



Portfolio Commentary

Navigator® International Equity/ADR

Portfolio Manager



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Co-Head of Equity

Top Contributors as of December 31, 2022

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
Schlumberger NV	2.16	1.50
Vipshop Holdings Ltd Sponsored ADR	1.94	1.13
Capri Holdings Limited	2.43	1.01

Top Detractors as of December 31, 2022

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
Nutrien Ltd.	1.33	-0.18
Gildan Activewear Inc.	1.79	-0.04
Banco do Brasil S.A. Sponsored ADR	1.56	-0.03

Source: Factset. For illustrative purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The holdings identified do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. In the chart above, "weight" is the average percentage weight of the holding during the period, and "contribution" is the contribution to overall performance during the period. To obtain the calculation methodology and a list showing every holding's contribution to the overall composite during the period, contact: PortfolioAnalytics@ccmg.com.

December's Equity Losses Typify 2022's Weak Year

Market Review

Equity markets resumed their decline in December as relative performance amongst the indices continued in rank order. As 10-year U.S. Treasury yields advanced from 0.27% to 3.88%, it was not surprising that the Russell 1000 Value and MSCI ACWI Ex-US declined less (-4.1% and -2.0%, respectively) while the Russell 1000 Growth and Russell 2000 fell the most (-7.7% and -6.5%, respectively). The U.S. central bank's lifting of the Fed Funds Target Rate lower bound by "just" 0.50% to 4.25% did little to assuage equity investors as higher rates provide meaningful competition to equities and reduce the net present value of future cash flows. For perspective, a year earlier, the lower bound was 0% and 10-year Treasuries yielded just 1.63%.

For the year, the Russell 1000 Growth Index declined 29.14%, dragged down by large companies in the Communications, Consumer Discretionary, and Information Technology sectors. Despite the rapid increase in interest rates throughout the year, U.S. large-cap value's decline of just 7.6% speaks to its relative value at the beginning of the year, the steadiness of its earnings growth, and its lower duration characteristics. More of its value is in the "here and now" and not in the distant future.

Although the Navigator® equity portfolios all experienced losses during 2022, their focus on what we believe are higher quality and more antifragile companies helped mitigate the extreme declines associated with high-flying/expensive or low-quality company indices.

Surprisingly, the decline in the Core PCE in November to 4.7% did little to alter the Fed's spoken resolve to slow or soften the rate or level of forthcoming interest rate hikes. Chairman Jerome Powell appears hellbent – insistently sticking to his 2% inflation target as tight labor markets hover near full employment.

Recognizing that goods inflation has clearly peaked and also acknowledging that current housing services inflation clearly lags the decline in new rent trends, my hope is that the Fed will not fixate on the other services inflation dominated by wage trends. As Fed policy does little or nothing to alter labor supply, continuing to focus on the level of wage growth may potentially lead them to a hiking regime that produces an undesired hard landing.

Fourth Quarter Portfolio Highlights

- Navigator® International Equity/ADR is positioned with 18.6% in emerging markets with the balance in developed economies and cash.
- Britain, Canada, China, Japan, and Switzerland are the strategy's largest country weights, all ranging between 7% and 15%.
- The portfolio continues to find what we believe are undervalued, high-quality companies in both developed and emerging markets to add to the portfolio. During the quarter, our three most recent adds were Mazda Motor, BAE Systems, and Flex Limited. The three most recent exits were Diageo, Reckitt Benckiser, and HSBC.
- Since quarter end, the portfolio has nearly doubled its exposure to China as prices represent extreme value on a price-to-sales basis and COVID lockdown riots pressure the Chinese government's response.
- Consumer Discretionary, Financials, Industrials, and Information Technology are our largest sector weights.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

This is not a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Please see attached disclosures.



- Positioning in Financials and Consumer Discretionary helped relative performance while our positioning in Consumer Staples and Materials acted as a drag.
- From a country perspective, the portfolio benefited from our positioning in the United Kingdom and Bermuda while performance was hurt by our positioning in Japan and Germany.
- The top three contributors to absolute portfolio return during the quarter were Schlumberger, VIP Shop, and Capri Holdings. The top three detractors for absolute portfolio return were Nutrien, Gildan Activewear, and Banco do Brasil.

Positioning and Outlook

While portfolios began the quarter defensively positioned to withstand the impact of higher interest rates, continued Fed tightening, and slowing earnings growth, each strategy outperformed their respective benchmarks in a strong equity market.

International equity performance advanced as dollar strength earlier in the year combined with extreme relative valuations enhanced their attractiveness. As inflation begins to recede and Fed tightening intensity wanes, portfolios will need to take a more aggressive stance – focusing on those companies which can withstand a decline in earnings growth rates and higher financing rates and then thrive in the upcoming recovery and Fed pause.

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Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Certain investment strategies tend to increase the total risk of an investment (relative to the broader market). Strategies that concentrate their investments in limited sectors are more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political, or other developments affecting those sectors.

The volatility (beta) of a client's portfolio may be greater or less than its respective benchmark. It is not possible to invest in these indices. The securities of mid-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes.

Antifragile companies are those which possess a large majority of strong balance sheet, income statement and other metrics such as debt-to-equity, gross margins, earnings variability - which have shown to demonstrate less stock price volatility on a going forward basis. Companies with poor credit metrics, high financial and operating leverage high historically been more fragile to adverse changes in economic and earnings conditions.

Thus far, the earnings recession has "rolled" from large ticket consumer discretionary to software and then to hardware and semiconductors. Industries dependent on financing or the financing of customer projects have also been harmed such as drug discovery, housing, and materials. As Staples, steady Healthcare providers, and Energy have successfully navigated the slowdown, we believe their relative price gains now make them vulnerable to a drop-off in demand, profit margin deterioration, or a shift to depressed sectors beginning their cyclical rebound.

Although our focus on more antifragile companies helped portfolios both decline less in Q3 and advance more in Q4, we acknowledge a need to adjust portfolios later in the year as earnings declines trough and Fed determination to contain inflation potentially shifts back to full employment. As noted last quarter, the decline in P/E ratios for our Small Cap, SMID Cap and ADR/International Equity strategies to near 12 and thus offer earnings yields (a historically important component of long-term returns) over 8%, gives us confidence that returns from 2022Q3 forward will approximate those of a typical market cycle.

The price-to-earnings ratio is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its earnings per share (EPS). The price-to-earnings ratio is also sometimes known as the price multiple or the earnings multiple.

The 10-year Treasury yield is the yield that the government pays investors that purchase the specific security. Purchase of the 10-year note is essentially a loan made to the U.S. government.

The 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 expected growth values.

The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2000 smallest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 10% of Russell 3000 total market capitalization.

The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the combined equity market performance of large- and mid-cap securities in developed and emerging market countries excluding the United States.

The core PCE price index measures the prices paid by consumers for goods and services without the volatility caused by movements in food and energy prices to reveal underlying inflation trends.

Foreign markets are any markets outside of a company's own country. Selling in foreign markets involves dealing with different languages, cultures, laws, rules, regulations and requirements.

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