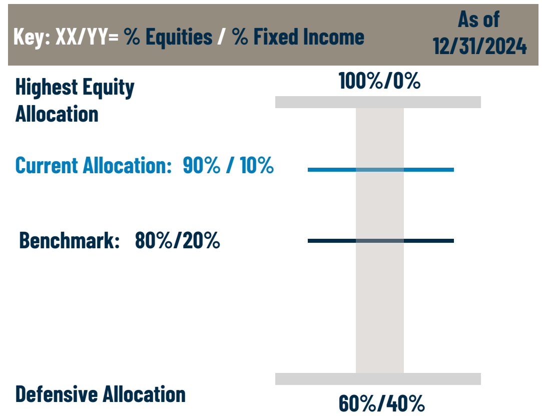
# Global Allocation Advantage

Multi-Asset Separate Account Portfolio
Balanced Solution

## Global Allocation Advantage as of 12/31/2024

**Inception Date**: 4/1/2008




(Fixed Income Includes Cash & Cash Equivalents)

### Investment Objective
Seeks to provide long-term total return.

### Composite Benchmark:
80% MSCI ACWI NR, 20% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index TR

### Avg. Time Horizon:
7 - 10 Years

### Product Description:
Global Allocation seeks to provide the potential for long-term total returns by taking advantage of its relatively long, 7-10 year investment horizon to identify asset classes that are attractive on a long-term basis.

The portfolio's 7-10-year investment horizon typically results in an investment strategy concentrated in equity investments, including US and international equity securities (both developed and emerging market), since these investments typically provide the opportunity for long-term total returns. Equity investments will typically be supplemented by a modest allocation to fixed income investments to diversify some of the portfolio's equity investment risks. The portfolio is constructed by our asset allocation, security selection, and risk management processes.

### Portfolio Risk
All investments in securities, including this portfolio, include a risk of loss of principal (invested amount) and any profits that have not been realized. Performance of any investment is not guaranteed. Markets fluctuate substantially over time, and have experienced increased volatility in recent years due to global and domestic economic events. Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. In a rising interest rate environment, the value of fixed-income securities generally declines. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss. Investments in international and emerging markets securities include exposure to risks such as currency fluctuations, foreign taxes and regulations, and the potential for illiquid markets and political instability. Please see the end of this publication for more disclosures.

### Investor Outcome:
Accumulate - More Conservative

### Goal : Build | Outcome : Growth

Stocks are the preferred way to accumulate wealth for investors with a 7-10 year investment horizon in our view. With a benchmark allocation of 80% stocks and 20% bonds, Global Allocation is a slightly more conservative way to accumulate wealth. That said, it gives RiverFront some flexibility to increase and decrease weightings based on our strategic and tactical views.

The Asset Allocation chart at the top right of the page shows the potential ranges of equities to fixed income ratios for the strategy. Cash/ cash equivalents are included in the weighting for fixed income. The dark line in the middle indicates the composite benchmark weighting of equities to fixed income for each strategy. The ratio in the light blue box is the equities to fixed income weighting as of the date shown and is subject to change. Strategies seeking higher returns and thereby greater allocations to equities will also carry higher risks and be subject to a greater degree of market volatility.

Global Allocation

Important Disclosure Information:

Opinions expressed are current as of the date shown and are subject to change

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

This report does not provide recipients with information or advice that is sufficient on which to base an investment decision. This report does not take into account the specific investment objectives, financial situation or need of any particular client and may not be suitable for all types of investors. Recipients should consider the contents of this report as a single factor in making an investment decision. Additional fundamental and other analyses would be required to make an investment decision about any individual security identified in this report.

Portfolio weightings and statistics are based on RiverFront's Separately Managed Accounts (SMA) and are not calculated or derived from any Unified Managed Account (UMA) or Model Delivery Platform (MDP). There will be performance differences between UMA/MDP and SMA models as a result of RiverFront's lack of trading discretion over the UMA/MDP models and any other restrictions imposed by the UMA/MDP.

Information or data shown or used in this material was received from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy is not guaranteed.

For each outcome category (accumulate, sustain and distribute) RiverFront's portfolio management team has assigned one or more RiverFront product(s) based on their assessment of the product's investment objective as it relates to a typical client's return and risk objectives when seeking investment outcomes of accumulating wealth, sustaining wealth and distributing wealth. The team has also designated RiverFront product alternatives for those clients looking to take more or less risk with the outcome category. The 'more aggressive' (or more risk) alternatives will generally have greater equity and international exposure as well as longer time horizon targets, while those designated as 'more conservative' (or less risk) will have fewer equities, a lower exposure to international and shorter time horizon targets. Since the risk assessments are dependent on the outcome category selected, RiverFront products may fall in multiple categories. All investments carry a risk of loss and there is no guarantee that an investment product or strategy will meet its stated objectives.

COMPOSITE CHARACTERISTICS:

The Global Allocation Composite (Composite) was created October 1, 2003. The Composite inception date is April 1, 2008. The Composite Benchmark is currently a blend consisting of 80% MSCI ACWI NR and 20% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index TR that is rebalanced monthly. The Composite Benchmark was changed retroactively on 1/1/2012 back to 4/1/2008. The previous Composite Benchmark was a blend consisting of 80% S&P 500 Index TR and 20% Bloomberg US Treasury Bond Index TR (formerly Lehman US Treasury Index) that was rebalanced monthly. The change to the benchmark was due to the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index TR more accurately representing the fixed income mandate of the composite, which is much broader than the Bloomberg US Treasury Index TR. The equity component change was due to the ACWI more accurately representing the global mandate of the Composite as well as to be more consistent with our portfolio peers. The underlying security selection and portfolio management process remain unchanged. Additional information regarding the benchmark changes is available upon request.

The MSCI ACWI NR is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. Net total return indices reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indices) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index TR is an unmanaged index that covers the investment grade fixed rate bond market index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.

The Composite seeks to take advantage of its relatively long, 7-10-year investment horizon to identify asset classes that are attractive on a long-term basis, in our view. The portfolio's 7-10-year investment horizon typically results in an investment strategy concentrated in equity investments, including US and international equity securities (both developed and emerging market), since these investments typically provide the opportunity for long-term total returns.

Equity investments will typically be supplemented by a modest allocation to fixed income investments to diversify some of the portfolio's equity investment risks. The portfolio is constructed by our asset allocation, security selection, and risk management processes.

PRINCIPAL RISKS:

Stocks represent partial ownership of a corporation. If the corporation does well, its value increases, and investors share in the appreciation. However, if it goes bankrupt, or performs poorly, investors can lose their entire initial investment (i.e., the stock price can go to zero). Bonds represent a loan made by an investor to a corporation or government. As such, the investor gets a guaranteed interest rate for a specific period of time and expects to get their original investment back at the end of that time period, along with the interest earned. Investment risk is repayment of the principal (amount invested). In the event of a bankruptcy or other corporate disruption, bonds are senior to stocks. Investors should be aware of these differences prior to investing.

In a rising interest rate environment, the value of fixed-income securities generally declines.

Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region may affect those markets and their issuers. In addition to such general international risks, the portfolio may also be exposed to currency fluctuation risks and emerging markets risks as described further below.

Changes in the value of foreign currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the portfolio's investments. Such currency movements may occur separately from, and/or in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Also, the value of the portfolio may be influenced by currency exchange control regulations. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the portfolio.

Foreign investments, especially investments in emerging markets, can be riskier and more volatile than investments in the U.S. and are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in non-U.S. securities. Also, inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Dividends are not guaranteed and are subject to change or elimination.

ETFs are subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the underlying securities owned by the ETF. Additionally, the value of the investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the underlying index or securities. ETFs typically charge and/or incur fees in addition to those fees charged by RiverFront. Therefore, investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses.

RiverFront Investment Group, LLC ("RiverFront"), is a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or expertise. Any discussion of specific securities is provided for informational purposes only and should not be deemed as investment advice or a recommendation to buy or sell any individual security mentioned. RiverFront is affiliated with Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird"), member FINRA/SIPC, from its minority ownership interest in RiverFront. RiverFront is owned primarily by its employees through RiverFront Investment Holding Group, LLC, the holding company for RiverFront. Baird Financial Corporation (BFC) is a minority owner of RiverFront Investment Holding Group, LLC and therefore an indirect owner of RiverFront. BFC is the parent company of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, a registered broker/dealer and investment adviser.

To review other risks and more information about RiverFront, please visit the website at riverfrontig.com and the Form ADV, Part 2A.  ID 4126831