19.0
Europe ex UK	-10.6	-0.2	21.2
UK	-7.2	7.2	14.4
Canada	-2.0	11.9	14.4
USA	2.5	23.3	25.6
Emerging Markets (EM)	-7.9	7.1	11.7
Asia	-7.8	11.2	9.9
China	-7.5	18.8	-11.8
India	-10.2	13.5	25.1
Korea	-18.7	-22.3	24.0
Taiwan	1.9	28.5	32.7
EMEA	-3.8	6.3	9.0
South Africa	-11.1	9.7	0.8
Latin America	-15.9	-26.8	32.9
Brazil	-19.9	-30.4	32.6
Mexico	-10.1	-27.3	41.4
Frontier Markets (FM)	-0.5	8.5	13.5
Size			
Large Cap	-7.6	6.0	15.5
Small Cap	-7.7	3.4	15.7
Sectors			
Communication Svcs	-6.8	11.3	6.3
Discretionary	-8.1	4.2	12.8
Staples	-12.0	-6.8	5.4
Energy	-7.6	-3.2	14.4
Financials	-2.7	17.6	16.4
Healthcare	-13.3	-1.0	8.1
Industrials	-7.1	7.6	22.2
IT	-2.1	11.3	35.9
Materials	-16.0	-10.8	13.0
Real Estate	-12.2	-3.1	5.4
Utilities	-12.5	-1.0	11.8
Style			
Quality	2.0	7.7	7.9
Valuation	2.2	9.5	12.9
Etrend	4.7	11.6	7.9
Momentum	3.9	11.9	0.0
Growth	-0.5	1.2	-7.1



Source: William Blair, JP Morgan. Regional performance is based on IMI region/country indexes. Sector and style values are based on the MSCI ACWI ex US IMI Index. Size values are based on the MSCI ACWI ex US Large/Small Cap Indices. Style values reflect the Quintile 1 minus Quintile 5 spread of William Blair's proprietary quantitative models. Sectors are based on Global Industry Classification (GICS) sectors. Large Cap and Small Cap based on MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology. Data in blue reflects the top 20% (highest) values by region, country, sector, and style. Data in red reflects the bottom 20% (lowest) values by region, country, sector, and style.

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. A direct investment in an unmanaged index is not possible. The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World ex US IMI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance, net of withholding taxes, in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the US. Calculated in FactSet. Index returns are net total returns, which approximate the minimum possible dividend reinvestment.

International Leaders ADR SMA Strategy

Performance for periods ending December 31, 2024

Composite Performance (%)	Qtr	Annualized				Since Inception
		1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	(Jan 1 03)
International Leaders ADR SMA (Gross of fees)	-7.43	0.42	-3.70	4.08	5.66	7.41
International Leaders ADR SMA (Net of fees)	-8.14	-2.55	-6.56	1.00	2.54	4.26
MSCI AC World ex-US IMI Index	-7.61	5.23	0.50	4.12	4.91	7.32
MSCI EAFE Index	-8.11	3.82	1.65	4.73	5.20	6.82

Annual Composite Performance (%)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
International Leaders ADR SMA (Gross of fees)	0.42	18.94	-25.22	9.01	25.43	28.22	-12.64	24.44	1.52	0.33
International Leaders ADR SMA (Net of fees)	-2.55	15.47	-27.49	5.80	21.78	24.50	-15.25	20.82	-1.48	-2.64
MSCI AC World ex-US IMI Index	5.23	15.62	-16.58	8.53	11.12	21.63	-14.76	27.81	4.41	-4.60
MSCI EAFE Index	3.82	18.24	-14.45	11.26	7.82	22.01	-13.79	25.03	1.00	-0.81

December 2024 performance is preliminary.

The benchmark that best reflects the composite's investment strategy is a custom benchmark, linking the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net) through June 30, 2019, to the MSCI All Country World Ex US Investable Market Index (net) after June 30, 2019. The benchmark was changed in December 2020 from the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net).

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Performance is shown in U.S. dollar unless otherwise noted. Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized. Gross investment performance is shown gross of all fees and transaction costs and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital. Net investment performance represents the deduction of all fees charged directly or indirectly to the accounts. Net of fee results are calculated using the wrap program's maximum fee of 3.00%. Investment management fees are described in William Blair's Form ADV Part 2A. The MSCI All Country World Ex US Investable Market Index (net) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance, net of withholding taxes, in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the US. The MSCI EAFE Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index which captures large and mid cap representation across developed markets countries, excluding the U.S. & Canada. The ADR strategy invests in the ADRs and dual-listed securities of companies based outside of the United States. International investing involves special risk considerations, including currency fluctuations, lower liquidity, economic and political risk. Please see GIPS Composite Report in appendix for a complete description of the composite.

Performance Analysis (by sector)

As of December 31, 2024

The table below shows the calculated quarterly sector attribution of the International Leaders ADR representative portfolio vs. its benchmark.

**William Blair International Leaders ADR SMA vs. MSCI ACWI ex-US IMI (Net) Index
10/01/2024–12/31/2024**

	International Leaders ADR SMA				MSCI ACWI ex-US IMI (Net) Index			Attribution Analysis		
	Average Weight	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Total Return (Net of Fees) ¹	Contribution To Return	Average Weight	Total Return	Contribution To Return	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect	Total Effect
Communication Svcs.	2.5	-7.2	-7.9	-0.1	5.4	-6.8	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Discretionary	15.1	-6.9	-7.6	-1.1	11.2	-8.1	-0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Staples	2.1	-14.2	-14.9	-0.4	7.0	-12.0	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Energy	1.3	-14.7	-15.4	-0.2	4.9	-7.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Financials	15.1	-2.9	-3.7	-0.4	21.6	-2.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
Healthcare	15.4	-15.6	-16.2	-2.5	8.8	-13.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8
Industrials	21.7	-10.0	-10.7	-2.2	14.9	-7.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.6
IT	18.1	4.5	3.7	0.8	13.0	-2.1	-0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4
Materials	6.2	-20.0	-20.6	-1.3	7.3	-16.0	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	-12.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	-12.5	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Cash	2.5	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	-7.5	-8.2	-7.5	100.0	-7.6	-7.6	0.5	-0.3	0.2

¹Net returns are based on a model fee equal to the maximum separate account management fee for the strategy as of the time the return was calculated.

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Gross investment performance assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, is gross of investment management fees and net of transaction costs. Attribution by segment is based on estimated returns of equities held within the segments listed. All stocks held during a measurement period, including purchases and sales, are included. Cash is not allocated among segments. Calculations are for attribution analysis only and are not intended to represent simulated performance history. The actual returns may be higher or lower. We calculate attribution using our proprietary attribution system. Attribution effects are calculated with gross of fee portfolio performance using the Selection Plus methodology. Sector diversification calculated by William Blair based on Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS). Weights may vary over time as benchmark index weights shift. International investing involves special risk considerations, including currency fluctuations, lower liquidity, economic and political risk. Please refer to the performance summary slide for complete performance information.

Performance Analysis (by region)

As of December 31, 2024

The table below shows the calculated quarterly regional attribution of the International Leaders ADR representative portfolio vs. its benchmark.

**William Blair International Leaders ADR SMA vs. MSCI ACWI ex-US IMI (Net) Index
10/01/2024-12/31/2024**

	International Leaders ADR SMA				MSCI ACWI ex-US IMI (Net) Index			Attribution Analysis		
	Average Weight	Total Return (Gross of Fees)	Total Return (Net of Fees) ¹	Contribution To Return	Average Weight	Total Return	Contribution To Return	Allocation Effect	Selection Effect	Total Effect
Pacific ex-Japan	2.6	-14.8	-15.4	-0.4	7.3	-9.9	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Japan	17.5	-3.4	-4.1	-0.6	15.3	-4.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Europe + ME ex-U.K.	43.3	-12.7	-13.3	-5.8	30.4	-10.2	-3.2	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5
United Kingdom	15.0	-6.7	-7.4	-1.0	9.1	-6.8	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
W. Hemisphere	3.2	10.5	9.7	0.3	8.0	-2.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.1
EM Asia	12.1	6.8	6.0	0.7	24.1	-7.7	-1.9	0.0	1.6	1.6
EMEA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	-3.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Latin America	3.7	-19.8	-20.4	-0.8	2.1	-16.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Cash	2.5	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	-7.5	-8.2	-7.5	100.0	-7.6	-7.6	-0.4	0.5	0.2

¹Net returns are based on a model fee equal to the maximum separate account management fee for the strategy as of the time the return was calculated.

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Gross investment performance assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, is gross of investment management fees and net of transaction costs. Attribution by segment is based on estimated returns of equities held within the segments listed. All stocks held during a measurement period, including purchases and sales, are included. Cash is not allocated among segments. Calculations are for attribution analysis only and are not intended to represent simulated performance history. The actual returns may be higher or lower. We calculate attribution using our proprietary attribution system. Attribution effects are calculated with gross of fee portfolio performance using the Selection Plus methodology. Sector diversification calculated by William Blair based on Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS). Weights may vary over time as benchmark index weights shift. International investing involves special risk considerations, including currency fluctuations, lower liquidity, economic and political risk. Please refer to the performance summary slide for complete performance information.

Top Contributors/Detractors QTD – International Leaders ADR

As of December 31, 2024

Top 5 Contributors

Security	Sector	Country	Total Effect
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	IT	Taiwan	0.77
Advantest Corp	IT	Japan	0.66
Shopify Inc	IT	Canada	0.40
Trip.com Group Ltd	Discretionary	China	0.36
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc	Financials	Japan	0.32

Top 5 Detractors

Security	Sector	Country	Total Effect
ICON PLC	Health Care	Ireland	-0.55
ASML Holding NV	IT	Netherlands	-0.29
Atlas Copco AB	Industrials	Sweden	-0.27
Sika AG	Materials	Switzerland	-0.26
Itau Unibanco Holding SA	Financials	Brazil	-0.23

Total returns for the representative portfolio: Gross of Fee = -7.46 and Net of Fee = -8.15

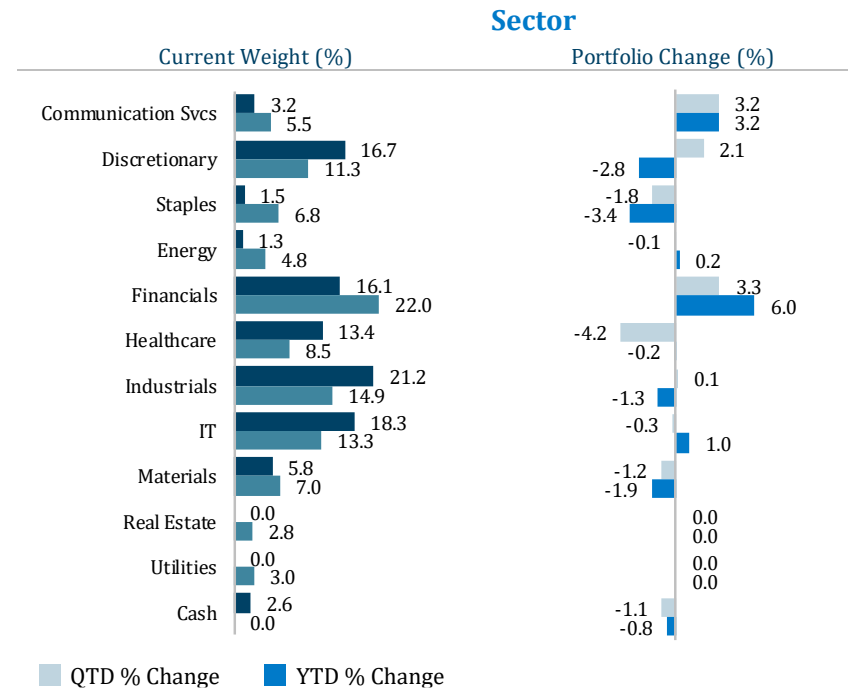
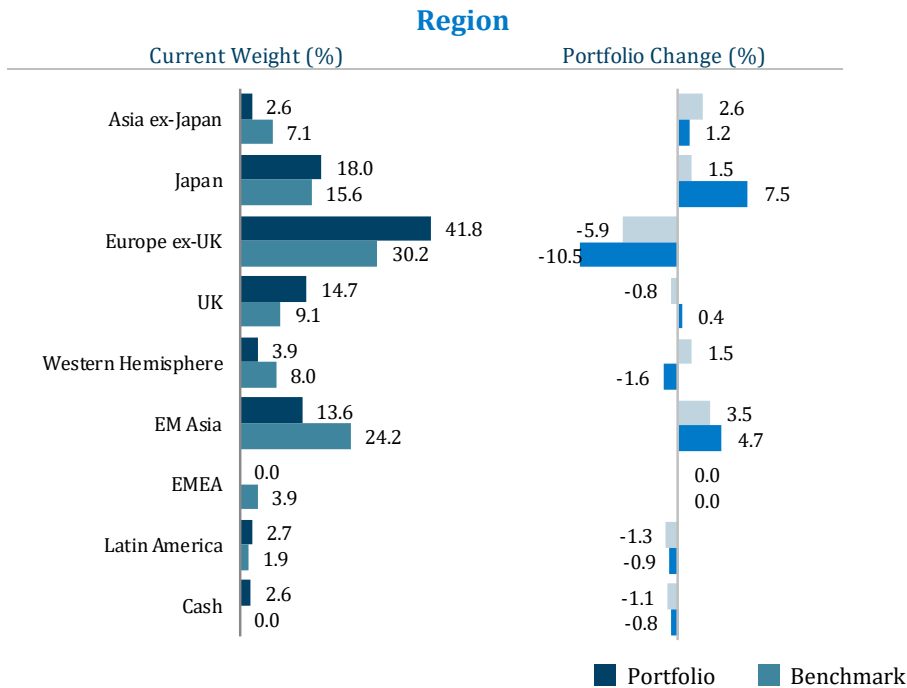
Net returns are based on a model fee equal to the maximum separate account management fee for the strategy as of the time the return was calculated.

Index: MSCI AC World ex US IMI (net).

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. The data shown above is based on the strategy's representative portfolio. Gross investment performance assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, is gross of investment management fees and net of transaction costs. Performance results will be reduced by the fees incurred. Attribution by is based on estimated returns of all equities held during a measurement period, including purchases and sales. We calculate attribution using our proprietary attribution system. Attribution effects are calculated with gross of fee portfolio performance using the Selection Plus methodology. Sector diversification calculated by William Blair based on Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS). Geographic distribution is calculated by William Blair. Weights may vary over time as benchmark index weights shift. Individual securities listed in this report are for informational purposes only. Holdings are subject to change at any time. This information does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice or recommendations with respect to the securities listed. Specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended and you should not assume that investments in the securities identified were or will be profitable. Please refer to the performance summary slide for complete performance information.

Portfolio Positioning – International Leaders ADR

As of December 31, 2024



Top Portfolio Additions During the Quarter¹

Security	Country	Sector	Corp Lifecycle	Trans
Brookfield Asset Management Ltd	Canada	Financials	Expanding	Buy
Tencent Holdings Ltd	China	Communication Svcs.	Expanding	Buy
Aia Group Ltd	Hong Kong	Financials	Expanding	Buy
Techtronic Industries Co Ltd	Hong Kong	Industrials	Emergent	Buy
Ucb Sa	Belgium	Health Care	Expanding	Buy

Top Portfolio Reductions During the Quarter¹

Security	Country	Sector	Corp Lifecycle	Trans
Icon Plc	Ireland	Health Care	Expanding	Sell
L'Oreal Sa	France	Staples	Expanding	Sell
Novo Nordisk A/S	Denmark	Health Care	Sustained	Trim
Vinci Sa	France	Industrials	Sustained	Sell
Canadian Pacific Kansas City Ltd	Canada	Industrials	Sustained	Sell

¹Reflects largest purchases and sales during the quarter.

The data shown above is based on the strategy's representative portfolio. Transaction data may be limited to trades related to strategy decisions and not inclusive of trades performed due to cash flows. Sector diversification calculated in Eagle by William Blair based on Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS). Geographic distribution is calculated in Eagle by William Blair. Cash incorporates cash equivalents and accruals. Weights may vary over time as benchmark index weights shift. Not intended as investment advice. The MSCI AC World ex-US IMI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure global developed and emerging market equity performance, excluding the U.S.

The benchmark that best reflects the composite's investment strategy is a custom benchmark, linking the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net) through June 30, 2019, to the MSCI All Country World Ex US Investable Market Index (net) after June 30, 2019. The benchmark was changed in December 2020 from the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net).

Top Holdings by Market Cap – International Leaders ADR

As of December 31, 2024

The table below shows the International Leaders ADR portfolio's largest holdings by market cap as well as the sub-totals by market cap for the portfolio and index. The stocks are listed by country and by the sector that defines each one's role in the portfolio.

	Country	Sector	% of Total Net Assets in Portfolio	% of Total Net Assets in Index ¹
Large Cap(>\$20b)			91.0%	56.5%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	Taiwan	Information Technology	6.40%	2.70%
Advantest Corp	Japan	Information Technology	3.10%	0.10%
Schneider Electric SE	France	Industrials	2.90%	0.50%
SAP SE	Germany	Information Technology	2.60%	0.80%
London Stock Exchange Group PLC	United Kingdom	Financials	2.60%	0.20%
Mid Cap(\$5-20b)			9.0%	23.8%
Sandoz Group AG	Switzerland	Health Care	2.30%	0.10%
Thales SA	France	Industrials	1.50%	0.00%
Techtronic Industries Co Ltd	Hong Kong	Industrials	1.40%	0.10%
Symrise AG	Germany	Materials	1.30%	0.00%
Kingspan Group PLC	Ireland	Industrials	1.30%	0.00%
Small Cap (<\$5b)			0.0%	19.7%

¹Index: MSCI AC World ex-US IMI (net).

Sector diversification calculated by William Blair based on Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS). Market capitalization and geographic distribution are calculated by William Blair. Weights may vary over time as benchmark index weights shift. Individual securities listed in this report are for informational purposes only. Holdings are subject to change at any time. This information does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice or recommendations with respect to the securities listed. Specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended and you should not assume that investments in the securities identified were or will be profitable.

International Leaders ADR Portfolio Attributes

As of December 31, 2024

	International Leaders ADR	MSCI AC World ex-US Index	Difference
Quality			
WB Quality Model (Percentile)	22	35	
Return on Equity (%)	20.3	15.2	34%
Cash Flow ROIC (%)	21.9	17.1	28%
Debt/Equity (%)	56.6	85.9	-34%
Growth			
WB Growth Model (Percentile)	44	54	
EPS 3Y Forward CAGR (%)	16.9	12.0	41%
5-Year Historic EPS Growth (%)	6.8	9.4	-27%
Reinvestment Rate (%)	13.3	9.2	45%
Earnings Trend			
WB Earnings Trend Model (Percentile)	42	46	
EPS Est Rev Breadth (%)	-4.1	0.3	-4.4
Valuation			
WB Valuation Model (Percentile)	76	56	
P/E (next 12 months)	20.4	13.3	53%
Dividend Yield (%)	1.0	2.9	-64%

The data shown above is based on the strategy's representative portfolio. Calculated by William Blair. Aggregate scores shown above based on William Blair's quantitative model. For individual and composite ranks, 1 is best and 100 is worst. Yield is only one component of expected performance and is not and should not be viewed as a statement of the future performance of the strategy. Please refer to the performance summary for complete performance information. The index is comparable to the strategy in terms of investment approach but contains significantly more securities. Not intended as investment advice. The benchmark that best reflects the composite's investment strategy is a custom benchmark, linking the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net) through June 30, 2019, to the MSCI All Country World Ex US Investable Market Index (net) after June 30, 2019. The benchmark was changed in December 2020 from the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net).

Glossary – Terms

Active Share: A measure of the percentage of stock holdings in a manager's portfolio that differ from the benchmark index.

Alpha: A measure of a portfolio's return in excess of the market return, after both have been adjusted for risk. It is a mathematical estimate of the amount of return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the market return at any point in time. For example, an alpha of 1.25 indicates that a stock is projected to rise 1.25% in price in a year over the return of the market, or the return when the market return is zero. When an investment price is low relative to its alpha, it is undervalued, and considered a good selection.

Beta: A quantitative measure of the volatility of the portfolio relative to the overall market, represented by a comparable benchmark. A beta above 1 is more volatile than the overall market, while a beta below 1 is less volatile, and could be expected to rise and fall more slowly than the market.

CFROI (Cash Flow Return on Invested Capital): A measure of how effectively a company generates cash flow based on legacy capital investment.

Convexity: A measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income investment's duration to changes in yield.

Developed Markets: Using the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) geographic definition, this region includes: United Kingdom, Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland), Japan, Pacific Asia (Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Singapore) and the Western Hemisphere (Canada and other Americas).

Debt to Total Capital Ratio: This figure is the percentage of each company's invested capital that consists of debt. Companies with a high Debt to Total Capital level may be considered riskier. From a portfolio perspective, the portfolio Debt to Total Capital Ratio is a weighted average of the individual holdings' Debt to Total Capital Ratio.

Duration: A measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed income investment to a change in interest rates, stated in years.

Emerging Markets: Using MSCI's geographic definition, this region includes: Emerging Markets Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, S Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand), Emerging Markets Europe, Mid-East and Africa (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, and S Africa), and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela).

EPS Estimate Revision Breadth: A 1-month factor representing the trend in the direction of estimate changes. Range from -100% to +100%, it is calculated as the number of positive revisions minus the number of negative revisions divided by the total number of estimates.

EPS (Earnings Per Share) Growth Rate (Projected): This measure represents the weighted average of forecasted growth in earnings expected to be experienced by the stocks within the portfolio over the next year. From a portfolio perspective, the portfolio EPS Growth Rate is a weighted average of the individual holdings' EPS Growth Rate.

EPS Growth Rate (5-Year Historic): The weighted average earnings per share growth for stocks within the portfolio over the past 5 years.

EV/EBITDA (Enterprise Value/Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Depreciation-Amortization): The EV/EBITDA ratio is useful for global comparisons because it ignores the distorting effects of individual countries' taxation policies. It's used to find attractive takeover candidates. Enterprise value is a better measure than market cap for takeovers because it takes into account the debt which the acquirer will have to assume. Therefore, a company with a low EV/EBITDA ratio can be viewed as a good takeover candidate.

EV/IC: (Enterprise Value/Invested Capital) Ratio: Enterprise Value (EV), which is market capitalization minus cash plus debt divided by Invested Capital (IC), which is the sum of common stock, preferred stock and long-term debt. This number will get you a simple multiple. If it is below 1.0, then it means that the company is selling below book value and theoretically below its liquidation value.

Frontier Markets: Less advanced capital markets in the developing world.

FX: In finance, an exchange rate is the rate at which one currency will be exchanged for another. It is also regarded as the value of one country's currency in relation to another currency.

Information Ratio: A measure of risk-adjusted return. The annualized excess return of the portfolio relative to a respective benchmark, divided by the annualized tracking error relative to that same benchmark. The higher the measure, the higher the risk-adjusted return.

Integrated: Constructs a portfolio of the top 20% of stocks based on William Blair's multi-factor composite model, which uses Earnings Trend, Momentum, Quality, and Valuation factors. The portfolio is rebalanced on a monthly basis and weights stocks based on relative market capitalization.

Net Debt to EBITDA: A measure of leverage calculated by taking interest bearing liabilities minus cash divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.

Option-Adjusted Spread (OAS): A measure of the spread of a fixed income investment's yield relative to a benchmark, adjusted to take into account an embedded option.

PBVn (Price/Book Value) Ratio: The PBV Ratio measures the value of a company's common stock relative to its shareholder's equity. A price-to-book multiple above one means that the price of the company's common stock is higher than its common shareholder's equity. A price-to-book multiple below one means that the price of the company's common stock are less than its break-up value, and the shares may be undervalued.

PCF (Price/CashFlow): Some analysts favor the price/cash flow over the price-earnings (PE) ratio as a measure of a company's value. Cash flow is a measure of a company's financial health. It equals cash receipts minus cash payments over a given period of time.

P/E (Price/Earnings) Ratio: This is the most common measure of how expensive a stock is. Simply, it is the cost an investor in a given stock must pay per dollar of current annual earnings. A high P/E generally indicates that the market is paying more to obtain the stock because it has confidence in the company's ability to increase its earnings. Conversely, a low P/E often indicates that the market has less confidence that the company's earnings will increase rapidly or steadily, and therefore will not pay as much for its stock.

Price to Book: A stock's capitalization divided by its book value. This ratio compares the market's valuation of a company to the value of that company as indicated on its financial statements.

R-squared: A measurement of how closely the portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of its benchmark, such as the MSC AC World Free ex US Index. In other words, it is a measurement of what portion of a portfolio's performance can be explained by the performance of the overall market or index. Ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates no correlation and 1 indicates perfect correlation.

Recovery Rate: The extent to which principal and interest on defaulted debt can be recovered, expressed as a percentage of face value.

Risk (Standard Deviation): A measure of the portfolio's risk. A higher standard deviation represents a greater dispersion of returns, and thus a greater amount of risk. The annualized standard deviation is calculated using monthly returns.

Silo: Constructs portfolios using the top 20% of stocks based on each of the four sub-models used to construct William Blair's composite model, then averages the returns coming from each of the four portfolios. The portfolios are rebalanced on a monthly basis and weights stocks based on relative market capitalization. (The Equal Weighted strategy equally weights the returns coming from each of the sub-portfolios; the Optimized approach weights Quality 5%, Valuation 60%, Earnings Treng 5%, and Momentum 30%. The optimization was based on a Monte-Carlo simulation that sought an optimal weighting of each sub-portfolios to achieve the highest return).

Sortino Ratio: A modification of the Sharpe ratio that differentiates harmful volatility from general volatility by taking into account the standard deviation of negative asset returns, called downside deviation. The Sortino ratio subtracts the risk-free rate of return from the portfolio's return, and then divides that by the downside deviation. A large Sortino ratio indicates there is a low probability of a large loss.

Sharpe-Ratio: A risk-adjusted measure calculated using standard deviation and excess return (Portfolio return – Risk Free Rate) to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the portfolio's historic risk-adjusted performance.

Spread Duration: A measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed income investment to a change in credit spreads.

Tracking Error: Tracking Error measures the extent to which a portfolio tracks its benchmark. The tracking error of an index portfolio should be lower than that of an active portfolio. The tracking error will always be greater than zero if the portfolio is anything other than a replication of the benchmark.

Trailing 1-Year Turnover: This figure reflects the portfolio's trading activity by calculating the amount of the portfolio's holdings bought or sold over the prior year, expressed as a percentage of the portfolio's average market value. Turnover figures may be related to the amount of trading costs experienced by the portfolio.

Weighted Average Market Capitalization: Market capitalization refers to the total market value of each company's outstanding shares. The Weighted Average Market Capitalization for a portfolio is calculated as the average market capitalization of the stocks within the portfolio, weighted by the amount of each stock owned.

Weighted Median Market Capitalization: This calculation represents the median market capitalization of the stocks in the portfolio, weighted by the amount of each stock owned.

Yield to Maturity: A representation of the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until its maturity.

Yield to Worst: A representation of the lowest potential yield that an investor would receive on a bond if the issuer does not default.

Glossary – Indices

MSCI (Morgan Stanley Capital International): MSCI indices are the most widely used benchmarks by global portfolio managers. MSCI offers international investors performance benchmarks for 51 national stock markets as well as regional, sector, industry group, and industry aggregations.

MSCI China All Shares Index: a free-float weighted equity index designed to capture large and mid-cap representation across China A-shares, B-shares, H-shares, Red-chips, P-chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). The index aims to reflect the opportunity set of China share classes listed in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen and outside of China.

MSCI China A Onshore Index: A free-float weighted equity index, designed to measure performance of China A share securities listed on either the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges.

MSCI All Country World ex-US EAFE Index: An unmanaged index that includes developed and emerging markets outside the United States.

MSCI All Country World ex-US Small Cap Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure global developed and emerging market small capitalization equity performance, excluding the U.S.

MSCI EAFE Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index which captures large and mid cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI EAFE IMI Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index which captures large, mid and small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI EAFE Growth Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. & Canada.

MSCI All Country World ex-US Index: An unmanaged index that includes developed and emerging markets, excluding the U.S.

MSCI All Country World ex-US Growth Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world, excluding the U.S. It includes those MSCI All Country World ex-US securities with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates.

MSCI All Country World ex-US IMI Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the U.S.

MSCI All Country World IMI Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets.

MSCI All Country World ex-US IMI Growth Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the U.S. It includes those MSCI All Country World ex-US IMI Index securities with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates.

MSCI World ex-US Growth Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S., with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates.

MSCI World ex-US Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index which captures large, mid and small cap equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China IMI Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets excluding China.

MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of small cap companies in emerging markets.

MSCI Emerging Markets Large Cap Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of large cap companies in emerging markets.

MSCI World ex-US Small Cap Index: An unmanaged index that includes non-US developed markets.

Russell 1000 Index: Measures the performance of the 1000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the U.S. market.

Russell 1000 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000 Value Index: Measures the performance of the large cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Index: Measures the performance of the 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2000 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2500 Index: Measures the performance of the 2500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2500 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2500 companies with higher price-to book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2500 Value Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 2500 companies with lower price-to book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 3000 Index: Measures the performance of the 3000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Russell 3000 Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell 3000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell Midcap Index: Measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 27% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 companies.

Russell Midcap Growth Index: Measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell Midcap Value Index: Measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell Midcap Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

S&P 500 Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe. Companies included in the index are selected by the S&P Index Committee, a team of analysts and economists at Standard & Poor's. The S&P 500 is a market value weighted index—each stock's weight is proportionate to its market value.

A direct investment in an unmanaged index is not possible.

Composite Presentation Report

International Leaders ADR SMA

Calendar Year	Composite		Intl Ldrs ADR	MSCI EAFE	Composite 3-	Primary	Secondary	Number of Portfolios	Dispersion (%)	Composite	Total Firm
	Gross Return (%)	Composite Net Return (%)	Linked Return (%)	(net) Return (%)	Yr Std Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr Std Dev (%)	Benchmark 3-Yr Std Dev (%)			Assets End of Period \$(mm)	Assets \$(mm)
2014	-4.55	-7.39	-3.87	-4.90	11.72	12.81	13.03	5/Fewer	N/A**	145.36	63,060.05
2015	0.33	-2.64	-5.66	-0.81	11.60	12.13	12.46	5/Fewer	N/A**	168.18	64,777.78
2016	1.52	-1.48	4.50	1.00	11.99	12.51	12.46	5/Fewer	N/A**	71.19	64,872.51
2017	24.44	20.82	27.19	25.03	10.91	11.87	11.83	5/Fewer	N/A**	84.56	73,549.85
2018	-12.64	-15.25	-14.20	-13.79	10.90	11.38	11.24	5/Fewer	N/A**	38.81	48,880.26
2019	28.22	24.50	21.92	22.01	10.80	11.35	10.81	5/Fewer	N/A**	43.25	58,446.29
2020	25.43	21.78	11.12	7.82	17.29	18.29	17.89	5/Fewer	N/A**	47.64	69,739.61
2021	9.01	5.80	8.53	11.26	16.56	17.15	16.92	5/Fewer	N/A**	45.66	79,683.54
2022	-25.22	-27.49	-16.58	-14.45	22.47	19.64	19.96	5/Fewer	N/A**	45.82	56,036.64
2023	18.94	15.47	15.62	18.24	20.48	16.13	16.61	5/Fewer	N/A**	49.61	67,246.03

Disclosures:

William Blair Investment Management claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. William Blair Investment Management has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 1993 through December 31, 2023. The verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

For purposes of compliance with GIPS, the Firm is defined as all portfolios managed by William Blair Investment Management, a distinct operating unit within William Blair. William Blair Investment Management currently operates as William Blair Investment Management, LLC, an investment adviser registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") which is a separate legal entity that is distinct from William Blair & Company, L.L.C. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

The International Leaders ADR SMA strategy invests in the ADRs and dual listed securities of companies based outside of the United States. Companies have had and are expected to maintain superior growth, profitability and quality relative to local markets. A portfolio manager change occurred effective 7/1/2019 and 1/1/2020. The investment strategy was not materially altered by the personnel change.

The benchmark that best reflects the composite's investment strategy is a custom benchmark, linking the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net) through June 30, 2019, to the MSCI All Country World Ex US Investable Market Index (net) after June 30, 2019. Both component indexes are free float-adjusted market capitalization indexes designed to measure equity market performance, net of withholding taxes, in the global developed and emerging markets, excluding the US. The first index excludes small capitalization companies and the second index includes small capitalization companies. The benchmark was changed in December 2020 from the MSCI All Country World Ex US Index (net).

The secondary benchmark is the MSCI EAFE Index (net), which is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance, net of withholding taxes, in the developed markets, excluding the U.S. & Canada.

There is no minimum initial market value requirement for this composite. New portfolios are added to the composite at the beginning of the month following the first full calendar month under management. Portfolios will be excluded from the composite the first month immediately following the last complete month of authorized management by the Firm. Portfolios are removed at the wrap total level by Vestmark, in the event of a significant cash flow, for the month during which the flow occurs. Portfolios are typically added back into the composite the following month. A portfolio is determined to have a significant cash flow if the accumulated net external flows of cash and/or securities during a month exceed the significant cash flow threshold, which is 25% of the beginning of month portfolio market value. Additional information regarding the treatment of significant cash flows is available upon request.

Performance includes the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Portfolio returns are calculated daily. Composite returns are calculated monthly by weighting monthly portfolio returns based on beginning of month market values. Valuations and returns are denominated in U.S. Dollars. Composite dispersion measures represent the consistency of a firm's composite performance with respect to the individual portfolio returns within a composite. The dispersion of annual returns is measured by the asset-weighted standard deviation of the gross returns in the composite. Dispersion includes only those portfolios that have been included in the composite for the entire year. The three-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the gross composite returns and benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period. This statistic is not presented until there are 36 months of performance available.

Performance results are stated net of all fees charged directly or indirectly to the accounts. Net of fee results are calculated using the wrap program's maximum fee of 3.00%. This bundled (wrap) fee includes investment management fees, financial consultant fees, custodial fees, and trading expenses. Bundled fee portfolios constitute 100% of composite assets. Performance results are also stated gross of all fees and transaction costs ("Pure Gross") and are presented as supplemental data.

The International Leaders ADR SMA Composite was created in January 2003. The composite performance inception date is January 1, 2003. Prior to December 2020, the composite was named International Leaders ADR Wrap.

A complete list and description of firm composites and pooled funds is available upon request. Additional information regarding valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports is also available upon request. Past performance is not indicative of future results. 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 data and other information included herein has been provided for the intended recipient's review only and may not be copied, reproduced, redistributed, published, retransmitted, or otherwise shared with any third-party without written permission from William Blair. Please refer to the 'Index Disclosures' in this document for further information.

**Five or fewer portfolios were included in the composite for the entire year.