

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund (FTGWX) Market Update

November 2024

Fund Overview

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund ("Fund") is designed to help investors sidestep market downturns, while participating in its growth via the continuous and active management of portfolio market exposure. The Fund seeks to manage risk and enhance alpha with the flexibility to be long, short or neutral on the market.

- The Fund is designed as a core investment for those who worry about losing money in equity market downturns but also want to participate in the market's upside. Using active market exposure management, the Fund moves in and out of the market incrementally based upon macro and technical factors.
- The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and instruments providing exposure to indices, sectors and industries based on its four-pillar process.
- Proprietary Volume/Breadth-Based Momentum models are used to determine optimal stock market exposure, including entry points, the amount of exposure, the type of exposure and exit points.

Market Review

Stocks bided their time prior to the U.S. presidential election and were slightly lower during October. The S&P 500 Index was down -0.92% for the month. The Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped -1.26% and the Nasdaq-100 Index was off -0.82%. The Russell 2000 Index ended the month with a loss of -1.44%. Despite the Federal Reserve's (Fed's) cut of 50 basis points in September, interest rates rose during October. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury Note rose to 4.28% from 3.81%, reflecting a continued strong economic environment.

Two pillars of our investment process are negative from a longer-term point of view. Equity valuations remain in the top quintile historically, and investor sentiment is still optimistic with U.S. households now holding a higher percentage of common stocks than ever before. Nevertheless, our other two pillars—monetary policy and momentum—remain positive. We are thus adhering to our two most important guidelines: "Don't fight the Fed" and "Don't fight the tape." If the Fed is easing, we want to have a net positive exposure to the market, provided that momentum is positive. Both of our volume and breadth measures of momentum are positive. We therefore have a net positive exposure to the market.

The team retained its positive market exposure in October with a diversified portfolio of ETFs. The team would raise exposure if our volume and breadth momentum models improved. The team would decrease exposure if credit spreads widened and if volume and breadth momentum models weakened.

Our assessment of the four pillars of our investment process is as follows:

Valuation: Equity valuations remain elevated as compared with historical norms. Valuations may have some
room to go higher since they are below the extremes reached in 2000 and 2021 (Figure 1). In addition, when
adjusted for the historical upward trend in price-earnings multiples, valuations appear to be more reasonable.



¹ Bloomberg, October 31, 2024

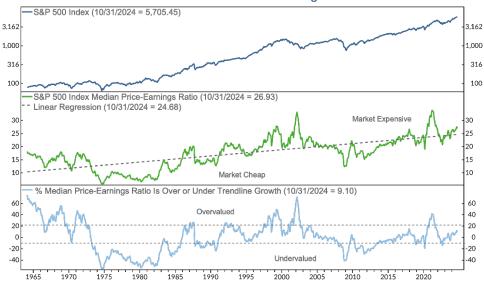
² U.S. Treasury Department, October 31, 2024

Nonetheless, valuations are still in the top quintile historically and remain high by historical standards, which is a negative in our work.

- 2. **Monetary factors and credit conditions:** The 10-year U.S. Treasury Note ended the month with a 4.28% yield, up from the 3.81% yield at the end of September. Despite this increase, credit spreads narrowed and dropped to their lowest level since 2007. Credit conditions do not seem to pose any problem at this time, but as we approach the New Year, we will keep an eye on spreads for any signs of tightening (*Figure 2*).
- 3. Sentiment: Investor sentiment was a bit less optimistic during October, reflecting the decline in the major market averages. This was a positive development from a contrary point of view. However, our intermediate-term model continued to be in negative territory, although there was some improvement in our daily sentiment composite (Figure 3).
- 4. **Momentum:** The team's measures of both volume and breadth momentum continued positive in October. Our up/down volume model set a new high along with the market last month (*Figure 4*). Our breadth model peaked early in the year and has not shown as much strength in the last month as it did previously (*Figure 5*). Nonetheless, our momentum models remain positive.

Figure 1.

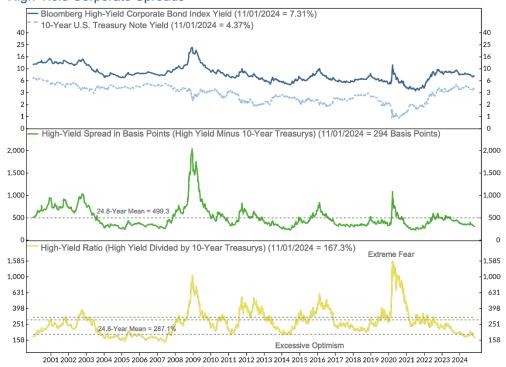




Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices, S&P Capital IQ Compustat. Monthly data 03/31/1964 to 10/31/2024. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

Figure 2.

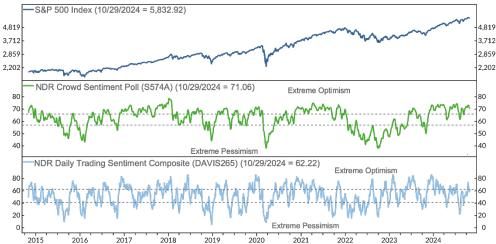
High-Yield Corporate Spreads



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), Bloomberg Indices, Federal Reserve Board. Daily data 01/03/2000 to 11/01/2024. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

Figure 3.

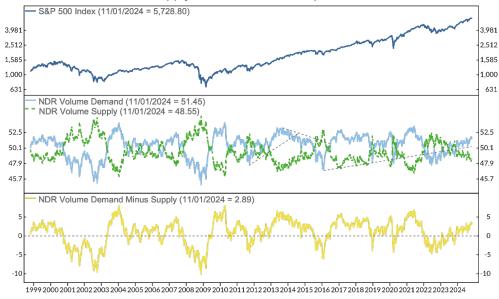
NDR Sentiment Composites



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices. Daily data 11/04/2014 to 10/29/2024. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

Figure 4.

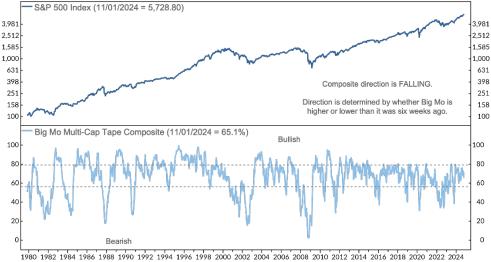
S&P 500 Index and NDR Supply and Demand With Spread



Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices. Daily data 10/30/1998 to 11/01/2024. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

Figure 5.





Sources: Ned Davis Research (NDR), S&P Dow Jones Indices, NDR Multi-Cap Institutional (Universe), S&P Capital IQ, MSCI, Inc (GICS). Weekly data 11/16/1979 to 11/01/2024. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For illustrative purposes only.

About Westwood

Westwood Holdings Group, Inc. is a focused investment management boutique and wealth management firm.

Westwood offers high-conviction equity and outcome-oriented solutions to institutional investors, private wealth clients and financial intermediaries. The firm specializes in two distinct investment capabilities: U.S. Value Equity and Multi-Asset, available through separate accounts, the Westwood Funds® family of mutual funds and other pooled vehicles. Westwood benefits from significant, broad-based employee ownership and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WHG." Based in Dallas, Westwood also maintains an office in Houston. For more information, please visit westwoodgroup.com.

Important Information

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund's investment objective is to produce, in any market environment, above-average risk-adjusted returns and less downside volatility than the S&P 500 Index.

Mutual fund investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

To determine if this Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risk factors, charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary and full prospectuses, which may be obtained by calling 877.FUND.WHG, or by visiting our website at westwoodfunds.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

Past performance does not guarantee future results, share prices will fluctuate and you may have a gain or loss when you redeem shares.

Westwood Funds does not provide tax advice. Please consult your tax advisor before making any decisions or taking any action based on this information.



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Broadmark Asset Management LLC is the sub-advisor to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund.

Fund Risks

Borrowing for investment purposes creates leverage, which can increase the risk and volatility of a fund.

Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, the value of debt securities generally declines. Debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and more volatile than securities with shorter durations.

Derivative instruments involve risks different from those associated with investing directly in securities and may cause, among other things, increased volatility and transaction costs or a fund to lose more than the amount invested.

Investing in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) will subject a fund to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities or other property held by the ETFs.

Foreign securities, especially emerging or frontier markets, will involve additional risks including exchange rate fluctuations, social and political instability, less liquidity, greater volatility and less regulation.

Short selling involves additional investment risks and transaction costs, and creates leverage, which can increase the risk and volatility of a fund.

Investing in smaller companies generally will present greater investment risks, including greater price volatility, greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions and less liquidity than investing in larger, more mature companies.

Alternative strategies typically are subject to increased risk and loss of principal. Consequently, investments such as mutual funds which focus on alternative strategies are not suitable for all investors.

Asset allocation does not assure profit or protect against risk.

Diversification does not assure profit or protect against risk.

Westwood Investment Glossary

10-year U.S. Treasury Note is a debt obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury that has a term of 10 years.

Alpha is a technical risk ratio that shows a fund's excess return relative to the performance of its benchmark index.

Basis point (bps) is a unit of measure that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and used to denote a change in the value or rate of a financial instrument.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index covers the USD-denominated, noninvestment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

Breadth is a technique used in technical analysis that attempts to gauge the direction of the overall market by analyzing the number of companies advancing relative to the number declining.

Buy/hold = x.xx% gain/annum is a calculation that shows a period of time during which a buy/hold signal is in effect and the percentage of gain or loss during that period calculated on an annual basis.

Credit spread is the spread between Treasury securities and non-Treasury securities that are identical in all respects except for quality rating.

Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 blue-chip stocks that are generally the leaders in their industry and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) track an index but trade like a stock on an exchange.

Federal Reserve is the central bank of the United States that is responsible for regulating the U.S. monetary and financial systems.



Momentum is the rate of acceleration of a security's price or volume.

Monetary policy refers to the actions of a central bank, currency board or other regulatory committee that determine the size and rate of growth of the money supply, including a change in interest rates or the amount of money banks need to keep in bank reserves.

Nasdaq-100 Index is a modified capitalization-weighted index that includes the largest nonfinancial U.S. and non-U.S. companies listed on the NASDAQ stock market across a variety of industries, such as retail, healthcare, telecommunications, wholesale trade, biotechnology and technology.

NDR Big Mo Multi-Cap Tape Composite model uses trend and momentum indicators to provide a composite reading on the technical health of the broad equity market.

NDR Crowd Sentiment Poll is a composite reading based on seven different individual sentiment indicators designed to highlight short- to intermediate-term swings in investor psychology.

NDR Daily Trading Sentiment Composite use various measures of investor sentiment such as surveys, put/call ratios, etc. to define the levels of pessimism that are currently priced into equities.

Price-earnings (P/E) ratio is a measure of the price paid for a share of stock relative to the annual income or profit earned by the company per share. A higher P/E ratio means that investors are paying more for each unit of income.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks chosen to reflect the industries in the U.S. economy.

Spread is the difference between the rate of volume demand and the rate of volume supply.

Valuation is the process of determining the value of an asset or company based on earnings and the market value of assets.

Volume is the number of shares or contracts traded in a security or an entire market during a given period of time.

Volume/Breadth-Based Momentum Model is a proprietary model used by Broadmark Asset Management to determine optimal market exposure.

Yield is the interest or dividends received from a security and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost or on the U.S. Government's debt obligations.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

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